THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 5, NUMBER 24. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1886. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

New Store, New Goods. New Prices.

YOUNG & CO.

Dry Goods and Notions.

You are respectfully invited to call and examine our immense stock of dress goods in wool or cotton. Ladies' and Gent's furnishing goods and all articles usuallly kept in first-class dry goods stores.

Front and 7th Sts. Three Story Brick Block. YOUNG & CO.

To LEAD, NOT to FOLLOW

Is LEOPOLD BROS' Motto.

We aim to lead in our cheap and popular prices. We will not be undersold. Our large and carefully selected

SPRING STOCK,

Has arrived. All of the latest and most popular styles.

NECKWEAR! NECKWEAR!

Just Examine our 25 cent SCARFS! 25 CENT SCARFS! The same as others sell at 50 cents. Our 25 Cent Calico Shirt. We bought 25 Dozen at a big bargain. CALICO SHIRTS 25 Cents. All sizes. Our Line of Clothing is complete. Suits for $6, $7, $8 and $10 and upwards.

LEOPOLD BROS.

Take the lead in HATS AND CAPS as in everything else in our line. Mothers, Come with your children to Leopold Bros. for cheap and stylish shirts for your children.

They can suit you, when nobody else can.

G. A. R.—Pap Thomas Post No. 33, meets every 1st and 3d Thursday evening of the month at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting comrades invited. A. E. YOUNG, Post Com. H. C. STITZEL, Adj't.

K. P.—White Cross Lodge No. 7, meets every Friday evening at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend. W. HENDERSON, C. C. W. HAIN, K. of R. & S.

A. O. U. W.—Brainerd Lodge No. 67, meets in Odd Fellows' hall the 2d and 4th Thursdays every month. Visiting brothers invited. HENRY MANCE, 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. Visiting brothers cordially invited. ALEX. LOWEY, N. G. E. O. PARKS, R. S.

I. O. O. F.—Wilder Ledge, No. 91, holds regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited. ALEX BENSON, C. P. H. H. PARKS, 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 o'clock. Mrs. S. E. PENNELL, Secretary.

R. A. M.—Brainerd Chapter No. 42, meets on the second Tuesday of each month at the Masonic Temple in Brainerd. F. E. WILSON, High Priest. C. W. Phillips, Sec'y.

K. T.—Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, meets on the first Tuesday of each month at the Masonic Temple in Brainerd. C. L. STAULDING, E. C. } M. CARR, Recorder.

It Matters Not

WHERE YOU GO

—IN THE—

UNITED STATES FAST MAIL ROUTE AND SHORT LINE,

Constructed and equipped in the most perfect manner for the comfort, safety, convenience and speed. It is reached in most important portion of Wisconsin, reaching with its immediate 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 in CHICAGO and ST. PAUL 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, South or North.

BE SURE YOU START RIGHT, by asking for tickets via this line. For maps, folders, or other information not obtainable at your local ticket office, apply to JAMES BARKER, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

P. S. FINNEY, General Manager, Milwaukee, Wis. F. H. ANSON, Northwestern Pass'r Agent, 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 Atchinson, making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchinson, 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 west.

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

DeLAND & CO'S CAP SALERATUS SODA

For Baking Purposes, Best in the World. SOLD BY KOOP BROTHERS, Front Street, Brainerd.

THE LIGHT RUNNING NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE HAS NO EQUAL.

PERFECT SATISFACTION

New Home Sewing Machine Co. ORANGE, MASS. 30 Union Square, N.Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE BY A. V. SNYDER, Sixth Street.

Wisconsin Central Line

The Shortest and Best Route between Wisconsin, Superior, Portage Lake and Lake Superior points. All trains arrive and depart from Union Depots St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Milwaukee Express every train.

For New Richmond, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Hayward, Ashland, Bayfield, Hurley, Ironwood, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, from Minneapolis, 8:30 a. m.; from St. Paul, 10:05 a. m.

ARRIVING.

From Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, Wisconsin Rapids, Stevens' Point, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire and New Richmond, at St. Paul 4:50 p. m.; at Minneapolis 5:30 p. m.

Daily except Sunday.

Through Sleepers from Chicago to Ashland and Milwaukee to the west Point.

Superb parlor cars between St. Paul and Abbott Lake.

For rates, Time Cards, berths in Sleepers and tickets to all points apply at

CITY OFFICES:

No. 8, Nicollet House; No. 12 E. Third street, block, Merchants' Hotel block, Minneapolis. St. Paul.

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

F. H. ANSON, Northwestern Passenger Agent.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the south at 12:05 p. m. Departs going west at 12:05 p. m. daily.

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

No. 5 arrives from the south at 1:05 p. m. Departs going south at 1:10 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 3 arrives from the west at 6:55 a. m. Departs going south at 7:30 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 12:40 p. m. Departs going south at 1:10. Daily except Sunday.

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

No. 8 depart for Duluth at 7:30 a. m., daily except Sund'y.

G. S. PERNALL, (Successor to Prater & Pernall.) ATTORNEY AT LAW, Rooms 1 and 2 Over Post Office

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

The Omaha shops at Hudson, Wis., were destroyed by fire on Tuesday last.

Oil has been discovered at Anoka in considerable quantity at a depth of 200 feet, found in boring for a well.

Minneapolis and Duluth played there second game of ball yesterday. The result being 14 to 25 in favor of Duluth.

The Fort Dodge Episcopalians were unable to celebrate the sacrament of the Lord's supper on Sunday because of the prohibition laws of Iowa.

The C. N. Nelson Lumber company are removing their Stillwater mill to Cloquet. The buildings are progressing rapidly and will soon be ready for the immense machinery.

Ortonville, on the Big Stone Lake has been selected as the place for the summer encampment of the Grand Army boys this year. It is a beautiful place, and will no doubt draw a large attendance.

The Perham Bulletin says that Paul Tropman, of that city, while returning from Iowa on Tuesday morning train, where he had been to collect several outstanding accounts, was robbed of $300 in gold but just when and where it was taken he cannot say. He is badly broken up over the matter and says it is all beyond his comprehension. Mr. T. is a very sober, industrious man, and such a loss falls heavily upon him. He thinks he fell asleep in the coach, and it was at that time taken.

A crisis in the fight between the Odd Fellows and the patriarchal circle, at Eau Claire, came Tuesday night. At a meeting on the East side an Odd Fellows lodge attempted to expel a prominent officer of the circle under the decree of several months ago of the sovereign grand lodge. He refused to leave. A member of the lodge called in a policeman. When the policeman arrived the lodge meeting adjourned in confusion. There is much agitation among the order here, and the patriarchs here, of whom there are thirty in the temple, have more trouble in Eau Claire than in any other city in the state. All efforts to expel the patriarchs from the lodge have so far failed.

The Little Falls, Mille Lacs & Lake Superior Railway company has filed articles of incorporation. The purpose of the company is to build one or more lines of standard or narrow gauge railroad from the village of Little Falls, past the south end of Mille Lacs to a point on the eastern boundary of the state, and one or more branch lines from some point or points on the main line to the northern and also the southern boundaries of the state. The capital stock is $2,000,000

Powderly on Strikes.

The absence of discontent among the miners of the anthracite coal regions, especially among those of the Lackawanna valley, is in part due to the influence of General Master Workman Powderly, whose opposition to strikes is generally known. In a recent conversation Mr. Powderly said:

We know here to our sorrow what strikes are, and we want no more of them. I thinkit will be a long time before we have another great strike here. At any rate I hope so. The terrible strikes that we have had in the coal regions during the last twenty years, never resulted in any good to the workingmen. They all realize that fact now. They couldn't see it at the time, but experience has convinced them that nothing has ever been gained by strikes. As a general thing, the end of a strike found the workingmen in a far more pitiable condition than they were when they began the struggle. I can look back now and see where hundreds of strikes have been prevented by reason and common sense, and I can look forward to a time when nearly all disagreements between buyers and sellers of labor will be mutually settled by arbitration. I think it will come to this sooner or later. If the power to order strikes is placed in the hands of the general executive board—if each local assembly is compelled to get permission from the general executive committee before it can order a strike, less hasty action and fewer strikes will be the result."

"Will any action be taken on this question on this question, at the General Assembly in Cleveland next month.

"The meeting will consider the labor troubles throughout the country, and will endeavor to decide upon some system of arbitrating disagreements between employers and employes. The subject of vesting the power to order strikes in the General Executive Board may not come up until the annual meeting in October."

Mr. Powderly still asserts that the country is not yet prepared for the eight hour movement. He says the subject has not been thoroughly and intelligently discussed, and that in consequence, it is not properly understood. He is heartily in favor of reducing the hours of labor, but he fears that too hasty action will render the attempt unsuccessful, and he has all along been in favor of going slow and and forcing the question, hoping that it would be better understood before any general movement was made to lessen the hours of labor.

In the mining regions a refusal by the companies to concede the demand for an eight hour day will not result in strikes. At a mammoth meeting of miners in Wilkes Barre, a few days ago, in favor of the eight hour movement, it was decided that, if the operators are disposed to doubt the wisdom of the movement, the demand will be withdrawn until further efforts can be made to prove the justice of the request. No serious difficulties will occur in the anthracite region on account of the eight-hour agitation.

Has Rendered Valuable Services.

The St. Vincent New Era says: We have noticed, as a candidate for the head of the Republican ticket the name of the Hon. C. A. Gilman, who is assailed as usual by enemies and opponents, whose wisdom does not increase by the experience of the past. Mr. Gilman is not above criticism, but Minnesota can not, as we recollect, in the past chosen saints or preachers for her Governors, but men of ordinary mould and possessed of the frailties common to humanity. It is absurd for low politicians to assume to preach for effect what they do not practice. It should count for something that where Mr. Gilman has resided for thirty years he stands with the best in the matter of good character. That which the public has to deal, in his record during a very long service in a legislator and a prosiding officer, that is a motto, of legitimate discussion. Those who choose to resort to villification will have their labor for their pains, and as Mr. Gilman has rendered valuable service both legislatively and politically for the people of the Northwest they propose to see fair play in the skirmish regardless of what demagogues or opponents may say. Of all the Republicans yet named for Governor Mr. Gilman has the greatest hold, and claim upon his party of any man in the northwest.

The Rise and Fall of Roller Skating.

The great empty barn like structure—the skating rink—which a few years ago were alive with thousands of busy skaters, are very quiet now. Here and there in the city can be found one that is making an effort to keep open, but attendance is very poor, and the attractions that then would have brought out thousands are found failing to do the rinks this season. The "craze" is over. It was a profitable one for the manufacturers of roller skates and the owners of rinks. Last year, Frank Hall, the proprietor of the Olympian rink, in Philadelphia and who owned a factory for making roller skates, sold 100,000 pairs of skates. This year he has sold none, and has closed his factory. Mr. Hall says that though the "craze" is over, it is a mistake to think that roller skating as an amusement is to die out. When the "craze" has entirely subsided roller skating will be reduced to the level of a pastime upon which legitimate business ventures may be made. Nothing connected with the "craze" is more curious than the manner in which it affected the trade in boxwood maple and hemlock. The boxwood was found to be the best material from which to manufactur the rollers. In consequence last year that wood jumped up from $20 a ton to $40, and one firm by a fortunate purchase just before the market took an upward turn, made $17,000 in less than two weeks. The market was stripped almost bare of its wood for a time, and thousands and thousands of tons were made up into rollers in a few months. Box wood is selling at $18 a ton, and the price is going down. So enormous did the proportions of this infatuation for roller skating become that companies with hundreds of thousands dollars as capital were formed for the purpose of constructing rinks in small cities all over the country. These rinks were built for the most part of hemlock, and so extensive were the operations that this lumber, notwithstanding the immense supply, made advances until the market at one time showed that its value had been increased 25 per cent, by the large operations of the construction companies. Since last year the price of hemlock has fallen off 30 per cent, because the building of the rinks had to be stopped. One of these construction companies in ten months, divided profits of $400,000. The plan of the managers was to build a rink in a promising locality, run it a few weeks, and then, sell out to local speculators. Though interesting as a piece of information, did not seem to call for a remark, so the clerk made no reply.

"Where do you keep letters that come from New York?"

"Here, sir." said the clerk, laying his hand on the rack behind him.

"With all the other letters?"

"Yes, sir."

"Liable to get 'em mixed, aren't you?"

"Perhaps so."

"Should think it would be better to have a seperate hole for each place the letters came from!"

"Yes?" interrogatively.

"Guess you got my letter mixed."

"I think not, sir."

By this time the string of people reached away across the floor-round by the window, and blocked up the door, and groans and hisses were heard from the gallery.

"Well it must be here," in an aggressive tone.

"It is not, sir."

"It was mailed on Thursday last, I am sure of it."

"Can't help it' sir,"

"It must have got here on Saturday or Sunday."

"It is not here, sir."

"Any let—" began the reporter, but the other headed him off with:

"How did you look for Timkins' to be spelt?"

"With a 'T' in it."

"Yes but after that?"

"I-m-p-k-i-n-s."

"Well, that's why,sthen. There ain't any 'p.'"

"No!"

"No. Look again."

"There's nothing for you sir."

"Well, look."

But here a riot broke out among the crowds on the sidewalk outside the building, who were trying to fight their way in, and the reporter was hustled from behind up against the interrogative stranger and both together shot past the window. As the stranger picked himself out of the dust in the corner he was heard to say, in a voice of thunder, "What in the Lord's name these pesky, stuck-up clerks got paid for."

Alfred Krupp owns probably the largest business in the world dependent on one individual. The works within the town of Essen occupy more than five hundred acres, half of which are under cover. According to a census taken in 1881, the number of hands employed by Mr. Krupp was 19,-605, the members of their families, 82,776, making 68,381 persons supported by his works. Mr. Krupp owns 547 iron mines in Germany. He owns four sea steamers, and owns a Northwestern Railways, for the exclusive use of first-class travel. This extra train over the Royal Route" will be known as the "Short Line Limited" It is a new train throughout, and in the finish and furnishing the appliances for the safety and comfort the equipment of the train cannot be surpassed.

The "Short Line Limited" makes its first trip Sunday night May 2, and every night each week thereafter except Saturday, leaving Minneapolis 7 p. m., St. Paul 7:30 p. m., and arriving at Chicago 7:55 next morning; useing only the best of sleepers and breakfast.

No extra added to the price of railroad and sleeping car ticket for exclusiveness, quick time and reliable train service. The "Short Line Limited" over "The Royal Route" will be the finest train ever run out of the twin cities to Chicago, or any other place, and while the equipment and train service on "The Royal Route" may be imitated, it cannot be excelled. Only regular first-class tickets, including books 1,000 mile and clergymen's annual half-fare permits will be good on these trains. Tickets and sleeping car accommodations can be secured at No. 13 Nicollet House block, Minneapolis, and 159 East Third street, St. Paul.

Card-playing in saloons and the keeping of dogs and cattle has been forbidden in the village of Sauk Center.

It is said that when a house in Mexico is not rented it is not taxed.

The Letter Fiend.

"Any letter for James Timkins?" he asked. The clerk looked through the "T's" once, and then backward through the "S's" again, while the DISPATCH reporter and two others quietly waited their turn.

"No, sir." he replied.

"Are you sure!"

"Quite, sir."

"Did you look!"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I guess you overlooked it; look again."

The clerk did so, without saying a word. "There is nothing for you sir."

"Well, there ought to be!" persisted Mr. Timkins, in an aggrieved tone, as if he suspected the clerk of having stolen it. There are five people waiting now.

"There isn't, sir."

"Did you look carefully!"

"Yes, sir."

"You hain't dropped it on the floor!"

"No, sir."

"Any let"—began the reporter, when the other broke in again.

"Well, this letter would have come from New York."

This though interesting as a piece of information, did not seem to call for a remark, so the clerk made no reply.

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FOOD FRAUDS.

THE SHAMEFUL USE OF LIME AND ALUM IN CHEAP BAKING POWDERS.

Many housekeepers, as also grocery, coffee or watered milk, although they are a swindle in a commercial sense, are often tolerated because they do not particularly affect the health of the consumer; but when an article like baking powder is found to enter into the food of every family, and is relied upon for the healthful preparation of almost every meal, is so made as to carry insidious poisons, if not rankly poisonous, elements into the bread to the imminent danger of the entire community, it is the duty of the press to denounce the pratice in the most emphatic terms.

Among recent important discoveries by the food analysis is that by Prof. Mott, the U. S. government Chemist, of large amounts of lime and alum in the cheap baking powders. These are, one the most dangerous, and the other the most useless, and unfortunate brands of baking powder so far analyzed, comprising all those sold in this vicinity, not one of them, with the single exception of the Royal Baking Powder, was found free from both lime and alum. The chief service of lime is to add weight. It is true that lime, when subjected to health, gives off a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, but a quick-lime is left—a caustic so powerful that it is used by tanners to eat the hair from hides of animals, and in dissecting rooms to more quickly rot the flesh from the bones of dead subjects A small quantity of dry lime upon the tongue, or in the eye, produces painful effects; how much more serious must these effects be upon the delicate membranes of the stomach, intestines and kidneys, more particularly of infants and children and especially when the lime is taken into the system day after day, and with almost every meal. This is said by physicians to be one of the chief causes of indigestion, despepsia, and those painful diseases of the kidneys now so prevalent. Instances of the most serious affections of the latter organs from drinking lime waters found in some sections of the West are noted in every medical journal.

Adulteration with lime is quite as much to be dreaded as with alum, which has heretofore received the most emphatic condemnation from every food analyst, physician and chemist, for the reason that, while alum is probably partially disolved and pass off in gas by the heat of baking, it is impossible to destroy or change the nature of the lime in any degree, so that the entire amount in the baking powder passes with all its injurious properties, into the stomach, When we state that the chemist have found twelve per cent, or one eight of the entire weight of some samples of banking powder analyzed to be lime, the wickedness of the adulteration will be fully appreciated.

Pure Baking powders are one of the chief aids to the cook in preparing perfect and wholesome food. While those are to be obtained of well-established reputation, like the Royal of whose purity there has never been and cannot be a question, it is proper to avoid all others.

Lake View PARK.

This beautiful resort, only four miles from Brainerd, will be opened about the 15th instant. A large force of men are improving the road and in a few days it will be in fine condition. This point on Long Lake is the most accessible from Brainerd. A fine house, bathing and boat houses, stabling, ice, and a dozen or more bloats, with the grounds and the choice of Long or Bass Lake for fishing affords the best opportunity to the tourist, sportsman, and those desiring lakeside recreation offered in this portion of Minnesota. High, dry and attractive grounds on the shores of either lake for parties desiring to camp out or set up tents. To such a special invitation is extended—no charge for use and occupancy. LAKE VIEW is intended to meet the requirements of families desirous of obtaining a retired location, whose children can romp, and men and women secure the healthful out-door exercise and restfulness of grove and lake association.

McFADDEN & JOHNSON,

DRUGGISTS

We sell the Diamand Wall Finish. If you are going to Calcimine try a package.

We have a full supply of whiting and glues used for calcimining. Give us a call. Prescriptions compounded day and night.

TOWNE McFADDEN BLOCK.

Where to Buy Your Teas.

We Propose to make 1886 a Year to be Remembered.

Coming at Last with more Attractions than a Circus.

S. & J. W. KOOP'S

SPECIAL T SCHEME.

Every purchaser of One Pound of our Special Tea is presented with present as follows:

The choice of one piece of Englishware.

A fine piece of Chinaware.

Your choice of the Finest Glassware, Double Finished, equal to cut-glass in every respect.

These leos are selected with special reference to their DRAWING and DRINKING qualities, and are sold at the same prices as other dealers ask without the special inducements we offer for your consideration. In this department we are determined to give you better values, for your money than our wide-awake competitors will do.

S. & J. W. KOOP, Staple & Fancy Grocers, Brainerd - Minn.

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

PIANOS

In connection with this unparalleled exhibit of well-known first class PIANOS, we also show a fine line of CABLER 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.

Nearly 8000 Purchasers attest the fact that we are absolutely the Leading Music House of the North-West.

Our total sales of Pianos and Organs are greater than the whole number sold by all other St. Paul and Minneapolis Music Houses.

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 manufactories.

Third.—The most liberal terms offered by any manufactory.

Fourth.—Lowest possible prices, consistent with first-class goods and conscientious workmanship.

We extend a cordial invitation to our many customers to call at our warerooms at

148 & 150 East Third St., St. Paul, 408 & 410 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis.

MASON & HAMZIN and SHONINGER ORGANS.

J. W. DYER & BRO.

M. HAGBERG

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

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

M. HAGBERG, Odd Fellows' Block.

Brainerd MACHINE SHOPS.

DENIS BROS, Props.

General Blacksmithing, and Repairing Done.

We employ none but first-class men and are prepared to do all kinds of work as well as it can be done in any shop in the northwest. If in need of any work in our line,

GIVE US A CALL.

Corner of Tenth and Quince Streets, Brainerd, Minn.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publisher.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

Russian Petroleum trade is greatly depressed on account of over productive capacity and high rates of transportation.

Bradstreet says that at leading centers alone it is probable that over 225,-000 industrial employes are actively interested in the movement for eight hours a day.

There were more suicides than deaths by railroad casualities in Illinois last year. The State Coroners' association shows 353 of the former, and only 315 of the latter.

Dr. Frisch, a delegate sent by the Austrian Government to examine into the merits of M. Pasteur's remedy for hydrophobia, has made a report recommending the adoption of the method by Austrian physicians.

The prophets who live by frightening other people to death have fixed upon 1888 as the year for the final conflagration. In view of the number of times these pretended prophets have had to change the date of the end one would suppose people would be wary about accepting their predictions in the future.

The judiciary committee of the house reported against the proposition to amend the constitution so as to give the president power to veto separate items in appropriation bills. It would, it is urged, give the president a dangerous power. The money of the people, the committee thinks, is safer in the keeping of congress than it would be in that of the president.

Mr. Simon Sterne has received a commission from President Cleveland to visit Europe and prepare a report on the state of railway legislation in the western European states. His work as counsel of the New York chamber of commerce in the railway investigation by the committee of the New York legislature cleared the way for the present New York state railroad commission.

The New York Sun is not an alarmist. After recounting a series of disorders, that paper says: "Yet we shall live through it, and capitalists and laborers and all the rest of mankind, will find that, after it is over, their relations will be essentially the same as they were. The Sun will still be published daily; the winds will blow, the rains of heaven will fall, and the earth will yield her fruits; and law, order, and liberty will be ours afterwards as they were before."

The signal service bureau says the growing season in the Northwest is from two to three weeks earlier than the average. April was a remarkably warm month. The mean temperature was 49.2 degrees, and that is much higher than that for every April since 1871 to the present time, except April of 1878 and '79, when the mid-spring month was warmer than the one in question. The warmest April since 1871 was in 1878, and the coldest in 1874, the means being 51.1 and 37.5 respectively.

It is a crying shame that an extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States has not been made to prevent the harboring of thieves from this country in Canada. In the case of the New York Aldermen who are under indictment for selling themselves to Jacob Sharp the Dominion is likely to save many of them from punishment, and some are already in Montreal. They are held in $25,000 bail, it is true, but that sum probably represents only a fraction of the average amount received from bribers, and they can well afford to pay it for their liberty.

Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has great faith in the efficacy of common sense for the settlement of controversies between employers and employes. He said at Hartford a few days ago that whenever, during the past twelve years, the officers of the brotherhood had been met in a proper spirit by the officers of the roads, there had been no strike. All differences lately arising, which have mainly grown out of the Southwestern troubles, have been amicably adjusted; and "as far as I know," Chief Arthur says, "the locomotive engineers and the railroad companies are on excellent terms."

Judge Pardee, of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Texas, in the Matter of Higgins and others, persons charged with unlawful interference with the officers and property of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, says: "Labor organizations are lawful and generally laudable associations, but they have no legal status or authority and stand before men and the law on no better footing than other social organizations, and it is preposterous that they should attempt to issue orders that free men are bound to obey; and no man can stand in a court of justice and shelter himself behind any such organization from the consequence of his own unlawful acts."

The subject and facts of longevity have been made almost a life's study by Prof. Humphrey, of London. His investigations show that in the first year of life the mortality among males is much greater than among females—the latter, therefore, have the start of the former at the very beginning, in inherent vitality. The average height of women he has found to be five feet three inches and of men five feet six inches; in pulse and respiration, also, the women have the advantage, showing eighty-nine in comparison with the men's seventy-three, while the latter's respiration is nineteen as against twenty-two of the weaker sex. The bones of men and women which, up to maturity, increased in weight, after that period lost considerably, though with no decrease in size, but more often an increase, to which latter fact may be attributed the bony appearance presented by many old people. The average number of teeth in men and women above eighty years of age was six and three respectively. The greater proportion of these old-lived people, Prof. Humphrey found, came of long-lived families.

Condensed General News.

The Acreage Increased.

Reports have been received from more than six hundred correspondents, covering every county in Minnesota and Dakota, and the principal grain-raising districts in Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin.

A careful digest of the reports received indicate that the area sown to spring wheat in Minnesota will be about 5 per cent more than last year, in Dakota 12 to 15 per cent more, in Nebraska 5 per cent less, and in Iowa and Wisconsin about the same. The acreage last year in Minnesota, as reported by the agricultural department, was 3,181,000, with an average of eleven bushels per acre, making a total crop of 34,000,000 bushels. This report, as to both acreage and yield, has been criticised as being too high; but taking it to be correct, this year the acreage will be about 3,300,000, and present indications point to an average yield fully as large as that of 1884 when the total crop was 50,000,000 or 3,100,000 acres. In some of the older counties the acreage has decreased by reason of farmers changing for flax, a large crop of which was raised last year. The increase is due almost entirely to the opening up of new ground. The crop of the Northwest was marketed early last fall at about the highest price of the year, and the low prices which have prevailed since last December have not deterred farmers from seeding a large area. There is a marked increase in the acreage of corn and oats, but a decrease in flax. The latter crop is very exhaustive to the soil, and the farmers find it more profitable to limit the production of this crop to about two years at a time. The increase in the acreage of the corn will be fully 10 per cent. over that of last year.

In Dakota fully 12 per cent. more land will be devoted to wheat than was ever known before. A large amount of new breaking has been done, and while farmers in the older portions of the territory are going into coarse grains, grass and stock-raising, the decrease from this cause is more than offset by the new land opened up. The wheat acreage reported by the agricultural department last year was 1,187,000, an average yield of 12.8 bushels, making a total crop of 28,000,000. From reports obtained from every county in the territory it is estimated that the acreage this year is fully 12 per cent larger, making a total of nearly 2,500,000. The condition of the crop at this time compared with last year is much better. With an average yield equal to that of last year. Dakota will raise over thirty million this year. Barring accidents to the crop and with favorable weather from now till harvest, it is safe to say that the total yield of Minnesota and Dakota combined will reach nearly seventy-five million bushels. This estimate is of course speculative as the crop is subjected to mishaps which may greatly reduce the yield.

The Northern Pacific Land Grant.

In reply to a request from the senate, the secretary of the interior has submitted the following information relative to Northern Pacific land grants:

The amount of land surveyed within the twenty-mile limits of the withdrawal for said road in Minnesota is placed at 2,837,-060 acres; in Wisconsin, 785,482 acres, and in Dakota, 5,561,200 acres. The number of acres in place and of indemnity lands selected by the company is as follows: Minnesota, granted limits, 1,334,-189.3 acres; indemnity limits, 694,163.3 acres; total, 2,028,352.6 acres. In Wisconsin, granted limits, 2,295.3 acres; indemnity limits, 6,436.75 acres; total, 8,-632.05 acres. Dakota, granted limits, 5,442,840.7 acres; indemnity limits, 1,-104,438.13 acres; total, 6,547,278.83 acres. There has been patented to the company in Minnesota 743,573.44 acres. The company claims that if there is not within its granted and indemnity limits in any state or territory, the amount claimed to have been granted to aid in the construction of its road in such state or territory, that it is entitled to make up the deficiency from its indemnity limits in any other state or territory. While no decision has been made as to the quality or volume of the grant, it is, in my judgment, what is known as a grant in place, i. e., a grant of the odd-numbered sections within twenty or forty miles of the road, as the case may be, with the right to supply from the indemnity limits such deficiencies as may exist in the grant by reason of sales, pre-emptions, etc., prior to the location of the road; but should no land be found in place no indemnity can be allowed. Neither is the company, in my opinion, entitled to indemnity for all losses which it may sustain in its granted limits. The joint resolution of May 31, 1870, as understood by me, restricts the right of indemnity to losses which occurred between the date of the grant and the location of the road, and the selection in satisfaction of such rights to the particular state or territory in which the loss occurred.

Late Northwestern Patents.

The following northwestern patents were issued at Washington a few days ago: Arland Allen, Red Wing, Minn., extensible cane etc.; Emery J. Benedict, Dell Rapids, Dak., machine for measuring and winding cloth; George Craine, Fairfield, Iowa, fence post; Thomas S. Davidson, Colesburg, Iowa, hay carrier; George L. Eason, assignor of one-half to R. Fullerton, Des Moines, Iowa, collapsible flying target; Charles W. Eckerson, Creston, Iowa, loose pulley oiler; Louis C. Will, assignor of one-half to J. W. Weaver, Myrtle Creek, Ore., implement for weeding and thinning plant; Albert Kohler, Waconia, Minn., case for lead pipe; Jacob V. Leydig, Greene, Iowa, sheaf carrier for harvesters; Christian Michael, St. Paul, Minn., window cleaner; Columbus C. Murphy, Le Sueur, Minn., grain separator; Andrew Newstrom, Red Wing, Minn., bobsled; Harry A. Proctor, Depere, Wis., device for displaying merchandise; Anquist Roeseler, Hustisford, Wis., show rack for farmers' implements; Arthur Lydenhouse, Nebraska City, umbrella and parasol; John W. Vanbrocklin, Seattle, Wy., amalgamator.

When O'Donovan Rossa attempted to make excitement in the big Irish meeting at Albany by attempting to offer an amendment to the resolution thanking Gladstone and Parnell, Gov. Hill politely refused to accept it and the crowd hooted the dynamitar into a seat.

Lieut. J. M. Bailiss, Third artillery, has been detailed as military professor at the Iowa state university, Iowa City, to take effect July 1.

The fact was developed at Chicago that when the drug store of Samuel Rosenfeld was raided by the mob of anarchists and the rabble seized upon every bottle that had the appearance of being the receptacle of spirits, a large bottle of carbolic acid was among the others carried away. Owing to its color and general resemblance to whisky, it was passed from hand to hand after the raid, and drank by a half dozen or more of the mob. The acid began to take effect as soon as it entered the stomachs of the rioters, and in spite of the best efforts of the doctors and emetics, two of the drinkers are dead, and three more are at death's door.

The St. James hotel at Nichols, Iowa, burned. Loss, $3,500; insurance, $2,000.

Charles H. Riley, merchant at Preston, Iowa, committed suicide by shooting himself. Deceased was a nephew of Gen. John Wool.

Mary Anderson is disappointed because she did not realize more than $100,000 out of her American tour.

Edwin Booth has earned $90,000 by twenty weeks' work this season.

John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific, Chicago, is said to be worth $3,000,000.

Farmer Wymer, his wife and two daughters are killed by the cars at Inwood, Ind.

At the dedication of the New Church of the Holy Cross in Baltimore, Cardinal Gibbons took advantage of the presence of a large number of foreigners, and spoke forcibly on the signs of anarchism that have recently been developed in America.

A man named Rosseau, who killed one Soper, was convicted of manslaughter at Chippewa Falls, Wis.

O. H. Parry of Rapid City, Dak., came to Omaha a few days ago with a young widow, Mrs. Belt, of Indianapolis, whom he had promised to marry. He induced her to let him have $3,700 which he squandered. The widow returned to Indianapolis, saddened and wiser.

A terrible tragedy was enacted four miles from Oswego, N. Y. Norman J. Loundsbury, a farmer aged seventy-two years, shot and killed his wife, aged seventeen years, Horace Payson, aged thirty, and himself. The weapon used was a shotgun.

The St. James Gazette denounces the action of the meeting at the Academy of Music in New York in adopting resolutions commending Mr. Gladstone's home rule policy. It says: The originators of the meeting were rebels and outlaws, and its supporters aliens. There exists a good deal of genuine American sympathy for the breaking up of the British empire. Will this sympathy cease when Mr. Parnell receives his present demand, and asks for more when home rule is demanded? Englishmen are not likely to favor rebellion because it is backed up by foreign dictation.

The controller of the currency authorized the American Exchange National Bank of Chicago to begin business with a capital of $1,000,000.

The federal agricultural department reports a general average of condition of 95 in wheat, rye 96 and barley 97.

The boodle alderman Jaehne is on trial in New York.

George Hesserich, a barber at Memphis, Tenn., has, by the death of an uncle in Brazil, just fallen heir to an estate valued at $5,000,000.

Near Wilcox, Pa., William Brush shot and killed his brother Philip.

Jacob Lang shot his wife dead at Mount Vernon, Ind. It is supposed his mind is unsound. He was an Andersonville prison survivor.

The R. L. Spencer Novelty company, of Wallingford, failed for about $50,000.

F. Woerishoffer, the well known Wall street speculator, died suddenly at the residence of Oswald Ottendorfer, his father-in-law, in Manhattanville, N. Y. His death is said to have been caused by hemorrhage of the lungs, contracted while riding on the elevated train some time ago. Mr. Woerishoffer had been ill for about a week, but his friends did not anticipate any serious trouble.

The eight-hour movement languishes in Milwaukee, and several factories resume operations.

Representative Morrison has received a monstrous petition from the Knights of Labor of California. It is over two thousand feet long and contains the names of over fifty thousand persons. Every state, county and municipal officer, every Knight of Labor of California, and every male adult in many counties have signed it. It prays for such action on the part of congress as may be necessary to forever prohibit the further immigration of Chinese to the United States.

The Chicago city council adopted the following: Resolved, That the city council of Chicago hereby requests the mayor, and advises all future mayors, to employ all officers of the police department who were on May 4, 1886, so mained as to render them incapable of performing police duty, in such positions as they can fill and we pledge ourselves and all future councils, as far as we can, to appropriate for the pay of those so employed a sufficient sum to make the annual pay equal to that of able-bodied policemen.

Archer Reid, living near De Smet, Dak., committed suicide by blowing out his brains.

At Davenport, Iowa, the principal speaker was Peter Kneckirhem, a pronounced labor agitator and avowed socialist. He expressed sympathy with the recent rioters at Chicago, and charged that the city police were employed by capitalists. At this point three policemen stepped to the front, arrested the speaker and dispersed the gathering.

At the second day's session of the Southern Baptist convention a report was adopted providing for raising $10,000 to be expended in evangelizing the colored race in the South.

The barn of W. Munger, four miles south of Watertown, Dak., was struck by lightning. The building was burned, and with it four head of valuable cattle, a quantity of hay and four hundred bushels of grain.

E. W. Voigt, the brewer at Detroit, Mich., who had partially conceded the demands of his men, yielded completely. He paid his employes $2 a day for the seven days they were out, a fine for five days' boycott, the expense of advertising the boycott, and minor items, making a total of $780. He also discharges the eleven men who returned to his employ the second day of the strike.

The Glasgow, Scotland, socialists send a love message to the Chicago assassins and thugs.

E. S. Vigor, Dominion steamboat inspector for British Columbia, died at Victoria after a brief illness.

Henri Rochefort, editor of L'Intransigeant, and M. Portalise fought a duel with pistols in Paris. Four shots were fired by each contestant, none of which did any harm.

Fanny Lear, a celebrated courtesan, died at Nice. She was an American by birth and was expelled from France some time ago for publishing an offensive work.

In twenty-four hours twelve new cases of cholera and four deaths have been reported at Venice, five cases and two deaths at Vicenza and sixteen cases and six deaths at Bari.

Mat Joyce, a merchant of Emmettsburg, Iowa, was shot by Ed Lakin, marshal, and died. Lakin is in custody.

As Ashbury Cole, a thrifty farmer living four miles north of Eau Claire, Wis., was walking on the Omaha track on his way home he was run over by a train and killed. Cole was intoxicated.

John Murphy, of Company D, Eleventh infantry, alias J. J. Harrington, was murdered at Fort Sully by some unknown person. His corpse was discovered about midnight. The murder was committed in the officers' quarters.

The house committee on postoffices and post roads will report favorably a bill to ratify the construction given by Postmaster Generals Gresham and Vilas to the act of March 3, 1883, authorizing the postmaster general to readjust the salaries of third and fourth-class postmasters.

It is proposed to turn all the Nova Scotia railroads over to an English syndicate, the government to guarantee $2,000,000 interest on bonds used in building connecting links with the American roads.

Over 5,000 men deserted from the British army during the past year.

Secretary McCulloch, of the Glasgow (Scotland), section of the social democratic federation, writes: "Glasgow socialists cordially sympathize with the efforts of workmen in America to emancipate labor and overthrow capitalists, and they sympathize with the Chicago socialists in their conflict with the police while resisting bourgeois tyranny and cruelty."

Winslow the Boston forger, is arrested for swindling in Buenos Ayres.

The switchtenders of the Western Indiana at Chicago go to work at an advance.

Three soldiers, Swanwick, Zankand and Morton, are drowned while crossing the Yellowstone at Fort Custer, Mont.

The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific railroad is sold at St. Louis for $1,000,000.

Edwin Stewart, son of Gen. Edwin Stewart, U. S. A., had his skull fractured by being thrown from a horse near Wigman, Colo.

London Cable: Maude Branscombe, the burlesque actress and once celebrated beauty, has been married to Victor Lonnen, a professional pianist.

A resolution is offered in the Southern Methodist Episcopal conference looking to union with the Northern Methodist Episcopal church.

The Chicago live stock exchange unanimously adopted resolutions opposing the

Tennesseeans are urging the appointment of Col. Felix A. Reeves of Tennessee as judge advocate general of the army, in place of Gen. Swaim.

Recorded real estate transactions at Kansas City aggregated one day recently, $654,000, the largest on record.

A hitch occurs in cavalry promotions on account of the president's policy as to incapacitated officers.

The senate committee on military affairs have ordered a favorable report on the Logan bill for the equalization of bounties.

The president appoints C. R. Greathouse, of San Francisco consul at Kanagawa, Japan, to please Senator Hearst.

Secretary Bayard mixes very little with the public men at Washington.

Josiah W. Preston, a well known member of the Chicago board of trade, is dead.

The British house of commons rejected a motion to abolish capital punishment by a vote of 117 to 62.

The Greeks are wild for war with Turkey, and the sultan has ordered an advance upon them.

Gen. A. J. McCook, ex-member of congress from New York, and now secretary of the senate, will be married in June to the daughter of his cousin, the late G. W. McCook, of Steubenville, Ohio.

An attempt is made to assassinate President Roca at Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Ruskin declares that he is the only Tory left in England.

Sir Thomas Erskine May has been elevated to the peerage with the title of Baron Farnborough.

Mrs. Langtry is still talked about in London, this time because she is wearing "a green and red bonnet."

Gov. Rusk of Wisconsin gets a deserved ovation in Madison.

The imperial gun factories at Koenigsberg, Danzig and Spandau are working day and night to furnish the armament of the German infantry regiments with the new army rifles. Certain officials in high positions consider the situation very serious and a general war possible. The policy of Russia and of France have found points of contact in the Turko-Grecian troubles. Von Goltz, colonel of the Prussian army, has been appointed commander of the Turkish forces against Greece.

A monument has been erected at Glasnevin, Ireland, to the memory of O'Donnell, the murderer of James Carey, who turned informer in the trial of the Phoenix Park murderers. The inscription says "He died for Ireland." The expenses were defrayed chiefly by Irish-Americans.

Among the settlers in portions of Idaho and Washington Territory much excitement prevails over numerous and audacious horse thefts.

Owing to reports sent home by Swiss women converted to Mormonism, the missionaries in Switzerland are being attacked right and left. Many of them have fled the country and others are preparing to follow.

L. C. Bernays, jeweler, Little Rock, Ark., has assigned. Liabilities, $40,000; assets nominally, $29,000.

The H. T. Duke company, iron merchants of Cincinnati, assigned. Assets $50,000; liabilities, $15,000.

Rabbi Isadore Malisch died at Newark, N. J., aged seventy years. He was author of numerous works of church literature.

KANSAS CITY STRICKEN.

A School Building, the Court House and Other Building Wrecked by a Remorseless Gale—The Death List Reaches Twenty-four, While the Number of Injured is Thirty-one.

A storm struck Kansas city last Tuesday and resulted in a terrible loss of life. About 10:30 a. m. storm clouds began gathering over the city. They first appeared in the northeast, and surging westerly across the city turned suddenly about in their course, and descending rapidly broke upon the city in terrible bursts of wind and rain that swept all lighter objects before them. The darkness was almost like night, and the people fled to the nearest shelter and awaited with blanched faces the fury of the tempest. Over the streets were running rivers of water, carrying boxes, signs, etc., blown from the buildings or swept up by the flood. A number of vehicles were overturned, and in numerous instances drivers abandoned their horses to their fate, and sought refuge in stores and houses. Some hail accompanied the storm, but the fall was not great. Windows in quite a number of buildings were blown in, and goods and furniture were water-soaked.

The Lathrop school building occupied a prominent site at Eighth and Main streets. It consisted of a main building to which an art wing had been added. In the main building, the effect was awful. The falling floors precipitated the terrified children to the basement, where masses of bricks and beams crushed them to the ground and burned them from view.

The following is a list of the killed at the school house and elsewhere as far as ascertained:

Killed at the School House—Josie Mason, aged 12; Bessie Insere, 9; Nellie Ellis, 9; Julia Ramey, 12; Ruth Jamison, 10; Edna C. Evans, 11; Robert P. Sprague, 11, son of superintendent of telegraph of the Kansas City Fort Scott & Gulf road; L. T. Moore, Jr., 12, son of L. T. Moore, one of the most prominent business men in the city; Richard Terry, 11; May Lambert, 12; Mary Bishop, 9; Mrs. Ida Bowes, superintendent of the overall factory, terribly crushed about the head and hips, died; Edith Patch, Frank Madison, Mattie Moore, Gardner, Kan., and Martin Jones.

Killed at Overall Factory—Jennie Fitzgerald, aged 20, skull crushed, neck broken; Willie Eckman, 16, chest crushed and badly mangled; Nina Crane, 22, skull broken; Nellie Cavanaugh, 21, head and chest crushed; Kate Creelman, hole in head; W. R. Town, 19, face crushed beyond recognition.

Killed at Smith & Moffatt's—Frank O. Smith, proprietor, 32, hole in left temple; John Kane, coffee roaster, 28, skull broken; Henry Jackson, (colored), head crushed, badly mashed; Sam Black, 28, neck broken.

Killed at the Court House—Henry Dougherty, deputy sheriff, 28; W. Hedges recorder, died the same afternoon.

John Flaherty was struck on the head by a falling flagstaff in West Kansas City, and was killed.

A. O. U. W.

Annual Session at St. Paul—Full Representation—Condition of the Order.

The grand lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen opened its tenth annual session in St. Paul, over one hundred and twenty-five delegates being in attendance, G. M. W. E. H. Stevens presiding.

The report of the grand master workman gave a general review of the work of the year, showing an increase of twenty-six new lodges, twenty-three of which were in Dakota and three in Minnesota.

The report of the grand receiver showed the following items:

DEBITS.

Beneficiary fund	$44,136 00
General fund	5,520 07
Balance on hand	7,877 55
Total	$57,533 62

CREDITS.

Beneficiary warrants	$46,000 00
General warrants	4,480 22
Balance on hand	7,053 40
Total	$57,533 62

The grand recorder's reports showed receipts from the beneficiary fund of $27,769, and from the general fund $2,950.20, a total of $30,719.20. Twenty-one deaths occurred during the year, the average age of those dying being fifty years. The membership has increased from 2,908 on Jan. 1, 1885, to 3,325 one year later.

The sum of $300 was appropriated for the relief of the cyclone sufferers at Sauk Rapids. The fund for the entertainment of the supreme lodge at Minneapolis in June was increased $250 by a unanimous vote.

The new constitution, as revised and reported by a committee, was adopted with but few changes. It is generally regarded as an excellent document, much superior to its predecessor. The grand recorder's salary was fixed at $1,000, with a contingent fund of $250. Rochester was chosen as the next place of meeting.

The A. O. U. W. Guide was adopted as the official organ of the lodge, and $1,000 appropriated to its support. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year and duly installed:

G. M. W., George B. Arnold, Kasson; G. F., A. F. Blesser; G. O., S. M. Espy, Windom; G. R., J. W. Soule, Rochester; G. Rec., J. J. McCardy, St. Paul; G. G., C. E. Bell, Sauk Rapids; G. W., C. C. Huff, Huron; trustee for three years (vice Espy), M. P. Morris, Morris; supreme representatives, D. E. Vance, Winona; E. H. Stevens, St. Paul; A. H. Taisey, Donnelly.

After installation of officers, the following standing committees were appointed by the grand master workman:

Judiciary—O. H. Comfort, St. Paul, chairman; L. A. Merrick, Minneapolis; G. A. Whitney, Wadena.

Finance—C. H. Roberts, Rochester; D. O. Brewer, Kasson; J. Newsalt, Owatonna.

Grand Medical Examiner—Dr. F. A. Stevens, St. Paul.

Advices from Honolulu give an account of a disastrous conflagration which occurred there April 18. The fire started in a cookhouse in the Chinese quarters and soon got beyond control of the inadequate fire department, and efforts were then directed toward staying the progress of the flames by blowing up buildings. It was not until eight entire squares, comprising sixty acres of the most thickly populated portions of the Chinese quarters, were destroyed, that the fire's advance was stayed. About 8,000 people, mostly Chinese, are left homeless. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000; insurance, $230,000. Only two lives lost.

Minnesota gets $100,000 of the river and harbor appropriation.

Miss Catharine Wolfe put a check for $45,000 in the Easter day collection at Grace church, N. Y. The entire collection amounted to $54,000. Miss Wolfe's contribution will be devoted to the purchase of St. Philip's church in Mulberry street, which is to be used as an Italian mission in connection with Grace church.

Mrs. Anna Pratt of Albany falls heir to Horatio Seymour's fine farm and homestead, "Deerfield."

Gustav Lene, a brother-in-law of George Benz, died at his residence, at St. Paul. He was fifty-seven years of age, a native of Germany, and had resided in St. Paul thirty-one years, and was at one time editor of the Volkszeitung.

J. J. Murphy is arrested in St. Paul, charged with passing many bogus checks.

The business men of St. Paul were much shocked to learn the news of the death of A. H. Winslow, of the firm of Auerbach, Finch & Van Slyck. It occurred at St. Louis, his wife and two children and George R. Finch being with him at the time.

D. H. Scott, brought back to Winnipeg from Mexico on a charge of forgery, has been arraigned for preliminary trial. He has been found guilty on twenty counts of the indictment preferred by the Merchants' Bank of Canada. He discounted notes of the Woodlands municipality to the extent of $100,000.

Bank exchanges show gains during the week, the increase aggregating $229,808,-955.

The American Medical association adjourns at St. Louis to meet in Chicago next year.

Dr. O. W. Holmes is resting at Chester, Eng.

Ample evidence is obtained against the Chicago socialist leaders.

A. H. Winslow, of Auerbach Finch & Van Slyck, St. Paul, dies in St. Louis.

Gov. Hill of New York has signed the bill for an underground railway under Broadway from the Battery to the Harlem river, and work will begin this summer. The projector and president of the Broadway Arcade Railway company, Melville C. Smith, many years ago, was a member of the Minnesota state senate from Minneapolis.

A Drummond, Mon., special to the Helena Independent says: An altercation occurred between Michael Dooley and James O'Brien at the latter's farm, six miles southwest, in which Dooley was fatally shot. The trouble originated in a controversy over a right of way for an irrigating ditch. Dooley was trying to force his way for a ditch through O'Brien's premises. O'Brien fired three shots, two taking effect. O'Brien went to Deer Lodge and surrendered to the authorities.

A tornado struck Leavenworth, Kan., and did an immense amount of damage to property. No one was killed, but one man was dangerously hurt.

Eight hundred buildings have been erected in San Diego, Cal., during the past six months.

MINNESOTA STATE NEWS.

Gov. Hubbard has received the following amounts for the relief of the cyclone sufferers: Citizens of Albert Lea, $216.95; citizens of Montevido, $100; citizens of Dodge Center, $46.25; citizens of New Ulm $69.-75.

As time passes by it becomes more and more apparent that the labor troubles which have assumed so serious a form elsewhere will soon be over in St. Paul. The disposition on the part of the employers to grant the demands of their workmen, when they are just, has done much to settle the difficulties.

G. P. Woerner, a prosperous druggist at East St. Paul, and Katie, a servant girl in his family, took prussic acid and died almost immediately. Woerner's passion became inflamed toward the domestic, whose attractions were certainly not apparent to the eye, and the wife coming to the knowledge of their guilty relations, took steps toward a summary cutting short of his evil courses and securing a separation. Before the officer entered to serve the writ the girl had taken the fatal dose which sent her to eternity, and no sooner had her paramour received the word summoning him to court, than he put the bottle to his lips whose contents in a few moments placed him beyond the reach of courts and juries.

Two farmers named Drayton and Ball, brothers-in-law, got into a quarrel near Pelican Rapids during which the latter shot at the former. Fortunately the shot failed to reach its mark. Ball has been arrested.

Burglars blew open the safe in the postoffice at Caledonia and secured about $3,-000 in notes which were afterward found in a field.

A four-year-old daughter of M. Blake, of Three Lakes, Redwood county, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun.

James Rusk, formerly a well known resident of Douglas county, was waylaid and murdered near Spokane Falls, Wash.

Tramps burglarized six houses in Brainerd the other night, securing small amounts of booty.

E. R. Blomgrew has been appointed postmaster at Blomford.

For five years or more the trustees and faculty of the Seabury divinity school at Faribault have been unanimously in favor of removing that institution to Minneapolis or St. Paul. The only circumstance preventing such action was the dissent of Bishop Whipple, who feared the consequences of subtracting from the institutions of the church at Faribault, which is in some sense the ecclesiastical capital of the state. However, this obstacle has been removed, and the bishop formally consented to the removal, acknowledging the weighty reasons that influenced him in coming to this conclusion. As yet there has been no official determination as to the new location. The annual meeting of the trustees will occur June 9, when the matter will be considered.

St. Paul arms her police with Winchester rifles to be used when occasion requires.

Articles of incorporation of the Lake Superior, Ortonville & Southwestern Railroad company have been filed with the secretary of state. The proposed line is to run from a point on Lake Superior to the town of Ortonville, thence in a southwesterly direction.

At Granite Falls, Hanbris and Wheeler were convicted and sentenced to state prison, the former for two and the latter for two and a half years for wheat stealing.

Thirty-five wolf scalps have been paid for by the treasurer of Jackson county since April 1.

The dwelling house of Frank Benort of Sioux Valley township, Jackson county, was consumed by fire and also his three small children.

The Hamline syndicate of St. Paul purchase the E. F. Drake tract of sixty-one acres for $150,000.

The Montana stockmen made a favorable report as to the feasibility of establishing a stock market at St. Paul. The Montana Live Stock company files articles of incorporation at St. Paul; capital $250,-000.

C. H. Dubois, of the Minneapolis Spectator, and C. E. Keith, of the Democrat of that city, have an eye-blackening and claret-drawing encounter in the latter's office.

Gov. Hubbard receives $532.95 for the tornado sufferers.

Gov. Hubbard has received $77.38 from the citizens of Zumbrota, and $43 from the citizens of Young America, for the benefit of the cyclone sufferers.

The coroner's jury on the late terrible accident at Minneapolis returned the following verdict: The deceased died from the effects of injuries received by the falling of the floors and roof of the Brackett building, southeast corner of Second street and First avenue south, Minneapolis, on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 5, 1886, and from the evidence are of the opinion that this accident resulted from the gross neglect of Walter S. Pardee, building inspector; George W. Orff, architect of the building, and Charles R. Putnam, carpenter in charge of work.

Representative White introduced bills in Congress to pension Irene Googins, widow of Austin Googins, of the Seventh Minnesota regiment, and James King of Winona county, formerly of the Fourteenth Illinois regiment.

The secretary of the St. Paul chamber of commerce reports that the plant of the Montana Live Stock association is located on the Stickney site below West St. Paul.

Woodside, the bicyclist, races with a horse at Winona and beats him.

C. F. Woerishoffer, the noted bear operator of Wall street, dies of apoplexy in New York.

The St. Paul chamber of commerce orders printed resolutions favoring freedom of individual labor contracts and against arbitrary limitations of time.

The situation at St. Louis at the close of the first week of the eight-hour movement is thus: In the large industries where the organization has been incomplete, strikes or lock-outs have occurred, which still continue. In other cases the employes who have demanded eight hours have been discharged and new men employed.

Senator Sabin is a member of the Carlton club at New York.

M. G. Moe, tailor, of Minneapolis, shoots himself fatally.

The claim of Thomas K. Stratler of St. Paul for a pension has been allowed by the commissioner of pensions.

The second biennial national convention and the thirty-fifth meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of the United States will be held in St. Paul, in Pfeifer's hall, May 11, 12 and 13. Delegates will be present from every state in the Union where the order exists.

Bishop Whipple says of the proposed removal of the Seabury Divinity school from Faribault to St. Paul or Minneapolis: "Many of our friends believe that it would give us unrivaled advantages to be near the state university and these centers of intellectual and business activity. The question has never been presented to the board of trustees. When it is presented, it will receive at their hands the same thoughtful consideration which has characterized their care for all work committed to their hands."

Patents granted Minnesotians: A. B. Butz, Minneapolis, damper regulator and alarm; R. Patrick, Brainerd, fire arch for boilers; E. L. Mantor, Litchfield, washing machine.

At Faribault a writ of attachment was issued by the clerk of the district court in favor of Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts, against his son-in-law, Alderbert A. Ames of New Jersey, for $25,000 and interest for ten years, less $2,000 paid in 1882. The attachment was placed on Adelbert Ames' interest in the Northfield mill property.

Mrs. Sophia Mathiason, of Farmington, was adjudged insane by the judge of probate, and sent to the Rochester insane asylum.

The claim of Alex L. Faribault of Minnesota for supplies furnished the Sioux Indians has been disallowed by the commissioner of Indian affairs.

James Brown, who in 1875 pleaded guilty to the murder of his wife and was sentenced by Judge Vanderburg to imprisonment for life in Stillwater, will be liberated soon, his sentence having been commuted to twelve years and six months by Gov. Hubbard. The commutation dates Nov. 5, 1885.

David Conger, an old and respected citizen of Faribault, died recently.

Hon. James G. Lawrence has moved from Wabasha to Winona, and will make that place his home in the future.

Many of the headstones in the Atwater cemetery were broken by vandals recently.

Anthony Harty and Luke Sturm of Barnesville have invented a locomotive spark arrester.

The hospital trustees met in St. Peter to open bids for the new buildings to be erected at that place and Rochester. The bids for St. Peter were: John Losbe, Winona, $19,600; O. R. Mather, Mankato, $14,900. Those for Rochester were: O. R. Mather, Mankato, $38,438; Panzer & Co., Winona, $40,180; Grant & Noonan, Winona, $39,-950; G. Woodworth, $39,697. Mr. Mather, Mankato, being the lowest bidder, was awarded both contracts. He deposited $500 on each as security that he would furnish the necessary bonds. The total number of patients at both hospitals at present is 1,464.

At Brainerd Miss Lettie Stevens, daughter of the editor of the Journal, and herself a member of that paper's staff, was married to Fred Abear. The couple remain at Brainerd for their future home.

Some Quotations From Hawthorne.

In its latest "prize questions" the Literary News calls for a choice of selections from Hawthorne. The list of quotations presented for choice is so admirably made up, that we insert it here as a matter of literary interest.

1. "A maiden in her teens has a certain charm of half blossom, and delicately folded leaves, and tender womanhood shielded by maidenly reserve."

2. "A picture, however admirable the painter's art, and wonderful his power, requires of the spectator a surrender of himself, in due proportion with the miracle which has been wrought. Like all revelations of the better life, the adequate perception of a great work of art demands a gifted simplicity of vision."—Marble Faun.

3. "All brave men love; for he only is brave who has affections to fight for, whether in the daily battle of life or physical contests."

4. "An evil deed invests itself with the character of doom."—Scarlet Letter.

5. "Be true! Be true! Be true! Show freely to the world, if not the worst, yet some trait whereby the worst may be inferred."—Scarlet Letter.

6. "Christian faith is a grand cathedral with divinely pictured windows. Standing without, you see no glory, nor possibly can imagine any; standing within, every ray of light reveals a harmony of unspeakable splendors."—Marble Faun.

7. "Could the departed, whoever he may be, return in a week after his decease, he would invariably find himself at a higher or a lower point than he had formerly occupied on the scale of public appreciation."

8. "Could we know all the vicissitudes of our fortunes, life would be too full of hope and fear, exultation or disappointment, to afford us a single hour of true serenity."—Twice Told Tales.

9. "Death is so genuine a fact that it excludes falsehood or betrays its emptiness. It is a touch stone that proves the gold and dishonors the baser metal."—House of Seven Gables.

10. "Does it not argue a superintending Providence that, while viewless and unexpected events thrust themselves continually athwart our path, there should still be regularity enough in mortal life to render foresight even partially available?"—Twice Told Tales.

11. "Electricity! the demon, the angel, the mighty physical power, the all-pervading intelligence! By its means, the world of matter has become a great nerve viabrating thousands of miles in a breathless point of time. The round globe a vast * * brain. instinct with intelligence."—House of Seven Gables.

12. "Every crime destroys more Edens than our own."—Marble Faun.

13. "Every human being, when given over to the Devil, is sure to have the wizard mark upon him, in one form or another."—Blithedale Romance.

14. "From henceforth forever I shall be entitled to call the sons of toil my brethren, and shall know how to sympathize with them, seeing that I likewise have risen at dawn and borne the fervor of the mid day sun."—American Note Books.

15. "He meant to humble Alice, not to kill her; but he had taken a woman's delicate soul into his rude gripe, to play with—and she was dead."—House of Seven Gables.

16. "I, in whose daily life you discern the scantity of Enoch—I, whose footsteps, as you suppose, leave a gleam around my earthly track * * I, who have breathed the parting prayers over your dying friends * * I, your pastor, whom you reverence and trust, am utterly a pollution and a lie."—Scarlet Letter.

17. "If I had an insupportable burden,—if, for any cause, I were bent upon sacrificing every earthly hope as a peace offering toward heaven,—I would make the wide world my cell, and good deeds to mankind my prayer."—Marble Faun.

18. "Intellectual activity is incompatible with any large amount of bodily exercise."—Blithedale Romance.

19. "It contributes greatly toward a man's mortal and intellectual health to be brought into habits of companionship with individuals unlike himself, who care little for his pursuits, and whose sphere and abilities he must go out of himself to appreciate."—Scarlet Letter.

20. "It is a terrible thought that our individual wrong-doing melts into the great mass of human crime and makes us—who dreamed only of our little separate sin—makes us guilty of the whole."—Marble Faun.

21. "It is hard to die without one's happiness; to none more so than myself, whose early resolution it had been to partake largely of the joys of life, but never to be burthened with its cares. Vain Philosophy!"—Journal of a Solitary Man.

22. "Love, whether newly born, or aroused from a death like slumber, must always create a sunshine, filling the heart so full of radiance that it overflows upon the outward world.—Scarlet Letter.

23. "Man must not disdain his brotherhood, even with the guiltiest, since, though his hand be clean, his heart has surely been poluted by the flitting phantoms of iniquity."—Twice Told Tales.

24. "No fountain so small, but Heaven may be imaged in its bosom."—American Note Books.

25. "No man who needs a monument ever ought to have one."

26. "No summer ever came back, and no two summers ever alike. Times change, and people change; and if our hearts do not change as readily, so much the worse for us."—Blithedale Romance.

27. "Often, in a young child's ideas and fancies, there is something which it requires the thought of a lifetime to comprehend." — Grandfather's Chair.

28. "Perhaps, if we could penetrate nature's secrets, we should find that what we call weeds are more essential to the well-being of the world, than the most precious fruit or grain."

29. "Shame, Despair, Solitude! These had been her teachers—stern and wild ones—and they had made her strong but taught her much amiss."—Scarlet Letter.

30. "Simplicity increases in value the longer we can keep it, and the farther we can carry it onward into life."—Marble Faun.

31. "Take heed how thou deniest to him—who, perchance, has not the courage to grasp it for himself—the bitter but wholesome cup that is now presented to thy lips."—Scarlet Letter.

32. "The angel and apostle of the coming revelation must be a woman indeed, but lofty, pure and beautiful; and wise, moreover, not through dusty grief, but the ethereal medium of joy; and showing how sacred love should make us happy."—Scarlet Letter.

33. "The bands that were silken once are apt to become iron fetters when we desire to shake them off."—Blithedale Romance.

34. "The best of us being unfit to die, what an inexpressible absurdity to put the worst to death."—American Note Books.

35. "The very ghosts of that massive and stately epoch have so much density that the actual people of today seem the thinner of the two, and stand more ghostlike by the arches and colums, letting the rich sculpture be discerned through their ill-compacted substance."—Marble Faun.

36. "The whole question of eternity is staked there. If a single one of those helpless little ones be lost the whole world is lost?"—Our Old Home.

37. "There is something more awful in happiness than in sorrow; the latter being earthly and finite, the former composed of the substance and texture of eternity, so that spirits still embodied may well tremble at it."—American Note Books.

38. "To the untrue man, the whole universe is false—it shrinks to nothing in his grasp. And he himself, in so far as he shows himself in a false light, becomes a shadow, or indeed, ceases to exist."—Scarlet Letter.

39. "We have strongly within us the sense of an undying principle, and we transfer that true sense to this life and to the body, instead of interpreting it justly as the promise of spiritual immortality.—Septimius Felton.

40. "Yet I am sensible of a great charm in this brightening moonlight; and I love to watch how the day, tired as it is, lags away reluctantly, and hates to be called yesterday so soon."—House of Seven Gables.

SOUTHERN SPEECH.

Some of the Peculiarities of Language Indulged in by Residents the Other Side of the Mason and Dixon Line.

The purpose of this paper is, however, to present, in a succinct way, a few of the quaintnesses of pronunciation and construction held to by the Southern people as a class. Among these the first that comes to mind is the custom of omitting the last two letters of such words as "more," "store," "four,"—which are pronounced "mo," "sto," and "fo." "What o'clock is it?" you ask the Carolinian, and ten to one he tells you it is "half pas' fo," if that happens to be the hour.

Another common Southernism is the use of "like as if," or "like" for the words "as if." "She looked like she knew me," is a common expression, or "she looked like as if she'd die." This is very common in Washington and in all states south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The word "funny" is frequently used instead of strange, and sometimes with startling effects. A young Southern girl was visiting us once, and a caller was telling of the death of her mother through swallowing a fish bone. "Oh! wasn't it funny?" exclaimed our visitor, at the close of the narrative. "I think you mean strange," said the caller, as soon as she recovered from the astonishment. Our girl friend has never used the word "funny" since.

If you happen to hear anybody say "rye cheer," you may know it is intended to mean "right here." For instance: A South Carolinian will say, "Where was he at last night?" and his fellow citizen will say, "He stayed rye cheer with me." Djear—pronounced in one syllable—is not a Russian word, as might be supposed; it means: "Do you hear?" and is usually addressed to servants in this form: "You, Jim! bring in that wood, djear?"

"To get to go," is essentially a Georgia expression. They say: "Do, don't fail to come to-night," and the reply is: "I've tried to get to go for three weeks, now, so I reckon I'll be there t' night."

The expression, "Do don't," is heard in Georgia and South Carolina, but rarely elsewhere. One of the most laughable things you ever heard is the pronunciation of the word "about." It is impossible to express the South Carolinian's pronunciation phonetically. It sounds like "abaout"—pronounced very quickly in three sylables. "Quare" for "queer," is another word. The use of "reckon" for "presume" is said to have been derived from the Yankees, as was the expression "right smart" for the word "much."

Low-country people and the residents of Middle South Carolina say "gee-arden" for "garden," "gee-yard" for "guard" with the hard sound of "g." So, too, with such words as "card," "car," and "cart," into which is introduced the sound of "kee," to take place of the first consonant, thus: "Kee-ard," "kee-ar," "kee-art."

The use of delightful for delicious in such a sentence as "The ice-cream is delightful," is very common. "Pretty" is a word very often misused—for instance: "Isn't this a pretty day?"—and this error is a very general one. North Carolinians say the scenery is "pretty"—meaning picturesque; the day is "pretty—meaning fine, and that a person's manners are "pretty" meaning wellbred.

"You all," or, as it should be abbreviated, "y'all," is one of the most ridiculous of all the Southernisms I can call to mind. It usually means two or more persons, but is sometimes used when only one person is meant. For instance, a caller on taking her departure, says: "Y'all come and see us." She means the lady upon whom she is calling and her husband may call.

Journeying Down the Ohio in 1793.

From M. C. Master's History of the People of the United States.

Yet a journey down the river was quite as hazardous as on the day when the first white man entered the valley. If the traveler were a settler coming from the east with his family and goods, he would repair to Pittsburg, lay in a stock of powder and ball, purchase provisions for a month, and secure two rude structures which passed by the name of boats. In the long-keel boat he would place his wife, his children, and such strangers as had been waiting at Fort Pitt for a chance to travel in company. In the flat-boat or the ark, would be the cattle and the stores. The keel-boat was hastily and clumsily made. The hold was shallow, the cabin was low. Over the stem projected a huge oar which, mounted on a swivel, was called a sweep, and performed all the duties of a rudder. The ark was of rough plank intended to be used for building at some settlement where saw-mills were scarce. The shape was rectangular. The width was 15 feet the length was forty. In this craft, if the water were high and swift, if they did not become entangled in the branches of overhanging trees, if the current did not drive them on an island or dash them against the bank in a bend, if the sawyers and planters were skillfuly avoided, and if no fog compelled the boatmen to lie to and make fast to a tree, it was possible to drift from Pittsburg to Wheeling in twelve hours. Wheeling was a place of 50 log and frame houses, boasted of a stockade, and in troublous times of a garrison of 150 troops. Below it, near the Muskingum, was Marietta. In the official language of the time it was described as being in the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio. But the phrase was too long for the boatmen and settlers, and as they expressed it, Marietta was on the Indian side of the Ohio. Two hundred wooden houses of boat-planks or of logs made up the town. The inhabitants were lazy and given to drink, cultivated little land, and lived chiefly on venison, wild turkeys and bread made of Indian corn. Food, therefore, was scarce and dear; nor was it always that the owner of a few bushels of "red potatoes" or a half-dozen barrels of flour could be induced to part with one even for money. Many a flat-boat man who stopped at the place to buy food went disappointed away. Still farther down the river, and just opposite the Little Kanawha, la Belle Pre. Fifteen miles beyond was another cluster of cabins; but thence to the mouth of the Great Kanawha the country was a forest of "sugar-trees" and sycamores. All day long flocks of wild turkeys littered the trees overhead, and at times a bear or an elk might be seen swimming the river. At night the woods on every hand resounded with the bark of wolves. Then was it that the lonely emigrants were tormented by all manner of fears. To go on in the darkness was to expose the boat to being caught upon a planter or stranded upon an island. To tie fast to the bank was, in all likelihood, to become a mark for Indian bullets before day. If the dread of being wrecked overcame the dread of being shot, the fires were put out, the sides of the cabin protected with blankets and beds, and, while some tried to sleep within, others stood upon the deck, ax in hand, ready to cut the ropes at the first sound of the approaching foe.

A "Gentleman."

A young Englishman, while visiting the United States, said to a lady, "But you have not many gentlemen in this country, you know." "What do you mean by the word 'gentleman'?" asked the lady, feathering her arrow. "Why, those who live without doing anything, you know," answered the young man, thinking it strange that so intelligent lady should ask for a definition of "gentleman." "Ah! I see," replied the lady, with a smile; "we have many such, but here we call them tramps."

Yet the young Englishman was simply uttering what he thought a truism. He had been educated to look upon a gentleman as a man who, according to Blackstone's definition of the term, could live idly and without manual labor, and bearing the port, charge, and countenance of a gentleman.

It is not many years ago since singular notions prevailed in Great Britain as to gentility. Even now, the House of Lords is practically closed to a doctor or a tradesman, and "society" does not smile upon any person who makes money by buying or selling the staples of the country.

In 1845, a man named Kelley sued a Mr. Young for a racing cup and stake which he refused to give up. Kelley had ridden his own horse in a race and won it, but the prizes had been awarded to Lieut. Young, of Her Majesty's regiment, whose horse came in second.

One of the conditions of the race was that the horses should be ridden by gentlemen, and it was claimed that as Young was a gentleman and Kelley was not, therefore Young deserved the prizes.

On the trial Kelley proved that he "lived idly and without manual labor," and bore "the port, charge and countenance of a gentleman," and should therefore be considered a gentleman, according to Blackstone's definition of the word.

The other side proved that the Marchioness of Clanricarde did not visit at Mr. Kelley's, though living within a short distance of his house, and that, therefore, "society" did not recognize Mr. Kelley as a gentleman.

One witness, having declared on oath that he did not consider Mr. Kelley a gentleman, was asked, on his cross-examination, to define the meaning of the word.

"A gentleman is a person whose father was a gentleman," answered the witness.

"So that if Mr. Kelley's father was a peasant," asked the counsel, "Mr. Kelley would be a peasant still, no matter what amount of wealth or education he possessed?"

"Precisely so, sir."

"Is a barber a gentleman?"

"Most certainly not."

"Did you ever hear of Sir Edward Sugden, the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland?"

"Oh yes; frequently. His father, I am told, was a barber."

"Is the Lord Chancellor a gentleman?"

"Most certainly not," and the witness went down, amid loud laughter.

The jury's verdict pronounced Mr. Kelley a "gentleman," and gave him the silver cup, stakes and costs.

Besieged by Moonshiners.

"We reached the house about sundown, and when we had got our horses I called Davis's attention to a smoke curling above the trees in the distance, as if guns had been fired as a signal for something," said Deputy United States Marshal Phillips of Tennessee to a Nashville Union reporter, describing the "Peek house fight" between moonshiners and United States Marshals in 1878. "I suspected something wrong and told Davis so. Well, when we were rested a little we went out to cut some corn and get other feed for our horses. What was our surprise to see hiding and peeping out from behind bushes and fense-corners about a dozen men. I was in my shirt-sleeves and had only this pistol," said he, throwing down a revolver on the bed beside him. "I said to Davis that it would do well to examine into the reason why all these men should be present, so we got over the fence into a cornfield, and a good many of them ran off. There was one man who yelled 'Come back and fight like men!' to the fleeing moonshiners, but that did no good.

"While I was watching for come one to show himself a ball fired from the rifle of one of the men struck the buckle of my suspender on the left side, cut it in two, entered the flesh, and glanced around the lower rib. I went back to the house and got my gun, but David jerked it away from me because his had burst. Not one of the moonshiners was hurt. This was Friday evening. We went back to the house, went in, and during the night the house was surrounded by between fifty or one hundred moonshiners. I was considerably weakened from the loss of blood, and remained on the first floor. The rest of the men, except two, whom we had dispatched to Nashville for reinforcements, went to the second story. The chinking and dobbing was out of the space between the logs, and through these cracks the men poked their firearms at the horde of besiegers who thronged about the house all day Saturday. During this day Charles Tippen and Press Smith were wonded, one in the arm and the other in the nose and cheek.

"The fusillade was kept up all day, our men watching the moonshiners and they keeping at a safe distance and as much out of sight as they could. They offered to buy the house from old man Peek to set it on fire, but this scheme did not materialize. They did take the front part of a wagon, and nailing a plank to screen themselves, piled kindling on it. No one could be found brave enough to let the fence down that the wagon might be backed up to the house, and this attempt also failed.

"On Sunday Mrs. ——, the daughter of Mr. Peek, started to the spring to get some water, but was driven back by the moonshiners, who said that they would not allow her to get water for such scoundrels as those sheltered under her roof. In about an hour it rained hard and we caught as much water from the roof as we wanted. On that day many citizens from miles around came and pacified the mob, and induced them to leave us."

To Rich to Try a Pen.

From a New York Letter in the Galveston News.

Time and again the assertion has been printed that George W. Vanderbilt wished to become a newspaper reporter, and I do not imagine that readers generally gave entire credence to it. Nevertheless, it was true. George is the youngest son of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and a sharer in the estate to the extent of about $30,000,000. At the time of his effort to get into journalism he was only an heir prospective, and he had a strong desire to do something on his own account. "I had an idea that I could become a writer," he said, a few days ago, "and I believed there was no better schooling to be had than as a reporter. I fancied that I would like the work, too. I went down to the Sun office and talked with Mr. Dana about it, and he said he would give me a place on the staff on the same footing as the other reporters. That was what I wanted. My father opposed it. He believed I wouldn't get a fair, square opportunity—that the public would be censorious of my work, no matter how careful my employers might be to deal with me exactly as with the others. So I gave it up, and it is too late now."

What he meant, as I construed it, was that, having acquired an enormous fortune, it is too late for him to accomplish anything else. He has a marked literary bent, however, and is apt to write a book sooner or later. George Vanderbilt is the wealthiest bachelor in America.

A Samoan Belle.

The author of "In the Western Pacific" thus describes a young woman whom he met at a ball given in a Chinaman's house at Samoa: It was attended chiefly by white men and half-castes, but a few native women were there, gorgeous in silk dresses. I must say the supper provided for us was excellent. I devoted myself for the greater part of the evening to a beautiful half-caste lady, who was most elegantly arrayed in a long silk night-gown, and a straw hat which she never took off. But in this happy land she ran no risk of exciting unflattering remarks upon her conduct, as might have been the case at home. I believe most of the men there chose their partners for the evening and took no others—a very sensible proceeding, as I thought. My partner at once rushed into conversation in broken English. "My name Martha. What your name?" She was dissatisfied with my first name, but accepted the second on being told that my friends never addressed me by it. She said it would be agreeable to know me by a name which she could consider her own property. "Come," I thought, "this is making the running." Her next remark was a startler. "Oh, dear!" she said "give me a glass of lum" (rum). Though a beverage seldom seen at balls, the Chinese host knew the taste of his guests, and rum was provided in ample quantities. Martha seemed to enjoy hers, and she proposed a walk in the garden afterward; but first she made me take a sip out of her glass. Martha's affection, real or assumed (I fear the latter), now took a different turn. On reaching the garden she seemed not so much affected by the romantic nature of the situation as by a desire to annex my shirt studs. "I beg of you your studs," she said. "Very bad manners gentleman refuse lady." I thought so, too, and handed them over to her, when they were stowed away in a most business-like manner in the night-gown. I thought myself justified, after this, in making the conventional remark, "I suppose you like balls?" She replied promptly, "Yes. No like dance; like talk; gentleman make me present." I congratulated myself on having no further articles of value about me. Martha was clearly not a girl for penniless younger sons. But she had not finished yet; far from it. My straw hat, it seemed, fitted her exactly; and, calmly remarking that it was a fine night and no fear of rain, she appropriated that also.

Justice Rather Than Law.

Ben: Perley Poore in the Boston Budget.

Mr. Webster used sometimes to read the conclusion of a charge by Judge Dudley, a trader and a farmer, a manuscript copy of which he had for many years in his desk. It was a treat to hear him read it in pure and undefiled English, as it doubtless came from Judge Dudley's lips: 'You have heard, gentlemen of the jury, what has been said in this case by the lawyers, the rascals! but, no, I will not abuse them. It is their business to make a good cause for their clients; they are paid for it, and they have done in this case well enough, but you and I, gentlemen, have something else to consider. They talk of law. Why, gentlemen, it is not law that we want, but justice. They would govern us by the common law of England. Trust me, gentlemen, common sense is a much, safer guard for us; the common sense of Raymond, Epping, Exeter, and the other towns which have sent us here to try this case between two of our neighbors. A clear head and an honest heart are worth more than all the law of all the lawyers. There was one good thing said at the bar. It was from one Shakespeare, an English player, I believe. No matter, it is good enough almost to be in the Bible. It is this: 'Be just, and fear not.' It is our business to do justice between the parties, not by any quirks of the law out of Coke or Blackstone, books that I have never read and never will, but by common sense and by common honesty, as between man and man. That is our business, and the curse of God is upon us if we neglect, or evade, or turn aside from it. And now, Mr. Sheriff, take out the jury, and you, Mr. Foreman do not keep us waiting with idle talk, of which there has been too much already about matters which have nothing to do with the merits of the case. Give us an honest verdict, of which, as plain, common sense men, you need not be ashamed."

A Marriage Mart.

Boston Herald: A remarkable custom exists among the Roumanians living in the westerly Carpathians. Every year, at the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, a market is held on the crest of the Gaina, from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, and here all the marriageable girls of the entire district assemble with their parents in order to be viewed and claimed. Mothers, aunts, grandmothers, and various female friends contribute to the dowry, and this completed, it is carried to the market on the Gaina in neatly made trunks, decorated with flowers, and carried by the family's best horses. Cattle, bees and other household requisites are also added to the dowry. On the Gaina every family which has a marriageable daughter occupies a distinct tent, in which the dowry is exhibited, and in which the bride-viewers are expected. The bachelors, too, are accompanied by parents or relatives, in whose company they inspect the girls who are eligible. The young men bring the best they possess, and each must particularly come with a girdle of gold or silver. After the brides are chosen the public betrothal takes place, being conducted by a hermit who lives in this lonely spot. The mark of betrothal is not a ring, but a beautifully embroidered handkerchief. The betrothal is in many cases prearranged; but the ceremony must be gone through, all the same. If a girl goes to the market knowing beforehand that an admirer will be there to claim her, so much the better for her. Still, she must take her dowry and occupy her tent, and place herself on view like the rest.

Pettibone's Defeat.

Parson Brownlow's son John used to tell a good story about the canvass for congress in a Tennessee district by Maj. Pettibone, a very eloquent man, a classical scholar, educated at Michigan University, and with a range and depth of information which proved his defeat. It was said that he quoted the Latin poets, while his competitor told familiar jokes adapted to the comprehension of the not over-intellectual populace of that region, and thus secured his election. One day during the canvass Taylor and Pettibone were addressing a crowd of mountaineers. Taylor dealt in jokes and stories suited to the comprehension of the crowd, and kept them in a roar of laughter. Pettibone followed in his usual learned and solemn style, saying that he should not attempt to excite the risibles of the intelligent crowd.

"What's that he said?" asked a mountaineer of Brownlow, punching him in the ribs.

"He said he should not attempt to excite your risibles," replied Brownlow.

"Excite my risibles!" exclaimed the mountaineer; "what does he mean by that?"

"Why, he means he won't make you laugh," replied Brownlow.

"Then why didn't he say so? I can't vote for no sich!"

And he didn't, and a good many others didn't, and Pettibone was defeated in a district that in the election previous had gone 1,500 republican. —Ben: Perley Poor in Boston Budget.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—There was a long debate on the interstate commerce bill. Many amendments were submitted and ordered printed, among them the following:

By Mr. Edmunds—Providing that whenever any common carrier shall violate or refuse to obey any requirement of the commission, the latter may apply to the United States circuit court for a hearing on short notice in the matter complained of, without the formal pleading necessary in ordinary equity suits. The amendment further authorized the court, if it find the company guilty of disobedience, to cause it to forfeit a sum not to exceed $500 a day after a day to be named by the court. (Mr. Edmunds explained the object of his amendment to be to make it impossible for railroad companies to tie up complaints against them by legal proceedings and delays.) This amendment is now the pending amendment.

By Mr. Morgan, relating to conspiracy. It provides that if two or more persons, with intent to prevent the movement of any locomotive, car, or train, used or about to be used for carrying passengers from one state to another, or to or from any territory, or to or from any foreign country, or to or from any Indian tribe, shall conspire with a common intent unlawfully to obstruct or prevent the movement of such locomotives, car, or train, or the loading or unloading of any such car, etc., or to put in peril the personal security of any officer or employe of any railroad company, shall be guilty of conspiracy, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than $500, or both, as the court shall direct.

HOUSE.—The house passed the river and harbor bill by a good majority, although its opponents made an earnest effort to secure its defeat. Comparatively few amendments were made to the measure as reported by the river and harbor committee, and the few made do not materially affect the various items of the appropriation nor the aggregate amount involved. No alterations were made in the items for Northwestern improvements.

The majority of the house judiciary committee, in reporting adversely upon the proposed woman suffrage amendment to the constitution, submits but a formal report, recommending that the proposition lie upon the table. The minority report signed by Messrs. E. B. Taylor, Hepburn, Caswell and Ranney, says:

The importance of the question is forcing its full discussion everywhere, and the silence of the committee will have no tendency to withdraw it from public attention. Women are neither morally or intellectually incapable, and no necessity for their disfranchisement can be suggested. On the contrary, we believe that they are entitled to immediate and absolute enfranchisement.

SENATE.—Mr. Hoar submitted a resolution directing the committee on commerce, when reporting the river and harbor bill, to report the facts on which each item of the bill is based, the reason why each of the items of proposed appropriation is advisable and of national importance, and also to furnish a statement of the condition of the work if already begun. Referred.

A resolution offered by Mr. Logan was agreed to directing the committee on pensions to report back to the senate the Ingalls' bill providing for the repeal of the limitation on arrears of pensions.

The interstate commerce bill was placed before the senate. Mr. Ingalls' amendment was agreed to, giving to the commission the right to report to the United States circuit court and get its speedy judgment on complaints whenever the companies decline to obey the order of the commission.

Considerable debate arose among Messrs. Beck, Aldrich, Wilson (Ia.) Brown, Sewell, Stanford, Van Wyck, McMillan and Gorman as to the effect of the bill in its amended condition and as it might be further modified by various proposed amendments.

Mr. Stanford said

If the bill passed it meant complete commercial disaster. In reply to a question by Mr. Van Wyck as to whether the Pacific roads had not controlled the Pacific Mail Steamship Line by paying it $1,000,000 a year in order to stop competition, Mr. Stanford said the railroads had chartered so many tons in these ships, paid for them—not so much as had been stated—and filled them with such freight as they did not want to carry on the roads; but that was done, not to stop competition in a proper sense, but to preclude ruinous competition. So far as the railroads were concerned, it was business.

Mr. Sewell said if the bill became a law with the Camden amendment in it, it would destroy the railroad system that we had been fifty years in building.

HOUSE.—Under the call of states the following bills, etc., were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Adams, (Ills.) calling on the secretary of treasury for a detailed statement of all sums expended by the different mints and assay officers from the fund known as the silver profit fund. By Mr. Dingley, to limit the commercial privileges of vessels of foreign countries in the ports of the United States to such privileges as are accorded to American vessels in the ports of such foreign countries. By Mr. Breckenridge, (Ky.) a preamble and joint resolution for the calling in of bonds. By Mr. Beach, amending the rules so as to subject to a fine of $100 every member who is absent during a call of the house. By Mr. Bland, relating to coin notes and gold and silver certificates.

SENATE.—The Cullom interstate commerce bill passed the senate to-day by a vote of 47 to 4. After being amended to destroy the intended effect of Senator Camden's amendment, which required railroads to charge the same rates per ton per mile for a long distance that was charged for a short distance. The effect of this section as finally adopted is to apply the short-haul principle to a larger number of instances than it did as originally reported from the committee, but it does not reach so far as intended by the Camden amendment. It is a compromise between the two extreme views. It does not make the rate between New York and Chicago, for example, the maximum rate that could be charged between intermediate points, but it does prohibit railways from charging a higher rate for a shorter than for a longer distance on all shipments from any given point, of arrival. As the Camden amendment originally stood, the rate from Chicago to New York, was the highest that could be charged, and between intermediate points the rates were to be proportionate, according to distance.

The bill in other respects stands as it was originally reported. Senator Cullom says that he is satisfied with the measure as it stands, and thinks the amendment in its modified form improves the bill and reaches the evils that are complained of.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment declaring the proposed commissioners to be executive officers merely, and denying them legislative and judicial powers. This was rejected. The bill then came to a vote and was passed—ayes 47, nays 4. The negative votes were those of Messrs. Brown, Colquitt, Morgan and Ransom. A number of pairs were announced.

HOUSE.—Mr. Brumm, rising to a question of privilege, stated:

The Record this morning was incorrect. It made Mr. Wheeler (Ala.) use the language yesterday, "The conspirator, E. M. Stanton," while the language employed had been "The arch-conspirator Edwin M. Stanton."

Mr. Wheeler admitted that he had used the prefix "arch," but stated that he had struck it out from the Record because it had stirred up some feeling in the house. The correction was ordered made. The house then went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Succotash—Take corn and beans, in the proportion of two-thirds corn and one-third beans; boil the beans from half to three-quarters of an hour, with the cobs from which the corn has been cut, then take out the cobs, and add the corn, and let the whole boil fifteen or twenty minutes, if corn and beans are young; half an hour if they are old. To two quarts of corn and one quart of beans take two tablespoonfuls of flour, and rub it smooth with the same quantity of water, stir it into the succotash, and let it boil five minutes. Put one tablespoonful of butter in the dish in which the succotash is to be served, stir two teaspoonfuls of salt into the latter, and put the whole on the butter. If dried beans and corn be used, soak them the night before, and boil them in the water in which they were soaked.—*The Caterer.*

Ham Toast—Take some thin-cut slices from a stale loaf, toast them to a delicate brown and cut them into squares. Put an ounce of butter into a saucepan over the fire, and when it melts pour in two beaten eggs; stir them for two minutes and then spread them over the pieces of toast; now have ready some cold ham minced very finely. Spread this over the egg and serve at once, while the egg is hot.

Cold Beef Stew—Slice the beef and season with pepper and salt, as in Veal Sydney; chop sweet herbs and onion, one teaspoonful each to a half pound of meat and sprinkle it over; put cold gravy in a pan and add the meat, etc., cover close, and simmer fifteen minutes, then add a large tablespoonful of vinegar, and one wine-glassful of wine

POWDERLY PROTESTS.

A Powerfully Written Circular to the Various Assemblies of the Knights of Labor.

Noble Order of the K. of L. of America: Philadelphia, May 3, 1886.—To the Order Everywhere, Greeting: The response to the secret circular issued on March 13 has been so generous, and the endorsement of the sentiments contained in it has been so unanimous, that I feel encouraged and strengthened in the work. Nearly 4,000 assemblies have pledged themselves to act on the advice contained in the circular of the 13th ult. I feel that it only requires the coming to the front of real men of our order to set us right before the world. We have been losing ground so far as public opinion is concerned for some time. One of the causes is that we have allowed things to be done under the name of the Knights of Labor for which the organization was in no way responsible. I ask of our members to keep a jealous eye upon the laboring men who never labor, and when they charge anything to our order in your locality, set the seal of your condemnation upon it at once by denying it. If a paper criticises the Knights of Labor or its officers do not boycott it, and if you have any such boycotts on, remove them. A journal not long since made some uncomplimentary allusions to the general master workman of the Knights of Labor, and at the next meeting of the nearest assembly a motion was cast to boycott the paper, not that alone, but every person who advertised in the columns of the paper. I wrote to the assembly asking that they remove the boycott, and it was done. We

MUST BEAR IN MIND

that our general master workman is only a man, and is not above criticism. We demand for ourselves the right of free speech. We cannot consistently deny it to others. We must tolerate fair, open criticism. If a reply is necessary, make it in a gentlemanly, dignified manner. If we are criticised or abused by a blackguard sheet, treat it as you would the blackguard himself—in silence. That our aims and objects are good is no reason why our members should be regarded as being of a superior build or material. We are no more the salt of the earth than the millions of unknown toilers who do the work of the world. In our dealings with laborers and capitalists we must deal justly and fairly by them. If we would have equity done to us, we in turn must do equity to others. This is the aim of the Knights of Labor, and must not be lost sight of in the future. Let me direct your attention to a few little abuses. I find that whenever a strike occurs appeals for aid are scattered broadcast among the assemblies. Do not pay one cent for such purposes in the future unless the appeal comes from your own district assembly or the general assembly. If boycott notices are sent to you burn them. I have in my possession over four hundred boycott notices which were sent to assemblies with a request that they be acted on. Let me mention some of them: A member is editing a paper. He fears a rival, and proceeds to get into an altercation with him, boycotts him, and then asks the order to carry it out. A certain paper is influential in one or the other of the political parties. Members of the opposing party conceive the idea of getting rid of the paper, and they invoke the aid of the Knights of Labor, first taking the precaution to have the paper in question say something uncomplimentary of the Knights of Labor. In fact, our order has been used as a tail for a hundred different kites, and in future it must soar aloft, free from all of them. I hate the word boycott. I was boycotted ten years ago and could not get work at my trade for months. It is a bad practice—it has been handed to us by the capitalists. I have no use for it only when everything else fails. Appeals for aid, circulars, petitions, advertisements of every kind are scattered everywhere through the order. I copy a letter which comes to me on the subject: "A large part of our time has been spent in reading boycott orders and appeals for aid, keeping us until 12 o'clock. We were led to believe the Knights of Labor to be an educational institution, but this kind of education is not productive of good. We have no time for instruction. What do you advise us to do?" I advised them to either burn or table these matters, and now ask of the secretary of each assembly to do the same. If your journal were not boycotted by our members it could be made the medium of communication between the general officers and the order, but the journal is not read in one-quarter of the assemblies. Some assemblies send out documents in envelopes addressed to 'Secretary of Assembly No. — — —.' In many places the secretaries have been discharged because of this practice. No member has the right to address another in that way, and if it is ever practiced again, the offender

WILL BE PUNISHED.

"In future, the general executive board must not be interfered with in the performance of its duty. If you have confidence in them sustain them and obey them. If not, ask for their resignation. While the board was endeavoring to settle the Southwestern trouble, assemblies in some places, with the best of intentions, no doubt, were passing and publishing resolutions condemning Jay Gould. These things did no good, on the contrary they were injurious. In the settlement of troubles it becomes the duty of the executive board to meet everybody and go everywhere. While they are doing this they must not be hampered by the actions of those who do not know what their task is. Resolutions do not prevent land stealing, stock watering or gambling in the necessaries of life. What we want from our members is not gush or windy resolutions about our rights. We know we have rights without passing resolutions. Men who think, study and act are required. The general assembly will meet in special session on the 25th of May, in the city of Cleveland. From the receipt of this letter you must not address any communication to me, nor heed you expect an answer if you do. From now until the general assembly meets I will receive no committees, answer no letters. I must formulate a plan for the future, and will not be interfered with. What I will say to the General assembly will be said to the entire order, and you must give me time to prepare it. We have had some troubles from drinking members and from men who talk about buying guns and dynamite. If the men who possess money enough to buy guns and dynamite would invest it in the purchase of some well selected work on labor, they would put the money to good use. They will never need the gun or dynamite in this country. It is my opinion that the man who does not study the politics of the nation and the wants of our people, would make but little use of a rifle. The man who cannot vote intelligently and who will not watch the man he votes for after he is elected cannot be depended upon to use either gun or dynamite. If the head, the brain of man cannot work out the problem now confronting us his hand alone never solve it. If I kill my enemy I silence him, it is true, but:"

I DO NOT CONVINCE HIM.

I would make a convert rather than corpse of my enemy. Men who own capital are not our enemies. If that theory held good the workman of to-day would be the enemy of his fellow-toiler on the morrow, for, after all, it is how to acquire capital and how to use it properly that we are endeavoring to learn. The man of capital is not necessarily the enemy of the laborer; on the contrary, they must be brought closer together. I am well aware that some extremists will say I advocate a weak plan, and will say that bloodshed and destruction of property alone will solve the problem. To our drinking members I extend the hand of kindness. I hate the uses to which rum has been put, but it is my duty to reach down and lift up the man who has fallen a victim to the use of liquor. If there is such a man within the sound of the secretary's voice when this is read, I ask him to stand erect on the floor of his assembly, raise his hand to heaven and repeat with me these words: "I am a Knight of Labor, and I believe that every man should be free from the curse of slavery, whether the slavery appears in the shape of monopoly, usury or intemperance. The firmest link in the chain of oppression is the one I forge when I drown manhood and reason in drink. No man can rob me of the brain my God has given me, unless I am a party to the theft. If one moment's forgetfulness or inattention to duty while drunk brings defeat to the least of labor's plans, a lifetime of attention to duty alone can repair the loss. I promise never again to put myself in such a position." We have, through some unfortunate misunderstanding, incurred the enmity of several trades unions. While I can find no excuse for the unmanly attack made upon us by some of these people at a time when we stood face to face with a most perplexing question, neither can I see any good reason why there should be any cause for a quarrel. We

MUST HAVE NO CLASHING

between the men of labor's army. If I am the cause of the trouble, I stand ready at a moment's notice to make way for any one of my rivals whom the general assembly may select. Break the power of the Knights of Labor, and you hand labor, bound hand and foot, over to its enemies. Years ago, I extended an invitation to men of all trades to become a part and parcel of the Knights of Labor. To-day I stand ready to make every honorable concession, to do anything in honor to bring about a better feeling between trades unions and the Knights of Labor. At the special session of the general assembly the entire trouble can and must be settled. If mistakes have been made, they must be rectified. If wrongs have been inflicted, they must be righted. But there is one thing that will not be done while I stand at the head of this organization—it will not be used to further the schemes of individuals, cliques or parties, and it will be subordinate to no other organization on earth.

T. V. POWDERLY, G. W. M.

A General Conference.

General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, acting under the authority vested in him by the general executive board, has issued a call to the various assemblies of the order for a special session of the general assembly, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday, May 25. The causes leading to the calling of the session are given as follows:

First—The rapidly increasing membership of the order requires changes in the laws which the general executive board have no authority to make.

Second—The laws in relation to the government of boycotting are wholly inadequate to compel obedience on the part of assemblies that believe in boycotting for every offense, whether great or small.

Third—The laws in relation to strikes do not give the general executive board power to interfere in such matters until after the strike has been inaugurated.

Fourth—The order has become involved in difficulties with trade societies, and an effort is being made to create a rupture between these societies and the Knights of Labor.

The Knights Disavow Rioting.

President Egan, of the Irish National League of America, was interviewed at Omaha regarding the statements in the London papers which attributed the anarchist riots in Chicago to the Irish element. Mr. Egan was very indignant at the charge. He said:

Those English papers, in this instance, as in every other where they refer to Irishmen, display the most arrogant ignorance and barefaced lying. If there is one feature of the socialistic trouble more noticeable than another or more gratifying to every lover of Ireland, it is the fact that up to the present not a single Irishman had been found on the side of the red flag, while we can point with melancholy pride to the fact that about three-fourths of the gallant fellows who fell in defense of law and order were of our nationality. Some Irishmen may perhaps have gone to extremes in defending their homes and in battling for their national right, and some of them will, no doubt, do so again and in the near future if English stupidity and English predjudice prevail to thwart the efforts of Gladstone; but socialism, as the term is understood by the followers of the red flag, never has found and never will find any foothold in Ireland or among the Irish people. It has, however, considerable strength in England.

General Master Workman Powderly has written a long letter to the World criticising the monthly financial circular of Henry Clews and Co., in which the statement was made that the Knights of Labor were the same as the anarchists. Mr. Powderly is rather severe on grain gamblers and dealers in margins and declares emphatically:

The Knights of Labor have no sympathy whatever with the anarchists. Such men as Herr Most and August Spies condemn the Knights because they are too conservative, while Jay Gould and Henry Clews denounce the order because its members will not submit quietly to every injustice or imposition that may be practiced on them.

The President's Veto Messages.

Washington Special: The president has sent messages to the house returning a large number of pension bills. It created a decided sensation. It was known that the president was giving these bills examination, with a view of ascertaining whether they were based upon evidence sufficent to warrant the relief granted. It was discovered that good grounds were assigned for the disapproval of the two bills vetoed, and that the lecture of the president upon the carelessness exhibited by congress in passing upon this class of bills was justified by the facts set forth. The message was generally approved by the right-minded men of both sides of the house, and cannot fail to induce congress to be more careful in the future. The two bills vetoed were evidently selected to emphasize the president's objections to the manifest carelessness exhibited by congress in dealing with pension bills, and the objections in both cases are such that upon reconsideration the house will be forced to sustain the vetoes. The house did not need this admonition from the executive to become convinced that sufficient care is not shown in passing upon pension bills. Early in the present session Mr. Springer introduced a bill to pension a man who was voted a pension at the last session of congress, by the passage of the identical bill presented by Mr. Springer. Notwithstanding this fact, the pension committee actually reported the bill favorably, thus showing that the committee had given the case no examination whatever.

Arraignment of Chicago Riot Murderers.

Chicago telegram: Saturday forenoon Adolph Fischer, for the last five years a compositor on the Arbeiter Zeitung; Gerhardt Liziens, a reporter, and Mrs. Lizzie Holmes, an editorial writer on the same paper, were taken before Judge Rogers on a writ of habeas corpus. Liziens, the reporter, was discharged. In the case of Mrs. Holmes, Attorney Grinnell signified his willingness that she should be allowed to depart under $500 bonds, and expressed his hope that further investigation would prove her innocence of any complicity in the great crime. Mrs. Holmes was released on $500 bail. Fischer's counsel, Mr. Salamon, asked for his discharge or immediate trial. He boldly asserted his client's innocence, and pleaded against a remand, because he was a married man, a workingman who had a family dependent on him for their living. Prosecuting Attorney Grinnell interrupted: "Yes, and so had the gallant policemen who were laid low last Tuesday evening by this man and his friends." After the conclusion of Mr Salamon's argument, Mr. Grinnel said:

He must ask the court to refuse to set at liberty a man whom he believed he could prove guilty of murder. (Sensation.) It would be imprudent for the state to go into an examination of this man's case at the present time, because it would disclose prematurely its case against some of his co-conspirators. We have carefully guarded our evidence, and have kept it so carefully that even the newspapers have not got hold of it. I have important evidence, and I assure the court that I am confident that that man (pointing to Fisher) assisted in the throwing of the bomb, and if he did not throw the bomb in person he was accessory to the whole plan and conspiracy. This we can be able to show by a week from next Tuesday or Wednesday, and the state asks that Fischer shall be held without bail until that time. If he is not chief, we will prove him to be the accomplice in the slaughter of the police.

Judge Rogers accordingly postponed the hearing until a week from next Wednesday. Mrs. Parsons sat upon the front seat reserved for spectators, and was dressed quite pretentiously. At every stage of the proceedings she was consulted by the attorney for the defense, and informed Mr. Zeisler that bail would be provided. Mrs. Parsons said to a reporter who was present: "We are not any of us laughing over this. It is awful; but we are not to blame." Mrs. Fielden was also a spectator. Mrs. Parsons asked permission for herself and Mrs. Fielden to see the prisoners—Spies, Fielden and Schwab—but was refused and referred to the sheriff. The Arbeiter Zeitung did not appear to-day because no firm about town would do the press work.

Montana Stockmen and a Stock Market.

The Montana cattlemen who spent nearly a week examining matters about St. Paul and Minneapolis, with a view of the establishment of a live stock market, reported that somewhere immediately contiguous to the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis a live stock market is both entirely feasible and practicable. An immense territory described could and undoubtedly would be brought tributary to these cities by the establishment of union stock yards, abattoirs, packing houses, etc., etc. It is a significant fact and one worthy of notice by the citizens of these cities, that there is not, north of Council Bluffs and Omaha, and west of Milwaukee, a single market where a train load of cattle can be sold. As a result of this report the Montana Live Stock company filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state at St. Paul. The nature of the business is to buy, hold, sell and deal in live stock, and to hold such real estate, and to buy and build such buildings and other appliances as may be necessary or convenient in connection therewith. The place of business is St. Paul, and the capital stock $250,000. The incorporators are T. H. Logan, Miles City, Mont.; W. A. Towers, Kansas City, Mo.; Thomas J. Bryan, Miles City; Granville Stuart, Fort Maginnis, Mont.; Adolph Heller, Milwaukee; Robert A. Smith, A. B. Stickney, W. R. Merriam, Ansel Oppenheim, William Lindeke, George R. Finch, James R. Power, St. Paul, all of whom constitute the first board of directors.

Major Strait Declines Re-election.

Major Strait authorizes your correspondent to announce that he will not be a candidate for re-election to congress from the Third district.

"I decided upon this course some time ago," said Maj. Strait, "but have not heretofore made announcement of my purpose, although it was known to a few of my most intimate friends at home. Now that the question of my candidature is being referred to in the newspapers of Minnesota and I am asked by the Pioneer Press for a direct statement. I have no hesitation in saying to you that I will retire from congress at the close of the present session. With the exception of two years I have been continuously in congress since 1873, and I now feel that not only is a rest needed from the exactions and labors of public office, but that my private affairs require my personal and undivided attention. The people of my district have been very kind and indulgent to me, for which I feel more grateful than I can express, and I flatter myself that my labors in their behalf have not been without result."

In answer to an inquiry Maj. Strait said he had no idea who would be nominated to succeed him. There would be a number of candidates, and he had no doubt a worthy and competent man would be nominated and elected by the republicans to succeed him.

Trade Affected by Strikes.

Bradstreet's Journal of Saturday the 8th inst says: The general trade situation is less favorable than a week ago. This is due mainly to the partial paralysis of business at Chicago and elsewhere. At Chicago no business of a wholesale character worth mentioning has been done. Bradstreet's telegraphic reports indicate that 325,000 men have taken part in the short-hour movement; that 175,000 have struck, and that 150,000 have received concessions without having to strike. Some 35,000 have gained their ends by striking. The outlook for an early or general clearing away of industrial disturbances is not bright. The New York stock market was extremely weak the first two days of the week, but a stronger feeling developed and prices recovered. The domestic markets are generally dull and easy with loan rates unexchanged. The exceptions are Kansas City and St. Paul, where funds are in very active demand. Collections are generally poor. The winter wheat plant continues in excellent condition. Spring wheat planting is nearly finished and prospects for a crop are good. The general movement of dry goods has been limited.

Death of Alex. Gray of Wisconsin.

Washington Special: Alex. Gray of Wisconsin died at his home in Corcoran street.

Mr. Gray was secretary of state in Wisconsin thirty-two years ago, when the famous Bashford-Barstow contest came up. Gray was alleged to be the man who forged the supplementary returns from Bridge Creek and "Range 25, town 10," by which Barstow was declared elected. When the case was taken into court it was found that the returns from points hundreds of miles apart were written in the same handwriting, and the torn edges of two sheets fitted together exactly. Gray went to Washington with the late Senator Matt Carpenter, and was his private secretary for ten years or more. In early life in Wisconsin they had been friends and cronies. Gray's home was Janesville, where Carpenter for a time lived while holding the office of district attorney. Two years ago he was stricken with paralysis, and has been helpless since. Senator Gray of Delaware is his nephew.

Important Pension Decision.

Second Controller Maynard has rendered the following important decision under the additional bounty act of July 28, 1866:

Every soldier who enlisted after April 14, 1861, for a period of not less than two years, and was honorably discharged after serving two years, for the purpose of enabling him to accept a commission, is entitled to the additional bounty of $50 authorized by the thirteenth section of that act, provided, he was not entitled to any greater bounty than $100 under the laws existing at the date of the passage of the act, and provided his claim was filed in time.

The decision is not applicable to any claims for such additional bounty which was not filed until after July 1, 1880, the time for filing such claims having expired by limitation on that day.

The strikers at Pittsburg are causing heavy financial losses to builders and others.

At La Crosse papers have been filed with the clerk of court in a breach of promise suit for $5,000 damages, the plaintiff being Nellie Horan of Whitewater, whose trial for the murder of her sister and other relatives by poisoning caused a sensation throughout the state a year ago. The defendant is F. W. Richardson, of the firm of Richardson & Frye, shoe dealers of La Crosse. He was engaged to Miss Horan before the accusation was brought against her, and stood by her faithfully during her trial, although he claims the engagement was definitely terminated by the arrest of Miss Horan.

Three more of the New York "boodle" aldermen have been indicted. They are William H. Miller, Republican; Charles Dempsey, Tammany, and Robert T. DeLacey, County Democracy.

There were 172 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week ending 7th, against 172 in the preceding week, and 197, 132, 149 and 96 in the corresponding weeks of 1885, 1884, 1883 and 1882, respectively. About 74 per cent were those of small traders.

Frank H. Nutt of Wisconsin, the famous amateur oarsman, has been restored to his $1,400 clerkship in the treasury at Washington.

About three thousand cloakmakers of Chicago, who work only six months out of the year at an average salary of $3 per week, have made a demand on the contracting cloakmakers for eight hours' work and an increase of 25 per cent on their wages.

Excitement was occasional at Pittsburg and Allegheny City a few days ago by the distribution of anarchistic circulars, which urged the workingmen to revenge the killing of McCormick's men, and to burn, pillage and destroy.

The secretary of state has received dispatches from Gen. Phelan at Halifax and Commercial Agent Robinson at Yarmouth announcing the seizure at Digby of the American schooner David J. Adams, Capt. Allen, for purchasing bait in Canadian waters, and her subsequent removal with her crew to St. John. The matter will be carefully investigated at once and acted upon as promptly as the circumstances will permit.

Harry Lloyd, the young man, who was shot in the altercation with Officer Pierce, at Des Moines, may recover. Pierce has been spirited out of town by the authorities for safe keeping.

The shooting of Matt Joyce, the merchant, by city Marshall Larkin, at Shullsburg, Iowa, grew out of a quarrel over the payment of a bill owed by Larkin to Joyce. Hot words were used, when the marshal drew a billy, and on this being snatched by Joyce, covered the latter with a revolver. Joyce endeavored to seize this, and in the struggle for its possession the weapon was discharged, the ball entering Joyce's left temple.

Capt. W. Martin, Fourth cavalry, and Gustavus V. Alvis, Ninth cavalry, have been incapacitated for further active service and granted indefinite leave of absence to await retirement.

Gen. Sheridan has concluded to establish two summer camps of cavalry in Kansas on the border of the Indian Territory, at such points as will afford good water and pasturage.

Senator Harrison has introduced a bill authorizing the appointment of an assistant adjutant general of the rank of major of cavalry. This is intended to make a place for Lieut. Greely, and the passage of the bill will be issued upon the ground that Lieut. Greely is now unable, on account of his health, to perform active service, and does not want to be placed on the retired list.

Representative White presented in the house a letter from Gov. Hubbard urging the passage of the bill to restore the widow Capt. P. L. Dartt to the pension rolls. Capt. Dratt was in the governor's regiment.

The large and valuable library of Congressmen Hewett of New York was almost entirely destroyed by fire. It was very rich in economical and statistical works.

Gurdon S. Hubbard, the founder of Chicago, is lying at the point of death.

Burglars broke into the Manistee, Mich., postoffice and made away with about $5,000 in cash and stamps.

Polk Martin, at Madder Hill, Tenn., shot and killed Mrs. Nela Johnson and her two daughters and then killed himself.

Over 1,000 nominations remain unacted upon in the senate.

While those who have made a fight for open executive sessions of the senate have not abandoned the crusade they are much discouraged, and have no hope that the rule of secrecy can be repealed.

Congressman Oates, of Alabama, has but one arm, the right one having been shot off during the war.

Senator McMillan, from the committee on commerce, has reported favorably the bill passed by the house last month authorizing Frank W. Hunt to maintain a ferry across the Missouri river at the Fort Buford military reservation.

Senator Edmunds appeared in Washington a few days ago wearing a straw hat, and an hour later the town looked like a harvest field.

Suburban property at Washington is rapidly increasing in value.

A Minnesota man named Charles Roechofer has declined an office. He passed an examination before the civil service board and was assigned a place in the postoffice department with a salary of $1,000, but he thinks that not good enough for him.

The proposition for the passage of the Des Moines river land bill over the president's veto is revived by the interest the Eastern press is taking in the matter. The New York Herald urges that the veto was unjust.

The house committee on military affairs has reported the bill of Delegate Gifford to credit Dakota with money for ordnance and ordnance stores, amended by reducing the amount from $38,625 to $27,650. The money is to be credited to the territory upon the delivery to the United States of all arms and stores remaining in the custody of Dakota, issued under the act of April 7, 1876.

Capt. Cyrus B. Averill of Rockland, Me., has made a demand upon the queen of Madagascar for $80,000 damages for the robbery and abuse of himself and daughter and the looting and burning of his vessel, the bark Surprise, on the Madagascar coast last November. The documents have been forwarded by the state department to the consul at Tamatave with directions to request that instant reparation be made.

Miss Cleveland's book will contain, it is said, some spicy incidents of her life at Washington.

There is no truth in the report that Congressman Strait will not again be a candidate.

Congressmen Kelley of Pennsylvania is quoted as saying: These labor troubles are primarily caused by capitalists, who, refusing to pay fair wages to American laborers, have gone abroad and brought to this country the vilest and lowest class of European laborers to take the place of men who cannot and will not live the same as ignorant and brutal creatures do. The thing to be done is to make eight hours a day's work and put in the penitentiary the capitalist who will permit his machinery to run a longer period than eight hours per diem, then legislate to exclude from this country the class who are responsible for such outrages as have occurred in Chicago.

The nomination of Frank Bean of Elkhart, Ind., to be register of the land office in Idaho was rejected simply because he was appointed to succeed a one-legged ex-Union soldier.

Orders given by Secretary Manning before he was taken sick for the purchase of furniture for his Washington residence and for the purchase of a pair of carriage horses, have been recently countermanded. This fact is significant in connection with the reports of his early retirement from office.

Dispatches state that Greece and Turkey are again on the verge of actual war.

ONE WOMAN'S METHOD.

Belle Ferguson was not very witty or not very wise. She had no particular force of character, on special accomplishment, no remarkable home excellence; but she was possessed of one source of influence—beauty—and that, after all, is no mean power.

Belle was a blonde—plump, tall, lithe and slender, with a peculiar floating grace in every movement that was one of her chief charms—blue eyes, somewhat small but soft, and shaded by light lashes, dark eye-brows (they were penciled, but every one didn't know that), and hair, long, thick and fine, of the true golden tinge, which she wore rolled back in the fashion so becoming to fresh, young faces.

What need Belle care if Miss Le Growle did whisper that her features were not beautiful, her expression deficient, and that when she had lost the freshness and coquetry of youth, that she would be positively an ugly old woman! Ralph Austin and Carlos de Arrondo, her Spanish lovers, didn't trouble themselves to pry into the future. They both loved, and were ready to quarrel for her. No one was more alive to this fact than Belle; nobody could have looked more unconscious than she did, flirting her little fan with lazy grace in her father's parlor, manifesting her temporary displeasure toward Carlos (who stood gloomily silent near her) in no other way than by her determined unconsciousness of his presence, and a marked and quite overwhelming increase of politeness toward Ralph Austin.

Ralph was born brave and modest. As a consequence he appeared to advantage. Belle's feigned admiration began to grow dangerously real. Her soft blue eyes sparkled with excitement, the pale flush of her cheek deepened into rose, and Carlos, who saw and read aright the changes of her face, turned and walked sullenly away.

Belle, half intent on revenging herself, half sincere in her admiration of Ralph, passed the next two days very much to her own satisfaction. Then somebody, perhaps Carlos himself, wrote Carlos to come and spend a few weeks, nobody knew precisely where, and Carlos went. The effect on Belle was disastrous. When she found that he was really gone, she rushed at once to Vivia Farrington, her cousin.

"Oh, Vivia! he's gone! he's really gone!"

"Who's gone!" said Vivia, looking up coolly from the sofa on which she was lying.

"Why—Carlos!"

"Well?"

Belle threw herself on the floor near Vivia and leaned her head on the sofa's edge.

"I am perfectly miserable!"

"Why?" asked the provoking Vivia.

"Why? you ask. Did'nt I tell you Carlos was gone?"

"Don't you mean Lieut. Austin?"

"No. I don't! Tiresome thing!" But whether this last referred to Vivia or the lieutenant this deponent knoweth not.

"Who is tiresome—Carlos?" asked Vivia. "Well, I'm glad you have your eyes open at last. I always did think him prosy."

"Prosy! He's no such thing—he's entertaining, and agreeable, and witty, and lively, and fascinating, and the dearest fellow in the world, and I haven't treated him well—I know I haven't."

Vivia smiled scornfully.

"You should have thought of that sooner."

"I know I should, you hard-hearted, cruel thing—but he did flirt with Rose Kenyon, and I was so angry! I wish I was dead!"

Just then came a tap at the door. It was Ellen, Belle's maid.

"Lieut. Austin wants to know if he can see you, Miss Belle. He said something about being ordered off suddenly."

"Tell him I will be down in a moment, Ellen."

Vivia said nothing, but she looked volumes; but that didn't disturb Belle. She gave a touch to her hair, another to her eyebrows, shook out the dress, smoothed her morning skirt, settled her cuffs, and went down to the drawing-room where Ralph was nervously waiting for her.

"I am ordered off, Miss Belle," was his first salutation. "I must go within the hour."

"Oh, dear, Lieut. Austin, what can we do without you?"

"Will you care?" he said softly and eagerly.

"Care? Why of course I shall! We shall all miss you."

Ralph seized her hand and carried it to his lips.

"Belle, will you write to me?"

"Yes, yes! Good-bye!" And Belle, who really had the conscience to be ashamed of herself, burst away from his detaining grasp, and ran to her usual resource in time of trouble—Vivia Farrington—and: "Oh, what shall I do? He will write to me—I am sure he will!" she concluded, in somewhat hysterical style. "Vivia, don't sit there as it you were a block, but tell me what shall I do?"

"Belle, you are too provoking. You are not worthy of either the lieutenant or Carlos, and I have no patience to see you playing battledore with two warm, noble, hearts. If you have pink cheeks and yellow hair—"

"Yellow hair!" Belle had borne all the rest patiently; but this was too much. Yellow hair she was not guilty of. It was golden. Every one told her so.

"Vivia, you are outrageous—my hair isn't yellow, and you are envious because you wanted Ralph Austin for yourself." And Belle sailed majestically out of the room, and unbosomed herself no further to Vivia Farrington.

She was not happy, though, even in the reception of letters once or twice a week from Lieut. Austin; a blush burned guiltily on her cheek when joked about them, and she would let no one post her letters for her. After three weeks Carlos came back. he was looking pale and worn—by no means the better for his trip.

She met Carlos with the pretiest little air in the world. It was not repentant, it was not submissive, but it argued strongly of both. But in the midst of her conversation there came an interruption.

"Here's a letter from the lieutenant, Miss Belle. Jim, his man, brought it on, miss, and begs a thousand pardons because he couldn't come here and deliver it last night."

Belle blushed a burning red as she stretched out her hand for the letter, but, Carlos anticipated her and took it himself.

"Is this from Lieut. Austin?" he asked, sternly.

"What right have you to ask?" returned Belle, trying to look courageous.

"The best in the world—that of your future husband. Once more—is this letter from Lieut. Austin?"

"What if it is?"

"You acknowledge nothing! There is no harm if it is."

Carlos threw the letter on the table and got up.

"Good-by, Miss Ferguson."

"What do you mean? Where are you going?"

"Somewhere—anywhere—so that I never see you again." And he made a step toward the door.

Belle was really frightened.

"Carlos, don't go! Stop—I care nothing about him!"

"Carlos—"

Still he was immovable.

"Carlos, see here." There was a rustle and a crackle. Carlos turned around, radiant. She had thrown the letter into the grate.

* * * * *

Their wedding followed in a few weeks. Ralph Austin, when he recovered from the bitterness caused by Belle's trifling, found a true wife in Vivia Farrington.

Chaplain Milburn.

Washington Post.

Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind Chaplain of the House of Representatives, whose prayers are just now creating a sensation, is a remarkable man in more than one respect. Forty-three years ago he was told by eminent doctors that he would be dead within six months, and since that time he has traveled, by actual computation, a million and a half miles in his vocation. He is now physically, although in his sixty-fourth year, as stong and robust as most men of thirty, and his intellect is of more than common power. He can give more accurate descriptions of Westminster Abbey, Cologne Cathedral, Notre Dame and the other Old World monuments he has visited than the majority of those persons who have not been dependent on other people's eyes and on their sense of touch. He can describe the rocky outlines and mountainous declivities of the Sierras and of the Rocky Mountains and the picturesque beauties of the Blue Ridge with a force and vigor combined with accuracy rarely equalled, even by writers who still retain their sight, while he has been blind since he was five years old. It is his wonderful power of thus describing in simple language the concrete things of life that renders his sermons and prayers so forciful and attracts to them such widespread attention. His first invocation to attract notice in the House was a vigorous denunciation of stock gambling, but recently he cast all previous utterances in the shade by referring to the present labor troubles in such a manner as to call forth from a Representative the remark that it was an "incendiary speech."

A reporter of the Post found Dr. Milburn enjoying the delight of a long-stemmed pipe. At the reporter's entrance the doctor arose, and, in a hearty voice, said he was "glad to see" him. The reverend gentleman is of tall and commanding presence. Broad-chested and inclined to stoutness, he is the picture of health. A full, untrimmed gray beard floats away down his vest, while his black hair, streaked with silver, is brushed back from his high forehead and hangs in bushy luxuriance upon the collar of his clerical coat. His strongly-marked features bear a kindly expression, and are every now and then lit up by a pleasant smile. While talking he fixes his eyes upon the person whom he is addressing, and the sightless orbs appear to look straight into the soul of his listener. He is a most interesting talker, and one of his favorite hobbies is the subject of health and its promotion. He is a very Jew in his selection of food, positively eschewing all hog meats, and he treats himself to a regular course of curry-comb and rough towel, cold water, oil and sun-baths every morning. As he himself says, he is one of the best groomed men in the country.

The Last Days of Webster.

From a Boston Letter.

During my five years residence in the city of Boston I saw the distinguished statesman several times. I heard his great speech in front of the Revere House. His voice rang out like a trumpet and he was heard distinctly by the vast multitude that filled the square and crowded the streets I also heard him address the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Faneuil Hall. The last time I saw him was a short time before his death. He was receiving the compliments and congratulations of his friends in Boston. The city was alive with visitors, the streets were thronged and flags waved from mast and spire, roof, tree and window. Instrumental bands "discoursed sweet music" and the great statesman rode in his carriage through the immense crowds of cheering friends, receiving their homages hat in hand and bowing right and left. A great change had passed over him. He had evidently been a sufferer—a disappointed man. He did not receive the nomination for the presidency, which he hoped to win. Whittier had scored him in a poem called "Ichabod." Wendell Phillips had criticised his course in congress in a sharp speech, and political editors had called him before the bar of public sentiment. When he died Theodore Parker delivered a splendid discourse, in which the most magnificent American statesman was duly honored and honestly complimented.

His last words were, "I still live." He lives in the memory of survivors, who saw him and who heard his marvelous eloquence. He lives in the history that records his great achievements as a lawyer, as a statesman and as a logical debater. He lives in works of art on canvas, in marble and in bronze. He lives in the printed speeches that have been published and scattered over the land broadcast as the grass in the meadows. Nature does not duplicate her greatest men in a single century, perhaps never. We may safely conclude that America will not have another Webster. "We shall never look upon his like again." This great man had faults, he made mistakes, he was human, although he was called the "god-like," but I have no inclination now to make a record of his mistakes and misadventures. Even the sun has spots, but it is a great light, a brilliant luminary shining upon the evil and the good.

Texas Cattle-Driving.

It is estimated that 220,000 cattle were driven or carried into Montana and Dakota during 1884. The larger portion of this stock was brought on to the range to be fattened. They were young steers. It is also estimated by competent authorities that 100,000 of the 220,000 cattle that entered the far northern range during 1884 were young native cattle from the corn states. The number of "through" cattle that were included in the great herd of Texans no man can tell. The Texas drover is famous throughout the arid belt for never telling the truth as to where his cattle came from. He is always willing to swear that they passed the previous winter in Kansas or Nebraska, and as cold weather kills the Spanish fever his cattle are sound and he is not responsible for damages if the disease makes its appearance in northern herds. The truth is that a large proportion of the Texas cattle driven into Montana and Dakota during the season of 1884 were fresh from the southern range. The young cattle that are brought on to the northern grazing grounds from the agricultural states come from a land of plenty. They have been well fed and attentively watered from the day of their birth until they are sent west. They have been protected from severe winter storms. They have had intelligent and anxious care. Their instincts have been blunted by the protective care of man. These immature animals have been taken west and turned on the range to shift for themselves. They can do so in a mild winter. Last year, up to Sept. 8, the Northern Pacific railroad carried 69,860 young cattle from the east into Montana and Western Dakota. Many thousands have been driven in and other thosands carried in by other railroad companies. But let a hard winter come, following a wet autumn and the grazing-ground be covered with snow and blizzard after blizzard sweep out of the frozen north in quick succession. Then how will these cattle fare, and how will the through Texans fare? I answer, just as they did in Kansas in the winter of 1871-2. They would disappear from the range. And if the winter should be as severe as some of the Indian traders told me they had seen in the Yellowstone valley—so severe that the Indians were forced to cut cottonwood trees so that their ponies could feed on the buds and tender limbs—the toughened range cattle will be decimated before spring.—Harper's Magazine.

Market Report.

CHICAGO.—Wheat, 76¾@77½c. Corn, 35¼@36c. Oats, 25¾@28¼c. Rye, No. 2, 57@58c. Barley, No. 2, 60c. Flax Seed, No. 1, $1.06. Mess pork, $9.10@9.15. Lard, $5.87½c. Butter, creamery, 20@31½c; dairy, 14@24c. Eggs, 10¾@11c.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 80½c. No. 1, northern, 77c. Corn, 31@32c. Oats, No. 2 white, 30@30½c. Barley, 45c to 60c. Rye, 49@51c. Bran, $7.50@8. Shorts, $8@8.75. Corn meal, $12.50@13.50. Mixed feed, $13@13.50. Hay, $6@6.50. Timothy, $1.40@1.60; fair, $1.40@1.50. Clover, choice, $6.35; prime, $6.10; good, $6. Flax Seed, No. 1, 98c@$1.03.

ST. PAUL.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 81½c. No. 1 Northern, 77c; No. 2 Northern, 72c. Corn, No. 2, 31½c. Oats, No 2 mixed, 29½c. Barley, No. 2, 55c; No. 3, 40c. Rye, No. 2, 49c. Ground feed, No. 1, $13.50; No. 2, $13. Corn meal, bolted, $15.50; coarse, $12. Shorts, $8. Bran, $8. Baled hay, Upland, $6.50; wild, $6; timothy, $8. Dressed hogs, $4.50. Flax seed, 90c. Timothy seed, $1.85@2. Cloverseed, $6.40. Potatoes, 35c. Eggs, 10½c. Flour, $4.50@5.

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE!—To consumers, such as hotels, lumbermen, farmers, restaurants and families who wish to buy in quantity: There is a house in St. Paul where parties who wish to take advantage of wholesale prices can send and get their supplies. They issue a monthly price list, which they send free to any who think of ordering of them. Address enclosing stamp. Griggs & Co., 190 & 192 E. Fifth st., St. Paul.

Delegate Toole of Montana appeared before the house committee on Indian affairs in favor of the bill granting the right of way of railroads through the Blackfoot reservation. Later the committee instructed Mr. Nelson, to report the bill back to the house with favorable recommendations.

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.

H. R. Shellenberger's house and barn at Minnewaukan, Dak., are burned.

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

A vein of coal has been discovered near the salt wells in Wyoming county, N. Y.

A positive guarantee is given by the manufacturer of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic that a 50 cent bottle of this remedy contains more curative properties than any dollar preperation. It promptly cures all stomach, kidney and liver troubles.

The Knights of Pythias in St. Paul dedicated a new and elegant hall.

Mr. Almon Morse, LeRoy, Minn., says by the use Brown's Iron Bitters he was entirely cured of a severe kidney disease. This medicine never fails to regulate the kidneys and prevents constipation.

Six deaths result from the fall of the Brackett block in Minneapolis.

For a crabbed temper, bad blood and irritability take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggists, St. Paul, Minn.

No opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cure where other remedies fail. 25 cts.

The lumber dealers of Chicago subscribed $5,000 to be added to the police fund.

If Your Lungs are Destroyed

do not expect that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will make new ones for you. It can do much, but not impossibilities. If, however, you have not reached the last stages of consumption, there is hope for you. But do not delay, lest you cross the fatal line where help is impossible. The Discovery has arrested the aggravating cough of thousands of consumptives, cured their night-sweats and hectic fevers, and restored them to health and happiness.

Louis Lamore killed Fink Skidmore at Steven's Point, Wis.

Thousands of cures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents.

"Close the door gently,
And bridle the breath;
I've one of my headaches—
I'm sick unto death."

"Take 'Purgative Pellets,'
They're pleasant and sure;
I've some in my pocket
I'll warrant to cure."

A Milwaukee & St. Paul bridge near Specht's Ferry, Iowa, is burned.

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are both preventive and curative.

Four deaths result from the shooting by the Milwaukee militia into the mob.

WIBERG'S WONDERFUL WINNING.

He Now Has $30,000 to His Credit in the First National Bank of Omaha.

Omaha (Neb.) Republican, April 17.

It will be remembered that a few days ago we published the fact that Aug. Wiberg, 1431 South Tenth street, this city, held one-fifth of ticket 73,040, which drew the capital prize of $150,000, in the drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, which took place at New Orleans, Tuesday, March 16th; that, through Herman Kountze, president of the First National Bank of Omaha, he had sent the ticket by the United States express to the New Orleans National Bank, and through the latter had received a draft on New York for thirty thousand dollars. His draft was made on the Hanover National Bank and was sent to Kountze Bros., New York city, for collection. We were informed yesterday at the First National Bank that the sum of thirty thousand dollars was received at that bank on Thursday from New York, and that it now stands to the credit of Mr. Wiberg, whom we heartily congratulate on his great good fortune, and the receipt of the money.

I have been selling your Athlophoros for a few months and have sold between one and two dozen. It gives better satisfaction for rheumatism than any other preparation of the kind I have ever sold. C. M. Treat, druggist, Adrian, Mich.

Have used Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure in my family as a general cough medicine. One of my children was quickly relived of a severe attack of croup by it. I cheerfully recommended it. H. L. Covell, Grand Rapids, Mich.

During March the Dakota land offices report 302,859 acres of land entered.

Brash and wiry hair becomes soft and pliant by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Many a mother has found Ayer's Cherry Pectoral invaluable in cases of croup.

You get more comfort for 25cts. in Lyon's Heel Stiffeners than in any other article.

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

ITCHING and Irritations of the skin and scalp, burns, scalds, piles, ulcers, poisons, bites of insects and all skin diseases, quickly cured by Cole's Carbolisalve. 25 & 50 cents, at Druggists.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
WILL CURE
HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
CONSTIPATION
FEMALE INFIRMITIES
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.
TAKE NO OTHER.

This is the Season
[illegible]
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER
Introduced in 1840.
This remedy is well known to be one of the very best ever offered to the public.
TAKEN INTERNALLY
It will be found a never failing cure.
APPLIED EXTERNALLY,
It is the most effective and best Liniment on earth. It is all it is represented to be. The testimonials in its favor, reaching back for a series of years, and the experience of a long test, incontestibly prove it to be one of the most reliable specifics of the age.
Prices 25 Cents, 50 Cents, and $1 Per Bottle.
FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.
Beware of Imitations.

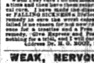
ALLEN'S Lung Balsam,
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
COUGH AND CROUP REMEDY.
SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.
If you have not tried the Lung Balsam, call for 25-cent bottle and test it.

Testimonial of a Boston lady.
DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Eczema, Psoriasis, Scrofula and Infantile Humors cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.
[illegible]

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

MUSTANG
Survival of the Fittest.
A FAMILY MEDICINE THAT HAS HEALED MILLIONS DURING 35 YEARS!
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND OF MAN AND BEAST!
The Oldest & Best Liniment EVER MADE IN AMERICA.
SALES LARGER THAN EVER.
[illegible]

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. [illegible]
N. W. N. U. No. 20 188[illegible]

PATENTS [illegible]
CANCER. [illegible]
PENSIONS [illegible]
QUICK [illegible]
CATARRH [illegible]
FRAZER AXLE GREASE. [illegible]

$9. Fine Brass Cornet. $9. [illegible] Central Music Co. 112 West Washington St., CHICAGO, ILL.

JONES PAYS the FREIGHT [illegible] $60. [illegible] JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
I CURE FITS! [illegible]
WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE [illegible] DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.
THE MOST PERFECT OF PENS

WELL MAKING. PROSPECTING. DOES IT PAY! [illegible] LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO.
NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. [illegible] Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.
No Words [illegible]
FREE FARMS IN SAN LUIS. [illegible]
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
OPIUM Habit Cured. FREE TRIAL. [illegible]
TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER Is the Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made. [illegible]

A Gain in Weight
is very often one of the speedy and gratifying effects resulting from the use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
[illegible]

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Straw Hats, Straw Hats.

DAY & MEAGHER

Have Just Opened a Large and Elegant Stock of

STRAW HATS,

For the Spring and Summer Trade.

We have Ladies' STRAW HATS.
We have Girls' STRAW HATS.
We have Men's STRAW HATS.
We have Boys' STRAW HATS.

We have STRAW GOODS in Every Conceivable Style and Shape,

At Manufacturer's Prices.

Day & Meagher.

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

FRANK JARBOE,

JEWELER

A Superb Stock

In all Lines.

Watches, Clocks,

AND JEWELRY,

Carefully Repaired by Skilled workmen on short notice.

ENGRAVING DONE.

Agent For the Celebrated Fredonia Railroad Watch.

DO YOU WANT

BOOTS OR SHOES,

If so, call on

H. S. Totton

Sleeper Block, Front Street,

And he will show you the most complete and finest stock of goods ever brought to this city.

Fine Goods & Low Prices.

Everything marked down to hard pan. Manufacturing and repairing department in connection.

Hi, There, Stranger

Did you know that

M. SPRAGUE

Had Opened a

New **Grocery Store**

On Front Street, in

In Dettelbach's old Stand

Such is the fact and our goods being bought at cash prices are sold on the same plan thus giving our customers the benefit. Produce, butter and eggs a specialty. An endless variety of canned goods. Our teas and coffees are an A No. 1 article, and prices way down. Call in and get acquainted and we will endeavor to convince you that it will be to your advantage to trade with us.

WHITE & WHITE,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

DEALERS IN

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Glass, Papers, Nails, and Builder's Hardware. A complete stock of

T. L. BLOOD & CO'S MIXED PAINTS,

Fully Warranted.

Call on us before letting your Contracts for Building and Repairs. It will pay you.

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.

A. P. RIGGS,

Real Estate, Insurance, And Collections.

Room 12. - Sleeper Block.

$2500 for a fine residence on Broadway, opposite the opera house.
$2000 for a desirable residence on 4th street north.
$1500 each for five houses on north side, with good inducements and terms.
$1200 for two houses and three lots on north 9th street.
$700 for seven room house on Norwood street.
$600 each for two houses on Juniper St.
$650 for nice house on Broadway north.
$550 for house of 7 rooms 6th street south.
$475 for lot and 2 buildings on 6th street south.
$300 for house and lot on north side.

Call and see other bargains in houses and lots, and farm lands. Houses for rent, etc., etc.

Keene, Novers & Spaulding,

REAL ESTATE AND

Insurance Agents.

Lumbermen's Time Checks

—AND—

City and County Orders Bought.

Sixth Street, next door north of Post Office.

BRAINERD MINN.

LORD ARKWRIGHT

Improve Your Stock.

S. W. GRAY,

Has at his farm two miles from the city for service a

PURE BATES BULL!

This animal was sired by imported Baron Guyune, the dam being imported Lady Arkwright.

Farmers and Stockmen Should Make A Note of This.

What Brainerd Needs

An Experienced

NURSE

MRS. M. P. MURPHY

Would announce to the citizens of Brainerd that she is prepared to take care of the sick, and parties desiring her services can find her at

Over Losey & Dean's Undertaker's shop on Seventh Street.

Fine best of references and recommendations given. Charges reasonable.

A Good Opportunity.

To those who desire to take music lessons on organ or piano, I would say that I can teach 4 more scholars, after which my time will be fully taken.

WM. BARTSCH,
Teacher on Organ or Piano,
Box 1650.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } In Probate Court.
County of Crow Wing. } May 10, 1886.

In the matter of the Estate of Benjamin C. Harter, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Mary T. Harter, administratrix of the estate of said Benjamin C. Harter, deceased, representing, among other things, that she has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing her account of her administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the persons entitled thereto, and the discharge of the petitioner from her said office.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard, by the Judge of this court, on Monday the 7th day of June, A. D. 1886, at the probate court room in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a weekly newspaper, printed and published at the city of Brainerd, in said county.

Dated at Brainerd the 11th day of May, A. D., 1886.

(Seal Probate Court of Crow Wing County.) By the Court,
JOHN B. DOUGLAS,
Judge Probate.

Land in Lots, Attorney.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, St. Cloud, Minn., May 10, 1886.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Gust Prykenil against Hans Rasmussen, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 12000, dated March 6th, 1884, upon the nw¼ sec. 31, township 46, range 31, in Crow Wing county, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 25th day of June, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

C. F. McDONALD, Receiver.

Furniture! Furniture!

I can now show you the finest line of furniture of all kinds. Lounges, easy chairs, rockers, and in fact everything in the furniture line at the very lowest prices. It will pay you to call and see before you buy.

M. L. SWARTZ.

Two doors south of the post office.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County, Also Case and Basse.

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

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper Block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

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

Local News

This school house janitor is now a special police and wears a star.

Bran, shorts and feed of all kind at Bradbury & McGinns.

C. B. Sleeper will run a boss to Lake View Park after the 20th.

The back alleys are being cleaned up by the street commissioners.

Another car load of Royalton flour just received at Bradbury & McGinn's.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. David Clark on Saturday.

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

A pickerel was caught in Serpent lake last Saturday which weighed 23 pounds.

The barber shops were closed on Sunday. This is a new order of things in Brainerd.

Since the high license act went into effect at Aitkin, beer has been advanced to ten cent a glass.

Dr. Roberts has moved his office to room 3 in the Hartley block over W. A. Smith's store.

Little Frankie Jones, of the Jolly Pathfinders, was a general favorite among the Brainerdites.

"Attend your church" the parson cries.
To church such fair ones come!
The old go there to show their dress,
The rich to see the fashions.

Lynch & Barstow have dissolved partnership in the grocery business, Mr. Lynch continuing the business.

Buy your fine cream candies at Smith's for 30 cents per pound. Nothing like it in the market at the same price.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to pay $1300 to C. A. Ruffee, of Gull River, as back pay while Indian agent.

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

Subject of sermon at the Baptist church Sunday morning, "Fearing God" and in the evening "Pitching tent toward Sodom."

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

Speaking about fish, a squaw speared a Muskalonge at Crow Wing last week which weighed 93 pounds. The tail weighed 11 pounds.

The Journal force is increasing. Bro. Stivers reports the addition of two sons to his family this week—one by marriage and one in the regular way.

Elder White, of the M. E. Church was surprised on Wednesday evening by a donation party. A very pleasant time was enjoyed.

If you intend to buy a baby carriage it will pay you to call and see our fine line and learn our prices at M. L. SWARTZ'S two doors south of the post-office.

The Brainerd boys play a pretty good game of baseball if the playing of the crack nines belonging to the league is any criterion. In St. Paul on Sunday the nine of that city got seven scores to Duluth's fourteen.

John F. O'Connell, of Aitkin, for selling whisky to Indians, was before the United States officials yesterday, and gave bonds in the sum of $300 for his appearance at the next term of the United States court at Winona.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will take charge of the decorations for the G. A. R. memorial ceremonies on Decoration. All contributions of evergreen and flowers should be left at the W. C. T. U. reading room on that occasion.

Geo. LaBar has gone to Zumbrota on a visit. It is reported that George is getting a little shaky in regard to his policy in the Single Men's Endowment Association, but it is uncertain as to whether this visit will necessitate the paying over of the money or not.

The third ward got to the front all right on private subscription to the cyclone sufferers, but it must be remembered that this subscription was nearly completed in that ward before the excursion was proposed, and the other wards were worked for the excursion more than for private subscription.

Commencing Saturday, May 15th, an excursion rate to Detroit and return will be made from Brainerd, for $3.75 good for 30 days. This rate is made to enable the citizens of Brainerd and their visiting friends to visit the finest pleasure resort in Minnesota that is accessible by rail.

Mrs. S. King, of this city has accepted the agency for Gough's new book entitled "Platform Echoes," and is now making a thorough canvass of the city. The book is a collection of choice extracts and passages from the lectures of this eminent orator. All persons interested in the cause of temperance should not fail to secure this interesting and valuable work.

It is surprising that so little attention is paid to market gardening in this immediate vicinity, as there is no investment that promises a better return. Land is plenty and cheap, and the soil produces vegetables in a marvelously short time. Produce shipped in from other sections commands a high price and some one could make a neat little sum by giving the business their attention.

J. N. Nevers, treasurer of the cyclone relief committee reports the following as monies paid him by private subscription for the Sauk Rapids sufferers:

First ward	$62 50
Second ward	35 00
Third ward	253 00
Fourth ward	82 00
Total	$432 50

Besides this amount $500 was given by the city council and $665 from the proceeds of the excursion.

Quite a serious accident happened to Geo. Sissler in the yard near the depot on Wednesday evening. He was engaged in coupling cars, and while backing together he was caught between them and quite badly pinched about the hips, but the skin was not broken, and he is doing very nicely at the N. P. Sanitarium where he was conveyed. His injury is not considered to be anything that will prove fatal, although it was at first thought that he might be hurt internally.

Purely Personal Points.

H. Steele has gone to Duluth.

A. V. Snyder has been in St. Paul this week.

E. Y. Merrill, of Aitkin, was in the city on Wednesday.

A. F. Leopold agent Wednesday and Thursday in the twin cities.

Miss Annie O'Mealy is visiting with her sister Mrs. Stella Dake.

Joseph Houde, of Little Falls, is under $300 bonds for selling liquor to Indians.

Lawyer Lum returned from his California trip the latter part of last week.

Mrs. F. J. Smith started for Cedar Falls, Iowa, on Tuesday morning, on a month's visit.

Joe Scriver, formerly of this city, but now of Yankton, D. T., is visiting for a few days in Brainerd.

R. J. Furnace who is located at Mandan was in the city the first of the week shaking hands with the boys.

Mrs. F. W. Wieland has gone to Minneapolis on a visit. She will go from there to Pipestone before her return.

Mrs. R. J. White and daughter Lulu are visiting at Champlin, near Anoka. They drove down from Brainerd in a carriage.

John W. Glazier, of Two Habors, was in the city over Sunday. John used to live in Brainerd, and was here renewing old acquaintances.

Miss Fannie Jewett returned to her home in Hillsboro, D. T., on Tuesday. She had been visiting with Dr. Paquin's family for some days.

Fred Powers, an old Brainerd acquaintance, was in Burlington this week and he and the editor had a pleasant visit.—Burlington, D. T., Reporter.

S. R. Anstie arrived in his special car from the west on Wednesday, with his family. They will occupy one of the new McKay houses on Seventh street north.

A large log jam has formed at Little Falls, says the Sun.

Mrs. A. T. Anderson, of Minneapolis, will speak in the M. E. Church next Sunday morning and evening.

Burglars tried to force an entrance into Hoffman's second hand store Wednesday night, but were scared off by the police.

The Brainerd City Band has been incorporated, articles having been filed with the secretary of state this week.

Losey & Dean have received a fine line of imported oleographs, oil paintings, etc., at their undertaking rooms on 7th street. They are going cheap.

E. Burnstine has moved his wholesale liquor store to the Hartley block on Front Street. His retail sample room on 5th street will be in charge of Sam Haley.

The county jail is receiving a thorough cleaning and renovating, a good coat of whitewash and paint being put on the walls and ceiling. Chas Petersen is doing the work.

We have lately received the largest stock of fine shoes for ladies and gents ever shown in the city, comprising the very best known makes, and we intend to sell these cheaper than they can be bought in St. Paul.

DAY & MEAGHER.

Work is progressing on the rebuilding of the Northern Pacific shops, though not as fast as contractor Bjorquest would like. He has been much annoyed by delay in stone and brick. The foundations are already in for the main, or freight car building, and work has been begun on the "L" covering the machinery portion and engine house.

The work of assessing Cass and Itasca counties under contracts recently made by the county commissioners between Wm. E. Seelye and C. A. Ruffee will be commenced next Tuesday, Mr. Seelye having Itasca and Major Ruffee Cass county. As there is comparatively no improved real estate in the whole region, the assessment they must make is nearly entirely on pine timber, and thus their work is of deep interest to the timber owners of the region, in which is stored a large per cent of all the standing pine timber on Mississippi waters. The purpose is to make a thorough and exact estimate, and for this purpose the entire district will be cruised out and the ownership ascertained. The work will require a considerable force of cruisers, and perhaps sixty days' time, It is believed that the assessment has been far to low heretofore, or rather too carelessly made, and that an important increase will be secured to the tax duplicate by the new assessment. Certain it is that Major Ruffee and Mr. Seelye will make the work thorough and complete. Cass county will be worked from Gull River, while the Itasca base will be Grand Rapids on the Mississippi, 100 miles above Aitkin.

Come and see our fine line of window curtains and learn our low prices. Our patterns are the finest ever shown in this city. We also make them ready to hang on the windows.

M. L. SWARTZ.

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

The Brainerd Knights of Labor desiring to be placed in a right position before the public in regard to the recent acts of last week in Chicago, at their meeting on Saturday night adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is understood by people who do not comprehend the aims, purposes and principles of the Order of Knights of Labor, that the Order is responsible to some extent for the unlawful and murderous acts recently committed in Chicago by anarchists and socialists, and that such acts are not in accordance with the principles of the Order and of its members;

AND, WHEREAS, We deem it due to the honor of labor, and to the proper vindication of the platform and practice of the Order of Knights of Labor, that we should condemn all unlawful acts, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Assembly, and in accordance with the platform of the Order of Knights of Labor, and the teachings and precepts set forth and accepted in our meetings, that the anarchistic and socialistic acts are guilty of the recent murderous acts and incendiary language in Chicago have our unqualified disapproval and condemnation.

Resolved, That we recognize with earnest fidelity to the interests of mankind, the supremacy of the law, the sacred right of personal ownership of property, the evil results of unlawful and riotous proceedings, the benefits of settling all labor disputes by persuasion and arbitration; and we do most earnestly condemn all acts that tend toward the destruction of the business, social and domestic life of the country.

STRAW HATS for Girls, cheap at
DAY & MEAGHER'S.

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

Baby carriages, lots of them at M. L. Swartz's furniture store.

Largest and best stock of dry goods in the city at L. J. Cale's.

STRAW HATS for Boys, cheap at
DAY & MEAGHER'S.

Latest style Jerseys at L. J. Cale's.

Killed on the Log Drive.

Oliver Hobbs was killed in a log jam ten miles above Eagle Lake on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Hobbs was employed by Nelson & Tenny and the crew were employed in breaking up a jam, and in some way this man got in between the logs and was crushed before the logs started, the flesh on his right leg being nearly all torn off. He lived three hours and was conscious up to within three minutes of the time of his death. The remains were brought to Losey & Deans's undertaking rooms on Sunday where they were prepared for burial and shipped to Anoka on the night train. The deceased was a single man, about 25 years of age and was well known in this city having made it his home for some years.

Speaking of his death an Anoka paper says: "The remains of Oliver O. Hobbs who was killed Sunday on Daggett's brook above Brainerd, were brought to Anoka Tuesday and interred in Oakwood cemetery. He was thirty-two years of age, unmarried, and had lived in Minnesota ten years. He was a nephew of G. D. Coleman, of this city, and has three brothers living in Minnesota, and his father and two other brothers reside in Maine. Three years ago a younger brother was drowned in the Mississippi, a few miles above Anoka, while bathing.

Matrimonial Events.

ABEAR—STIVERS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, by Judge Douglass, on Monday, May 10, 1886, Mr. Fred Abear and Miss Lettie Stivers, both of this city.

The bride is the daughter of H. C. Stivers, proprietor of the Journal establishment, the groom being the foreman on the daily and weekly editions of that paper. Both of the young couple are well know to Brainerd people. They are now house keeping on Tenth street south.

VAUPEL—ROBINSON.—At the residence of H. A. Boedecker, by the Hev. E. J. Hoenson, on Tuesday evening, May 11, 1886, Wm. Vaupel and Miss Lizzie Robinson.

The groom is a well known railroad engineer, formerly of this city but now employed in Montana, while the bride is a relative of ex-Mayor Gardner. The newly married couple left for their future home on the same evening.

WILSON—HANDGARD.—At the M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev. S. White, on Saturday, May 1st, Mr. Geo. W. Wilson to Miss Mary Handgard, both of Crow Wing county.

Proposals for Bridge.

Proposals will be received at the office of the county auditor for building a bridge across the Nokay Sebie river in section 10, township 43, north of range 31 W. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the county surveyor. Bidders may submit plans and specifications of their own if they desire; all bids to be filed with the county auditor not later than 10 o'clock a. m. May 20th, 1886. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

J. E. WILSON,
County Auditor.

STRAW HATS for ladies, cheap at
DAY & MEAGHER'S.

New Reading Room.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. will give a grand exposition and art loan entertainment at their new reading rooms just finished at the corner of Fifth and Front streets, commencing Tuesday of next week and continuing until the evening of the 22d. There will be a grand ball and supper on Saturday afternoon, which will be an interesting feature of the occasion. On Friday afternoon the entertainment will be especially for children. Each evening there will be a concert of 30 minutes duration. Ice cream and other refreshments will be served. Admission to the exposition will be 15 cents and to art loan 10 cents.

Call for Royalton flour at Bradbury & McGinn's.

For No. 1 butter go to Bradbury & McGinn's.

Fresh Butter and eggs received daily at Bradbury & McGinn's.

What's Wrong With Hughes.

John Hughes is mad because the DISPATCH informed the public of the fact that he was trying to get into the legislature by asserting something that was not true, and when he makes an assertion of that kind again he wants us to "mind our own business" and not concern ourself with the matter. We are real sorry for John and can't blame him very much, but he never thought about the fact that the county commissioners publish a list of all bills allowed, and by referring to last week's DISPATCH an item is their proceeding will be found which reads "Losey & Dean, coffin for Cowley's child, pauper, $10.00." Besides this we are informed by one gentleman that Mr. Hughes took up a collection to pay for digging the grave, and just what he did do that would warrant his publishing the card in the Journal in which he stated that "the child was buried at the expense of John Hughes," is more than we know, nothing to relieve the family or bury the dead," does not appear. John dictated the item to the Journal editor in our certain knowledge. If John will continue to himself to facts to gain notoriety, he will not be obliged to ask the newspapers not to show him up.

Latest styles of dress goods at L. J. Cale's.

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

DAY & MEAGHER.

The following is the jury list of the municipal court for the next three months:

Martin Crogan,	J. H. Hallett,
F. G. Sundberg,	Frank Schmal,
A. E. Venz,	H. Bjorquist,
Ed. H. White,	W. E. Seelye,
W. Harris,	W. H. Bundy,
Max Shapiro,	H. C. Miller,
N. H. Ingersoll,	Walter Davis,
D. W. Mitchell,	F. E. Putnam,
D. S. Forgy,	G. T. Penne,
A. Eastman,	C. M. Woodall,
D. L. Babcock,	C. B. White,
Charles Barnett,	Wm. Bissell,
Sidney Blodgett,	A. A. Farrar,
Mike Arnold,	F. B. Thompson,
Thos. Arnold,	D. Smith,
George Halliday,	O. H. Harill,
S. Snell,	C. F. Bissell,
E. Y. Farrar,	A. E. Pennell,
Wm. Gibson,	Wm. M. Brenkall,
Frank Congdon,	John T. Frater,
W. S. Brockway,	N. McFadden,
C. M. Smith,	D. W. Bradley,
Albert Smith,	D. A. C. Stoops,
Albert Anderson,	R. B. Hall,
John Scott,	F. E. Tiffany,
Albert Smith,	Geo. W. Flood,
George Forsyth,	E. J. Livengood,
A. E. Taylor,	L. W. Burrell,
James Tracy,	Thos. Cromwell,
James Yeders,	A. W. Miller.
R. Parker,	

BULL AND BEARS.

See the in-a-cent stamps, and the names of five congenial farmer, we will send FREE to any address 3 beautiful photo engravings of the Cattle BOARD OF TRADE—Plats of the magnificent and massive building itself, named, the interior and the main auditorium, showing its architecture, sculpture and paintings. Also the Bronze of "Bulls and Bears" in the pit. Address

FARMERS' GRAIN AND SEED CO.,
458, Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

PURE LIQUORS, WINES, PORTER, ALE, SOUR MASH WHISKEY, BOG-NAC BRANDY, GIN, IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC, FOR MEDICAL USE OR OTHERWISE, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES, AND OF THE FINEST QUALITIES, AT THE CENTURY LIQUOR DEPOT, FIFTH STREET, NEXT DOOR TO POST OFFICE.

M. McFADDEN,

agister of Deeds and Insurance Agent

Represents some ten first-class companies.

OFFICE—WITH REGISTER OF DEEDS AT COURT HOUSE.

BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

Jas. Fowler, of Duluth, is visiting old acquaintances in Brainerd.

An infant child of A. Bloom, Gull River died on Thursday, and was buried in Evergreen cemetery in this city this afternoon.

For Sale.

Timothy and clover $6.00 per ton. Will haul $4.00 per ton. At Hartley farm three miles from town.

C. L. SPAULDING,
Lumberman's Exchange Bank.

A magnificent line of Straw Hats for Boys and Girls, all the new styles, just in from New York, at

DAY & MEAGHER'S.

Mechanic's Delight plug tobacco at C. E. Smith's.

Ladies fine slippers cheap at Day & Meagher's.

Four hoarders can find pleasant rooms and convenient surroundings at Mrs. Gleason's, 143 south sixth street.

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

Fresh roasted peanuts everyday at Smith's, corner 5th a Front street.

First rate pasture fenced and watered $3.00 per month at Hartley farm.

C. L. SPAULDING,
Lumberman's Exchange Bank.

A Fine young buck deer for sale cheap. Apply to MELVINE WALKER,
City Heat Market.

Brussell's carpet at L. J. Cale's.

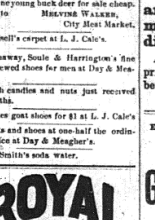
Hathaway, Soule & Harrington's fine hand sewed shoes for men at Day & Meagher's.

Fresh candies and nuts just received at Smith's.

Ladies coat shoes for $1 at L. J. Cale's

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

Try Smith's soda water.



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 of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } District Court, 11th Judicial District.
County of Crow Wing. }

Mary A. Dickinson and Elizabeth B. Dickinson, Plaintiffs,
against
Charles E. Smith, Mary C. Smith, Jane M. Smith, Charles A. Lallerp, and Seth Lallerp, and Mary Lallerp, his wife, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1886 duly rendered and docketed in the above entitled action in favor of the said plaintiffs and there is now due and owing to said plaintiffs the sum of Thirteen Thousand, Five Hundred Twenty Two and 20-100 dollars ($13,522.20) and

Whereas, said judgment aid judges and decrees among other things that the following described premises and real estate, to-wit: Lot number (2) in block number forty three (43) in the town now city of Brainerd according to the plat thereof recorded in the Register of Deeds office of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, together with the buildings thereon and the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto appertaining be sold according to law to satisfy so far as possible said judgment which said premises are the same premises described in a certain mortgage executed by Charles E. Smith and Mary C. Smith, his wife, to plaintiffs, dated August 7th, A. D. 1884, and recorded in said Register of Deeds August 8th, 1884, at 9:40 o'clock p. m. in book O, page 46, in the office of which said mortgage the said premises were described, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the court house, in the city of Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, on Monday the 21st day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty six, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage and said judgment, with the costs and disbursements allowed by said judgment and the costs and expenses of said sale.

Dated April 1st, 1886.

PETER MERTZ,
Sheriff of Crow Wing County, Minnesota.
Lane Law,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Michael McCabe and Agnes McCabe, his wife, mortgagors to J. C. Bowlin, mortgagee, dated the 25th day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty four, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Crow Wing, in the state of Minnesota, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1884, at 9:40 o'clock p. m., in book C of Mortgages, on page 235, in which there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the amount of one hundred and one dollars and ten cents ($101.10) upon the debt which said mortgage was given to secure, and which with the sum of seventy-five dollars, attorney's fee agreed to be paid in case foreclosure, and taxes, insurance and costs on same for the years 1883 and 1884, upon the mortgaged premises hereinafter described, paid by the mortgagee at the date of this notice, and no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgagee will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder therefor, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, on Monday the 21st day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty six, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, and taxes, with the costs and disbursements allowed by law, and the sum of fifty dollars attorney's fee, as agreed in said mortgage in case foreclosure, and the costs and expenses of said sale.

The premises described in said mortgage, and so to be sold, are all that piece or parcel of land situated in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot number three (3) of the sub-division of lot number one (1) of section number thirty-one (31) of the town now city of Brainerd according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said Crow Wing county, and particularly described as follows: Commencing on the south line of Laurel street, at a point fifty (50) feet west of the northeast corner of said lot number one (1), and bounded by a line parallel with the east line of said lot one (1) thence south seventy five (75) feet; thence east twenty-five (25) feet, thence north seventy-five (75) feet to said Laurel street; thence west on said street twenty five (25) feet to the place of beginning, the same being part of said lot one (1), sections (31) and twelve (12).

Dated, May 7th, 1886.

J. C. BOWLIN,
Mortgagee.

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

L. M. ROBERTS,

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C. B. SLEEPER,

Attorney at Law

And Real Estate Agent.

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D. H. BIBBINS,

DENTIST

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R. K. WHITELY,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Office, Room 6, Sleeper Block.

BRAINERD, MINN.