THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Crow Wing County.

GENTLEMEN:

I herewith submit a statement of Receipts, Disbursement, Assets and Liabilities during the fiscal Year ending December 31st, 1886.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor

TAX COLLECTIONS,

For the Fiscal Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1886, to the Credit of funds as shown below:

	January, February and November and December	March 1st, to May 31st	June 1st, to October 31st	Totals
State Funds	$977 19	$1847 33	$283 53	$3108 05
General County Funds	2612 13	3812 64	1216 87	7641 64
Poor Funds	554 85	1045 19	169 46	1769 50
Road and Bridge Funds	555 55	1049 36	171 72	1776 63
Bond Interest Funds	1778 63	3254 60	579 70	5612 93
Sinking Fund	716 75	1273 31	226 90	2216 96
General School Fund	562 88	1051 80	172 82	1787 45
Building Fund	712 87	1339 23	253 11	2305 21
City of Brainerd	2587 04	5056 98	701 99	8346 01
State Text Book Fund	90 47	183 70	20 67	294 84
School District No. 1	171 76	264 22	50 09	486 07
do do 2	58 66	80 00	24 07	162 73
do do 3	.....	03		03
do do 4	100 21	197 50	44 16	341 87
do do 5	108 84	163 63	81 37	353 84
do do 6	19 87	38 27	40 79	98 93
do do 7	11 14	78 80	32 77	122 17
do do 8	5 67	8 55	1 39	15 61
do do 9	51 43	76 32	62 39	190 14
do do 10	89 87	125 54	11 90	227 31
Town of Oak Lawn	57 50	90 55	31 54	179 59
do Mooresville	58 00	151 83	38 72	248 55
do Deerwood	11 30	78 80	32 77	122 87
do Crow Wing	16 33	30 85	6 19	53 37
Brainerd School District	2882 24	5564 26	806 75	9253 25
Total	$14791 13	$26963 20	$5061 67	$46816 00

RECEIPTS IN COUNTY TREASURY.

To the Credit of County Revenue Fund.

Interest on bank deposits month of January	47 25	
Interest on bank deposits, month of February	47 75	
Interest on bank deposits, month of March	66 50	
Interest on bank deposits, month of April	60 50	
Interest on bank deposits, month of May	83 25	
Interest on bank deposits, month of June	155 95	
Interest on bank deposits, month of July	95 25	
Interest on bank deposits, month of August	79 05	
Interest on bank deposits, month of September	75 50	
Interest on bank deposits, month of October	74 20	
Interest on bank deposits, month of November	70 70	
Interest on bank deposits, month of December	65 65	
Total		$924 55
Amount of tax collections received from Cass county	7436 15	
Amount of tax collections received from Itasca Co	5053 08	
Amount received from Aitkin county for boarding prisoners Schaefer and Schroder	114 55	
Total		$12603 78
Total Receipts		$13528 33
Fines and Licenses collected during the fiscal year ending December 31, 1886		$274 70

Expenses Itemized.

POOR FUNDS.

Hagberg & Hewett, groceries furnished paupers	3 28	
John Chisholm, board for paupers	13 00	
J L Camp, medical attendance to paupers	16 25	
Losey & Dean, burial of C Burchard	11 50	
Roger B Aitken, board and care of Mrs Thompson, pauper	16 50	
A Lessard, teams furnished to take paupers to Cass county	3 50	
J S Gardner, groceries furnished paupers	21 41	
John Chisholm, board of Mrs Carlson, pauper	16 00	
Roger B Aitken, board and care of Mrs Thompson, pauper	16 50	
P M Lagerquist, ticket paid for Mrs Whitman, pauper	5 50	
J S Gardner, groceries furnished paupers	34 30	
Albert Robbins, care and medicine Geo Hunter	17 25	
Peter Gerard, taking care of Geo Hunter	24 00	
A E Veon, digging grave for C Burchard	5 00	
A E Veon, digging grave for Geo Hunter	5 00	
A E Veon, digging grave for P Shupe	5 00	
John L Bergh, supplies for paupers, Mooresville	8 15	
Losey & Dean, burrial expenses of Geo Hunter	12 00	
A Lessard, wood for L Wood, pauper	2 00	
John Chisholm, diging grave for Mrs Carlson	6 00	
L Engberg, care of four Carlson children six mos	156 00	
Losey & Dean, coffin and box for Mrs Carlson	14 50	
Roger B Aitken, board of Mrs Thompson, pauper	16 50	
J S Gardner, groceries furnished paupers	23 92	
Roger B Aitken, board of Mrs Thompson, pauper	16 50	
A P Farrar, going to Motley in interest of Truxby family	7 20	
J S Gardner, groceries furnished paupers	43 01	
Nellie Hath, boarding paupers	20 00	
A E Taylor & Co, groceries for paupers	4 33	
Roger B Aitken, board and care Mrs Thompson	16 50	
Losey & Dean, burrying Hans Johnson, pauper	20 00	
J S Gardner, groceries furnished paupers	20 88	
Nellie Hath, board of Jas Hughes, pauper	16 00	
Losey & Dean, burrial of Mrs Duffra's child	17 00	
M Hagberg, groceries furnished paupers	13 26	
Roger B Aitken, board of Mrs Thompson, pauper	16 50	
J S Gardner, groceries furnished pauper	6 10	
McFadden & Johnson, medicines furnished paupers	1 85	
H S Totten, shoes furnished paupers	1 40	
Losey & Dean, burrial of Crosby's child	10 00	
W A Smith & Co, goods furnished paupers	3 50	
I U White, rent of house three months to pauper	12 00	
Roger B Aitken, board and care of Mrs Thompson, pauper	16 50	
J S Gardner, groceries furnished paupers	9 93	
C O Paquin, services as Co. physician	40 00	
Roger B Aitken, board and care Mrs Thompson	16 50	
J S Gardner, sending two paupers from Fort Ripley to New York city	80 60	
J S Gardner, groceries furnished paupers	14 41	
Roger B Aitken, board of Mrs Thompson, pauper	16 50	
W A Smith & Co, goods furnished pauper	65	
F G Sundberg, amount appropriated by Co Commissioners for relief of Mrs Olson	10 00	
J N Nevers, cash paid for relief of paupers	12 00	
John Chisholm, board of two paupers	25 50	
F G Sundberg, cash paid for household goods, pauper	16 30	
F G Sundberg, amount paid for relief of Mrs Olson	10 00	
J D Barstow, board Chas Miller, pauper	2 50	
Losey & Dean, burial of Wrix's child	11 50	
A E Veon, burial of Mrs Crandall's child	5 00	
J S Gardner, groceries furnished paupers	30 97	
W A Smith & Co, goods furnished paupers	16 73	
John Chisholm, board and care of Mrs Thompson and B O Halleran, paupers	25 50	
J L Camp, attending paupers Cass county	25 00	
C O Paquin, services county physician	40 00	
Fred Newman, attending C D Wood, pauper	14 25	
F G Sundberg, relief for Mrs Olson, pauper	10 00	
C O Paquin, services as county physician	12 00	
I U White, wood furnished paupers	16 00	
John Chisholm, board for Mrs Thompson and B O Halleron, paupers	32 50	
J D Barstow, board and care of Miller, pauper	14 50	
J S Gardner, groceries furnished paupers	1 60	
F G Sundberg, for relief of Mrs Olson	10 00	
Losey & Dean, burial of Edwin Miller's child	33 00	
Mrs M Benson, care of Miller, pauper	26 50	
L E Lum, cash advanced for pauper	10 40	
Wm Shontell, wood furnished paupers	2 25	
Total		$1306 57

ROAD AND BRIDGE FUND.

A P Farrar, examining work on Brainerd and Mille Lacs road	10 20	
John Miller, work on county road	10 00	
John Miller, building bridge across outlet at Grave Lake	50 00	
John Miller, repairs to corduroy on Brainerd and Morrison county road	150 00	
J M Martin, examining work done on Brainerd and Morrison county road	4 60	
J M Martin, examining corduroy on Brainerd and Morrison county road	4 20	
J M Gray, teams furnished county commissioners, examining county roads	8 00	
W L Jack, building bridge across outlet Grave Lake	115 00	
J S Gardner, examining road and bridge at outlet of Grave Lake	3 00	
W L Jack, grading approaches to outlet at Grave Lake	95 00	
A P Farrar, inspecting bridge at Grave and Crow Wing lakes	8 60	
J S Gardner, examining bridge at Crow Wing lake	5 60	
J M Martin, inspecting bridge at Crow Wing lake	3 20	
J M Martin, inspecting and estimating grade at Crow Wing lake bridge	3 40	
S H Relf, locating bridge across Nokay Sebie	13 00	
Ed Mahan, repairs Mississippi river bridge	233 50	
Ed Mahan, repairs Mississippi river bridge	28 51	
A P Farrar, inspecting bridge at Crow Wing Lake	5 60	
J M Martin, locating bridge across Nokay Sebie	3 00	
C Cross, custodian bridge Mississippi river, May	15 00	
R K Whitely, surveying county road	17 00	
C Cross, custodian Mississippi river bridge, June	15 00	
H Hughey, road overseer on Brainerd and Mille Lacs road	21 00	
J McNaughton, repairing plow for road overseer	6 00	
Peter Duchene, work on Brainerd and Long Lake road	16 00	
C P Jones, building Nokay Sebie bridge	405 00	
Harry Patterson, amount appropriated for Deerwood and Bay Lake road	100 00	
A P Farrar, inspecting bridge at Nokay Sebie	5 40	
J S Gardner, inspecting bridge at Nokay Sebie	5 40	
J S Gardner, examining bridge to outlet at Crow Wing Lake	5 60	
J M Martin, inspecting bridge across Nokay Sebie	5 40	
R K Whiteley, locating bridge Nokay Sebie	12 00	
C Cross, custodian Mississippi bridge, July and August	30 00	
J S Gardner, inspecting work on Brainerd and Long Lake road	8 80	
Harry Haslin, building bridge at Crow Wing Lake and grading Brainerd and Long Lake road	456 00	
C Cross, custodian Mississippi bridge, Sept	15 00	
C W Cross, work on Mississippi river bridge	5 00	
D S Borden, road overseer Brainerd and Mille Lacs road	7 50	
A P Farrar, inspecting work on Deerwood and Bay Lake and Brainerd and Long Lake roads	11 40	
August Lusso, road overseer Town 45, Range 29	4 50	
J M Martin, inspecting work done on Brainerd and Long Lake road	3 50	
C P Jones, part of amount allowed for building bridge over Nokay Sebie	200 00	
E N Donaldson, road repairs Oak Lawn	31 75	
J M Martin, inspecting work on county road, Deerwood	12 40	
C Cross, custodian Mississippi bridge, March and April	22 50	
Lewis Vicks, road overseer Town 44, Range 29	25 00	
Total		$2251 96

BOND INTEREST FUND.

J G Stearns, interest on orders	$ 30	
J E Wilson, interest on orders	1 35	
R P Nelson, interest on orders	15	
H H Barber, interest on orders	78	
A W Frater, interest on orders	35	
H J Spencer, interest on orders	2 03	
F A B King & Co. interest on orders	17	
H H Barber, interest on order	1 07	
Geo D LaBar, interest on orders	60	
G D Barnard & Co., interest on orders	1 09	
J E Wilson, interest on orders	9 02	
A L Ferris, interest on orders	07	
Interest on court house bonds	2100 00	
Interest on court house bonds last issue	1200 00	
Interest on bridge bonds	280 00	
Interest on old county bonds	1080 00	
Total		$4677 50

GRAND JURORS' FEES AND MILEAGE.

A R Cass	$4 80	
E Y Farrar	4 20	
R H Paine	10 40	
Ed White, Sr	4 20	
L P White	6 20	
C O Paquin	6 20	
Wm Beane	6 40	
N H Ingersoll	6 20	
J W Porter	8 00	
A P Riggs	6 20	
A E Taylor	6 20	
C F Kindred	6 20	
John Milem	10 20	
H I Cohen	6 20	
A P Farrar	6 20	
S W Searles	6 20	
J J Howe	6 20	
I T Dean	6 20	
J C Congdon	6 20	
L J Cale	6 20	
E M Westfall	6 20	
Peter Ort	4 20	
Peter Ort	4 20	
E Y Farrar	6 20	
J C Rosser	6 20	
J T Frater	6 20	
Total		$162 00

PETIT JURORS, FEES AND MILEAGE.

G H Whipple	10 40	
B A Duffrey	2 80	
Seth Brott	5 40	
Sidney E Harmon	2 20	
F B Thompson	2 20	
Jas Hawkins	2 20	
P A Davenport	2 20	
George Leopold	6 20	
A V Snyder	4 20	
Felix Graham	2 20	
Wm Paine	2 20	
George Bahan	2 80	
C E Smith	2 20	
H S Totton	2 20	
Tom Wilson	2 20	
R Parker	2 20	
J D Barstow	2 20	
C D Johnson	2 20	
Albert Atherton	2 20	
Charles Ahrens	2 60	
Charles Glass	2 20	
L P Johnson	2 20	
Felix Duclos	10 00	
Ole Nelson	16 20	
Harry Patterson	11 40	
P J Fogelstrom	16 20	
Nils Peterson	12 00	
Zacharia Johnson	11 40	
John Kopple	14 00	
John Miller	22 60	
E B Classon	20 20	
J W Moore	14 00	
Ben Lovely	22 00	
P S Stillings	20 60	
Guy Raymond	21 60	
W E Martin	14 20	
A M Bratt	21 60	
George H Jenne	15 40	
Edward Crust	20 20	
T M Riley	20 20	
S W Gray	19 00	
C Cross	20 20	
Andrew Lignon	14 80	
John Seibert	14 40	
Frank Schmels	20 20	
P D Davenport	18 20	
John Engman	15 80	
Dave Archibald	16 20	
R B Coffin	23 60	
Walter Archibald	15 60	
Carl Raymond	4 20	
Howard E Baker	16 20	
Ed Mahan	12 20	
L M Lowe	12 80	
L Goodell	13 60	
Moses Desroches	20 20	
J S Gardner	20 20	
Henry Harrison	18 20	
S Hall	14 00	
J A McColl	20 20	
W H Bradford	21 00	
Peter Ort	20 20	
G S McCullough	13 20	
S P Fleming	20 20	
Henry Theviot	4 00	
Jerry Root	23 60	
C Hagberg	9 20	
Leronzo Coleman	15 00	
Charles Ranstrom	9 60	
N E Lind	8 80	
Total		$838 80

REPORTERS, TRIERS AND ATTORNEYS DEFENDING CRIMINALS,

J G Stearns, reporter	196 00	
O H Hubbard, trier	4 00	
E N Donaldson, defending criminals	40 00	
Total		$240 00

CONSTABLE'S FEES.

Walter Archibald	18 20	
C B Clouse, state vs. Sanford	6 30	
C B Clouse, arresting five persons, Fort Ripley	9 50	
J R McDonough, serving warrants	90	
Total		$35 90

WITNESS FEES DISTRICT COURT.

C O Paquin	$19 00	
Moses Desroches	1 12	
Michael Wise	7 30	
Ed Tromley	6 50	
John Miller	7 30	
J T Sullivan	7 30	
Mary Paradis	26 73	
Nathalie Turgeon	19 13	
Triffie Laize	25 92	
David Paul	28 92	
Theodore Garceau	28 28	
J B McGinn	34 96	
Oliver Turgeon	34 88	
E J Lawlor	31 60	
C A Gamache	26 04	
A DeCarufel	30 28	
Nathalie Turgeon	7 80	
C A Gamache	26 04	
Wm Ball	16 80	
E J McLaughlin	12 36	
J T Sullivan	5 00	
Michael Wyse	5 00	
P J Rhodes	2 00	
Emma Webster	3 12	
J G Smith	10 20	
J W Smith	4 12	
Sandy McPherson	30 12	
J Theiss	5 12	
Henry Holmes	20 56	
Belle Gabes	1 00	
Peter Johnson	1 00	
J L Camp	10 20	
Jas McPhail	4 40	
Charles Kinkill	2 12	
Mrs J A Winterstein	14 04	
M Sprague	9 12	
Dr W Hemstead	5 12	
Peter Johnson	10 08	
Michael Wyse	10 08	
E J McLaughlin	10 08	
Jacob Jacobson	1 60	
Total		$482 96

SHERIFFS, DEPUTIES AND BAILIFFS.

P Mertz, serving warrants and subpoenas	13 60	
P Mertz, serving warrants and subpoenas	20 95	
P Mertz, serving warrants and subpoenas	9 75	
P Mertz, serving warrants and subpoenas	22 30	
P Mertz, serving warrants and subpoenas	73 95	
P Mertz, serving warrants and subpoenas	9 90	
P Mertz, serving warrants and subpoenas	12 00	
P Mertz, serving warrants and subpoenas	16 45	
P Mertz, serving wrrrants and subpoenas	19 30	
P Mertz, serving warrants and subpoenas	25 30	
P Mertz, returns of 83 personal tax warrants	88 60	
P Mertz, serving special venire petit jurors	34 60	
P Mertz, Serving notice of expiration of redemption	3 35	
P Mertz, fees March term	6 00	
F L Mattson, fees March term	5 00	
P Mertz, fees state vs. Hamburg	10 45	
P Mertz, fees state vs. Bukiback	10 00	
P Mertz, fees arresting, committing and boarding D. C Brady	76 45	
P Mertz, fees bringing prisoners into court	10 00	
Total		$462 95

JURORS' FEES MUNICIPAL COURT.

E B Closson	$ 50	
T M Riley	50	
C M Heabery	50	
W A Smith	50	
W E Campbell	50	
E M Westfall	50	
A E Pennell	50	
Albert Honett	50	
A S Forgey	50	
R P Walters	50	
A W Miller	50	
T Harris	50	
T Harris	50	
A J Livingood	50	
J McMahon	50	
F F Richardson	50	
A L Snow	50	
S B Hitt	50	
F O Kerr	50	
A M Whitford	50	
Henry Theviot	50	
A P Farrar	50	
John Hurley	50	
E O Webb	50	
A S McIntire	50	
A P Farrar	50	
Total		$13 00

WITNESS FEES MUNICIPAL COURT.

Allen T Hedges	2 20	
Harry Liece	2 20	
Camelia Cooley	1 12	
Jas Harmon	2 20	
P Glynn	2 20	
Mike Koop	2 20	
L Hawkes	2 20	
Pat Wilkins	2 20	
Nick Saunders	2 24	
Wm Paine	2 24	
John Jacobson	1 60	
O Gustofson	2 24	
Mrs J A Winterstein	1 12	
Peter Rhodes	3 16	
Angus Cameron	2 06	
Total		$31 18

FEES OF MUNICIPAL JUDGE AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

R H Morford justice at Deerwood	3 60	
L G Rose Justice at Mooresville	5 00	
R H Morford justice at Deerwood	3 70	
L G Rose justice at Moorsville	5 10	
E N Donaldson justice at Oak Lawn	3 00	
F F Richardson justice at Oak Lawn	5 50	
J B Douglass municipal judge at Brainerd	10 00	
J B Douglass municiple judge at Brainerd	186 45	
Total		$222 65

ELECTION EXPENSES.

John McKnight, judge of special election, Fairbanks	$3 00	
C B Smith, judge election 2d ward	18 00	
George Young, judge election, Fairbanks	2 00	
Erasthus Barney, judge of special election	2 00	
Walter Archibald, clerk of election Deerwood	4 00	
P J Goss, judge of election Deerwood	2 00	
C C Wheeler, clerk of election Deerwood	2 00	
Sam Louden, clerk of election Long Lake	2 00	
Niles Gyomers, clerk election Long Lake	2 00	
George Cobb, judge election Gull River	2 00	
J M Case, clerk election Bay Lake	2 00	
John Milum, judge election and bringing returns	6 20	
Wm Bethel, judge election Bay Lake	2 00	
J D Forgy, clerk election Bay Lake	2 00	
Dave Archibald, judge election Bay Lake	2 00	
Alos Leighton, judge election Fairbanks	2 00	
S M Dinwiddie, judge election Mille Lacs	7 00	
A A Miller, judge election Mille Lacs	2 00	
John McKnight, judge election Fairbanks	4 00	
K J Nesheim, judge election Long Lake	4 00	
Oscar Thelander, judge election Long Lake	6 00	
Smith Gray, judge election Oak Lawn	2 00	
Geo H Whipple, judge election Gull River	4 00	
Martin Kopple, judge election Crow Wing	2 00	
George Hastings, judge election Crow Wing	12 00	
Daniel Holmes, posting notices of election	2 50	
Total		$89 70

PRINTING.

Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings	$30 50	
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings	16 50	
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings	22 50	
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings	9 75	
Brainerd Tribune, printing postal cards	7 25	
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings	22 50	
Brainerd Dispatch, printing for Crow Wing, Cass and Itasca counties delinquent tax lists	406 37	
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings and letterheads	18 00	
Brainerd Tribune, printing postal cards	5 25	
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings	12 00	
Brainerd Tribune, printing notice of tax judgment sale	2 50	
Brainerd Dispatch, printing cards and receipts for sheriff	5 00	
Brainerd Dispatch, printing financial statement	201 50	
Brainerd Dispatch, printing proceedings and notice of tax judgment sale	12 00	
Brainerd Tribune, printing stationery, etc	12 00	
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings	20 60	
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings, etc	24 12	
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings and proceedings of Board of Equalization	121 50	
Brainerd Tribune, printing and stationery	7 75	
Brainerd Tribune, printing stationery	3 25	
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings	18 00	
Total		$1058 84

FUEL, LIGHTS AND REPAIRS.

Thos McMaster, oil for court house	21 10	
Thos McMaster, oil for court house	14 00	
F A B King & Co., coal for court house January, 1886	51 00	
J W Gray, wood for county jail	7 00	
L O Larson, wood for county jail	12 50	
Wm Shontell, wood for county jail	14 38	
C Peterson, wood for county jail	116 25	
F A B King & Co., coal for court house	32 80	
F A B King & Co., coal for court house	9 00	
J N Nevers, wood for county jail	2 50	
F A B King & Co., coal for court house	16 00	
F A B King & Co., coal for court house	17 20	
A S McIntyre, plumbing in county jail	7 00	
White & White, ventilators in court house vaults	3 00	
C Peterson, repairs of county jail	22 20	
A S McIntyre, repairs water works court house	3 85	
R P Nelson, lock for door auditor's office	75	
Total		$330 53

BOOKS AMD STATIONERY.

Pioneer Press Co., books county offices	$33 45	
G D Barnard & Co., books and blanks county offices	81 30	
Pioneer Press Co., tax judgment books, etc	40 46	
W W Hartley, stamped envelopes for auditor and treasurer	46 00	
Pioneer Press Co., books and blanks sheriff's office	13 40	
G D Barnard & Co., books and stationery county offices	84 30	
G D Barnard & Co., books and stationery county offices	61 85	
Pioneer Press Co., blanks county offices	8 90	
Pioneer Press Co., books county offices	68 95	
G D Barnard & Co., books and stationery for county offices	88 30	
G D Barnard & Co., books and stationery for county offices	82 30	
Total		$378 21

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S PER DIEM AND MILEAGE.

J M Martin, second district	$ 8 60	
J S Gardner, first district	9 60	
J M Martin, second distrect	12 00	
A P Farrar, third district	8 60	
J S Gardner, first district	8 60	
J M Martin, second district	20 80	
J S Gardner, first district	9 60	
A P Farrar, third district	12 80	
J M Martin, second district	16 20	
J M Martin, second district	16 20	
Total		$125 20

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

F E Parsons, report of births and deaths city of Brainerd	$97 00	
W H Bradford, report of births and deaths for Oak Lawn	2 00	
R H Morford, report of births and deaths of Deerwood	2 25	
A W Frater, recording births and deaths	44 95	
Daniel Holmes, reports of births and deaths of Crow Wing	2 00	
Total		$148 20

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

J M Martin, 5 days	$15 00	
J S Gardner, 11 days	33 00	
A P Farrar, 12 days	36 00	
J S Gardner one day	3 00	
Total		$87 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

A W Frater, services on auditing board	5 00	
J M Martin, services on auditing board	5 00	
J E Wilson, services on auditing board	5 00	
M McFadden, insurance premium on court house and jail 3 years	480 00	
F M Cable & Co., drugs and medicines for county jail	11 06	
J E Wilson, expressage and postage	7 70	
S F Alderman, expenses going to St. Cloud for county commissioners	14 80	
F Seymour, making pokers for court house stoves	75	
A Lessard, hauling manure to court house grounds	3 50	
Fred Richter, serving tax citations on C. Roth	1 20	
Theo Wiland, serving tax citations on W H Miller	6 40	
Conklin, Clark & Co., three stoves and pipes for court house	123 19	
J N Nevers, postage for year 1885	27 08	
Brainerd Water Company, water rent for court house and jail 1st quarter, 1886	50 00	
J E Wilson, expressage and postage	5 10	
J M Martin, member of auditing board, one day	3 00	
J E Wilson, member of auditing board, one day	3 00	
S F Alderman, member of auditing board on day	3 00	
Wm Seelye, services assessing Itasca counties	700 00	
C A Ruffee, services assessing Cass county	1600 00	
Ed Mahan, services assessing Crow Wing county	270 47	
J M Martin, services on auditing board one day	3 00	
J E Wilson, services on auditing board, one day	3 00	
S F Alderman, services on auditing board one day	3 00	
P Mertz, conveying Julia Ellis and James Hallett to state reform school	40 20	
J E Wilson, expressage and postage	6 02	
Brainerd Water Company water rent for court house and jail, second quarter of 1886	50 00	
Brainerd Water Company, water rent for court house and jail, third quarter of 1886	50 00	
P Mertz, conveying Sarah Smith to the state reform school	38 50	
E N Donaldson, member of canvassing board	12 50	
J E Wilson, member of canvassing board 3 days	9 00	
Peter Mertz, conveying W R Sandford to St. Paul	92 50	
J M Martin, member of canvassing board, one day	3 00	
J E Wilson, member of canvassing board, one day	3 00	
S F Alderman, member of canvassing board, one day	3 00	
A W Frater, furniture for clerk of court's office	50 00	
Henry Burkhart, serving citations Seelye vs. Buck	4 50	
Brainerd Water Company water rent for court house and jail, 3 quarter	50 00	
M McFadden, list of mortgages	10 50	
A V Snyder, shoes furnished for prisoners	3 00	
J M Martin, investigating matters pertaining to the change of boundary lines for school districts	4 20	
J E Wilson, expressage for February and March 1886	4 05	
W A Smith & Co., goods furnished for prisoners	4 90	
A H Wooster, services on canvassing board 3 days	9 00	
J L Camp, examining Mrs. Duffra, deceased	5 00	
J L Camp, in case of insanity of Wm. Coon	6 00	
J L Camp, in case of insanity of F Merriman	5 30	
J L Camp, in case of insanity of Mrs. Lovely	7 30	
H F Phelps, in case of insanity of Wm. Coon	4 50	
Walter Courtney, in case of insanity of F. Merriman	3 30	
J S Gardner, groceries furnished prisoners	5 05	
W A Smith & Co., goods furnished prisoners	8 25	
J C Rosser, in case of insanity of Wm Paul	3 30	
Dr. Roberts, in case of insanity D Bolan	3 30	
J L Camp, in case of insanity of Wm Paul	3 30	
J L Camp, in case of insanity of W Bennett	3 30	
A F Groves, in case of insanity of D Bolan	3 30	
A F Groves, in case of insanity of W Bennett	3 30	
Walter Courtney, in case of insanity of R. Karjold	3 30	
A F Groves, in case of insanity of Arabella Lovely	7 80	
Total		$2187 84

MISCELLANEOUS.

A F Groves, in case of insanity of Wm Coon	74 50	
A F Groves, in case of insanity of Wm Bennett	80 50	
F L Matteson, in case of insanity of D Bolan	80 60	
F L Matteson, in case of insanity of Wm Pane	81 00	
F L Matteson, in case of insanity of R Cariola	86 10	
J B Douglas in case of insanity of Wm Coon	9 60	
J B Douglas, in case of insanity of Arabella Lovely	10 50	
J B Douglas, in case of insanity of F Merriman	6 80	
J B Douglas, in case of insanity of R Cariola	6 90	
J B Douglas, in case of insanity of Wm Pane	6 30	
J B Douglas, in case of insanity of Wm Bennett	6 30	
J B Douglas, in case of insanity of D Bolan	6 80	
J L Camp, in case of insanity of R Cariola	3 30	
Total		$438 60

BOARD AND CARE OF PRISONERS.

P Mertz, boarding prisoners month December, 1885	25 89	
P Mertz, boarding prisoners month January, 1886	30 00	
P Mertz, boarding prisoners month February, 1886	32 35	
P Mertz, boarding prisoners month March, 1886	30 00	
P Mertz, boarding prisoners month April, 1886	31 50	
P Mertz, boarding prisoners month May, 1886	38 80	
P Mertz, boarding prisoners month June, 1886	45 60	
P Mertz, boarding prisoners month July, 1886	83 40	
P Mertz, boarding prisoners month August, 1886	58 80	
P Mertz, boarding prisoners months September, 1886	64 60	
P Mertz, boarding prisoners month October, 1886	30 00	
P Mertz, boarding prisoners month November, 1886	82 60	
Total		$588 15

SALARIES.

J E Wilson, county auditor	2435 17	
John N Nevers, county treasurer of Crow Wing Co	1281 45	
Jno N Nevers, county treasurer of Cass county	558 85	
Jno N Nevers, treasurer of Itasca county	330 30	
C B Sleeper, county attorney	541 63	
A J Wilson, county auditor's clerk	785 00	
H H Barber, county auditor's clerk	120 00	
A W Frater, clerk of the district court	71 70	
S F Alderman, clerk of the district court	743 00	
R P Nelson, Janitor	300 00	
W A Fleming, Superintendent of schools	180 00	
W A Fleming, acting county attorney	5 00	
F E Parsons, deputy clerk of court	30 00	
P Mertz, jailor's salary	380 00	
J L Camp, coroner	19 90	
J L Camp, county physician	16 25	
C O Paquin, county physician	40 00	
George Guoin, deputy sheriff	25 00	
Wm E Martin, deputy sheriff	15 00	
F L Matteson, deputy sheriff	33 00	
Total		$7929 7

ASSETS.

Court house and jail buildings, including permanent fixtures	$34308 95	
Wood house for county jail	200 00	
Office furniture, including safes, etc	1265 00	
Old county jail, including lot	1000 00	
Court house and jail lots	4200 00	
Taxes due and unpaid on list of 1882 and prior years	3256 94	
Taxes due and unpaid on list of 1883	1908 17	
Taxes due and unpaid on list of 1884	8714 07	
Taxes due and unpaid on list of 1885	6468 12	
Taxes due and unpaid on list of 1886, including compensation fund of Cass county	48973 70	
Amount of cash on hand to the credit of different county funds, December 31st, 1886	18210 87	
Total		$128644 71

LIABILITIES.

Old county bonds	7000 00	
Court house do	45000 00	
Bridge do	4000 00	
New bridge do	50000 00	
Outstanding orders January 1st, 1887	718 72	
Total		$106718 72
Total assets over liabilities		$21925 99
Total		$128644 71

Dated at Brainerd, this 3rd day of March, A. D. 1887.

J. S. GARDNER,
Chairman Board Co. Commissioners.

Attest:
LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Farm for Sale.

A farm of 160 acres, 80 acres tillage and 80 acres meadow. Terms easy, will take any kind of stock, horses or cattle, for first payment. Inquire of

C. H. WILEY.
Crow Wing.

Enjoy Life.

What a truely beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousand of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

Mayor Sleeper's Message.

To the Hon. the President of and the Council of the City of Brainerd.

Gentlemen: It is customary for the chief executive of municipalities on his installment into office, and from time to time during his term, and as the requirements of the public interest demand, to suggest to the council such measures, or to outline such a policy, as will insure the best possible administration of public affairs.

But first permit me to say that the overwhelming majority with which the people of this city, in the late election, expressed their will, I do not take to myself as wholly a personal honor, but almost a universal wish for a vigilant watchfulness and guardianship of the affairs of the municipality. For any honor personal to myself, intended or discovered in this expression, I am profoundly grateful; and as to that expression I beg to assure the council and my fellow citizens it excites in my mind a decided approval, and a fixed determination, to the extent of my powers under the city charter, to faithfully administer the trust, and to so commend legislation as to meet the requirements of every interest, if possible, of our progressive municipality.

A people to be happy and content should feel the burden of government as lightly as possible. Laws cannot be made so universal in their application but that a strict observance will necessarily bear more heavily on some members of the body politic than on others. Hence the old maxim that some must suffer that the greater number may enjoy their rights.

No crank should ever hold an office with authority to govern or legislate for a people. Nearly all reformers are cranks, and it almost invariably results that he who promises to reform this and that abuse, and rides into power by flattering the people, is not only unable to bring about the reforms proposed, but retires in disgust at his inutility, and receiving and meriting the rebuke of the community. I have pledged myself to no faction, to no line of policy. My fellow citizens confided in my fairness of dictation as emergencies may arise affecting our general interest; and I shall endeavor to so shape my administration as to convince them that their confidence was justified.

We are about entering upon an era of prosperity. Important factors have been (thanks to many of our public spirited citizens) and are being established, which will undoubtedly mark this present year as one long to be remembered as the year from whence dates the permanent growth and prosperity of Brainerd. Three years of depression in business and depreciation in real estate, has tended to impress the minds of the people with the necessity of encouraging every legitimate enterprise, and every industry, that will give employment to our laboring classes, and additional valuation to the aggregate of taxable property. This spirit is to be commended, and if tolerated by and applied in the efforts of the executive and council, it will be as a harbinger of hope to many who have waited patiently for this era to dawn. We should encourage no disturbance of elements tolerated here by tacit consent of the people, unless overriding the rights of the people, and in total abnegation of all law and order, they become aggressively offensive, and a public nuisance.

The pivotal center around which revolves social and municipal protection is found rather in the observance of laws already enacted than in the multiplicity of stringent laws that tend to excite the body politic; rather in the vigilance of conservitors of the existing laws and customs, and compelling observance of them, than in forcing obedience to statutes and ordinances that the people consider a grievance, and that tend to promote discord in the community.

And in this I commend to your careful consideration the wisdom of non-action in any aggressive legislation, when through a proper and liberal construction and application of existing usages, no serious disturbances are engendered, and the prosperity of the general public is insured thereby. To this end an active and efficient head of the city government, aided and seconded by the police force, will probably meet all present requirements. To this I shall address my best efforts.

I would here call the attention of the council to the necessity of providing an additional policeman for the 3d ward, and recommend action to be taken by the council at an early day, if it be deemed advisable.

The legislature has recently imposed a heavy burden upon a certain class of our citizens. I have not now time to consider the wisdom of that act. I refer to the high license tax. In view of the fact that our citizens effected by that law are poor, and believing that it would be proper to consider that they have been paying a rather high license for the past year, I recommend that those who are now holding licenses be permitted to sell without any additional tax, from the expiration of such license to July 1st.

I would also commend to the council the necessity of furnishing the health commissioner with all power necessary to insure as perfect a sanitary condition of the city as possible, and that any reasonable outlay necessary to achieve this is money wisely expended.

I would also urge the exercise of the most careful judgment in the selection of an assessor, and street commissioner. While the former is the more important office, and requiring good ability and discrimination, that the burden of taxation may be equitably adjusted, the latter is also important in the improvement of our streets, and efficient collection of tax for such improvement, and for the proper distribution of the needed repairs. These are positions that should not be extended to men through favoritism, but because of their peculiar fitness for the places. I have not been able to give such attention to the existing ordinances, and their utility as to be able to advise you at present wherein, if at all, they need amendment or additions.

I know of much laxity in the community regarding the general laws and ordinances which I trust to be able to correct through the efficiency of the police force, and without exciting unnecessary objection. The present ordinances are adequate to bring about all necessary observances to insure at all times the peace and quiet of the city. I ask your earnest co-operation in all efforts to make our people prosperous and happy, my supreme aspiration as it undoubtedly is yours. I shall from time to time take the liberty of advising you of any needed legislation. Trusting to have your cordial, earnest and harmonious support in whatever I may recommend for the conservation and advancement of the welfare of the city, and urging upon you to consider well and wisely all proposed legislation, I assure you of my best advice and counsel, when required to further the consummation suggested.

It has been rumored since Col. Sleeper has received the appointment of district judge, that he will resign the position to which he was recently elected by the people of this city—that of mayor. We understand from good authority, that the duties of the offices do not conflict, and that should Mr. Sleeper see fit, he can hold both. We have not conversed with the gentleman on the subject, but we are certain that the people of this city desire him to serve out his term of office as mayor, if he can do so without serious interference with his other duties. This sentiment is expressed all over the city, and we trust that he will look at it in a favorable light. Should he finally conclude, however, that it will be impossible for him to fill both offices, a special election will have to be called and a new mayor elected within twelve days after his resignation is handed.

Give us sewers the coming season.

St. Cloud is to have a street car line. The company has been organized.

Brainerd has now a resident judge, a state of things, which the attorneys of this city have long wished for.

The Fergus Falls Journal has a country correspondent who walks twelve miles to get his weekly contributions before the public.

A. E. Taylor was re-elected president of the council Tuesday. During the past year Mr. Taylor has made a very efficient presiding officer.

Fred Puhler has been re-appointed postmaster at Ada, the senate failing to confirm him. Fred seems to be getting the best of his Norman county opponents.

Max Nicolaus, of the Ashby Avalanch, will start a democratic paper at Sauk Centre. Max had better stay where he is as Sauk Centre is already well supplied.

The Verndale Journal issued an illustrated edition last week which would be a credit to many much more pretentious towns than the one in which it is published. The Journal is one of the best country publications that we receive.

Mr. Holland's extreme nerve in asking a republican governor to appoint him to the lucrative position of district judge when there were able and competent gentleman in the ranks of the republican party, is certainly commendable. It did not avail.

Gov. McGill has our thanks for the favorable light in which he looked at the suggestion of the DISPATCH last week in the appointment of a district judge. Mr. Sleeper was commissioned and sworn in on Thursday, less than a week from the date of our last issue.

Our Wealthy Men.

Much has been said in newspapers of men who have made large fortunes in comparatively a few years in various business industries. Many of these articles are written by correspondents of prominent newspapers, and copied into others of lesser note. Correspondents generally are seldom men of business qualifications and wrongfully picture these men and their business as a thing of accident: this is not the case with those we have met. We find that where men have made large fortunes by their own business talent and industry they chose with sagacity and forethought such businesses as would lead to success when handles with business judgment. No man has been brought before the public as an example of success, both in wealth and magnitude of his business (outside of stock and railroad men) more prominently than Dr. G. G. Green, of Woodbury, N. J. He is at the head of many large business industries, and yet comparatively a young man. When the fact that August Flower for dyspepsia and liver complaint and Boschee's German Syrup, for coughs and lung troubles, had grown to a wonderful sale in all parts of the world, it proves that it was not an accident or spontaneous strike at wealth. His medicines are recognized as valuable and established remedies and the business has grown gradually and permanently during the last eighteen years on account not alone of Dr. Green's ability as a business man or his "good luck," but on the actual merits of the two preparations.—Copied from the N. Y. Weekly Sun, of Dec. 22, 1886.

Inflammatory Rheumatism.

BOLTON'S PLAT.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 20, 1886.

Swift's Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

GENTLEMAN: I have been a constant sufferer from inflamatory rheumatism for twenty-five years. For the past five years I was off and on the bed for several months at a time, racked with pain, and unable to put my foot to the ground. My wife had to cut up my food and feed me while I lay helpless in my bed. When I was turned in the bed, it had to be on the sheet, held on either side.

My physician, one of the ablest in Montgomery, finally gave me up; and he said my only hope was to go to Hot Springs,

My wife, however, persuaded me to try S. S. S. Three years ago I began to take the Specific, after having been treated for the inflammatory rheumatism by the most eminent physicians of Richmond, Va., Augusta and Savannah, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala. After a few bottles of S. S. S. I improved rapidly, and for a while ceased taking the medicine, and before the disease was eradicated. Later I had a relapse, and I immediately resorted to S. S. S., which soon brought me around all right, and since then I have attended regularly to my business.

In all I have used only $17 worth of S. S. S. It cured me, and I regard it as the greatest and only rheumatic cure that I know of.

Very respectfully,
M. T. LAMAR.

Treatise of Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

The New Judge.

The following complimentary notices are tendered Col. C. B. Sleeper by the St. Paul and Minneapolis press upon his recent appointment:

Judge Sleeper's appointment was unanimously indorsed by the 15th district of which Brainerd is the central focus. He is considered a very able jurist and possessed of sound legal ability.—Pioneer Press.

Judge Sleeper has always been a republican, having taken active part in county and state politics. He had the support of members of the bar and business men generally, and was recently elected mayor of Brainerd by 522 majority—Minneapolis Tribune.

Col. C. B. Sleeper has resided in the state for many years and is a well-known attorney. He resides in Brainerd, and has served his county as prosecuting attorney as well as in other capacities. Gov. McGill says he was tremendously recommended by everybody in his district except at Aitkin—Globe.

Life in a Lumber Camp.

The following interesting account of the lumberman's life is taken from the Duluth Herald and will be found worthy of perusal:

Life in a lumber camp would be a surprise to those who have never experienced it, and have only heard of the rough side of, or of the occasional ravages of disease which give an altogether wrong idea of the manner in which the woodsman live. A camp, usually of unhewn logs well chinked and mossed, is warm and comfortable with tiers of bunks on either side and a bench to sit upon, running lengthwise and leaving space enough at one side for a wooden sink and at the other a place for a generous wood pile, to be burned in the huge box or drum stove in the centre of the room. The "cookshantie," as it is called, is generally separate from the "men's shantie" by a partition and is the sacred domain of the cook, who is "monarch of all he surveys," not being subject to the will of the foreman, as the men are, and here, there is always a goodly supply of grub of such kind as can be made without eggs or milk for a very few lumbermen furnish either. The cook, if he has over twenty men to feed, has an assistant called a cookee whose work is the most unpleasant in camp, for it is his duty to get up first in the morning, start the fires, call the teamsters, so that they can feed and care for their horses before breakfast, wash the dishes, cut wood, peel potatoes, etc. When a man hires out to go into the woods he is give some special kind of work, and as soon as breakfast is over and it is daylight they go to their work, all under the eye of the foreman, who sees that the "swamper" "swamps" out brush, tops, or anything, that would hinder a log from being easily drawn to the skidway where it is skidded, i. e. piled up in tiers. The fate of a log gives one an idea of the different kinds of work done in a lumber camp; first the tree is noticed by the chopper, or "undercutter" on the side toward which it is wanted to be fallen and then a couple of sawyers saw it down, commencing on the opposite side to the notch; as soon as it is down it is marked off into logs and sawn up while the axman lops or trims the top logs of branches, then it is dragged to the skidway by means of a horse and a grab hook, where it is loaded onto sleighs. Loading is dangerous work, for the loader stands on top of the load and stops and places the logs. The sleighs stand in the road beside the skidway and two skids are placed on the bunks first, and then higher up on the logs as the load grows higher, then a chain is fastened to the sleigh, the other end being passed under the log and then across the sleighs to where there stands a horse and driver; the loose end of the chain is fastened to the horse and the log is rolled up onto the load, the loader stopping it at the time with a cant hook and placing it in position so that a good load may be gotten on without rolling off before it is bound. Then away it goes to the landing where it is once more skidded on the roll-way or place where it is to be rolled into the water as soon as the ice goes out. The day's work done, the last team in and cared for and supper over, the boys sit around the fire and tell stories, read, write or sing as they like. They are not allowed to play cards as it keeps them up too late and disturbs those who want to sleep and is often the cause of trouble. Sunday they have to themselves and it is generally devoted to some little mending some big lying and plenty of singing. Often the boys get up an impromptu dance on Saturday night and it would be amusing to see those great husky fellows dancing away as though their souls depended on it, with some one as big and burley as themselves, to the music (!) of some lonesome, squaky fiddle or the asthmatic wheeze of an accordeon. Generally lumber camps are very hospitable to the traveler, especially those off any traveled route, where there are no tramps, giving him the best they have at whatever time he may come. Woodsmen are peculiar in many ways, impulsive and good-hearted as a class, dividing everything with a friend or pounding each other for some real or fancied wrong, devout worshipers at the shrine of Sullivan and a "picnic" to the wolves in human form, who make a living by intoxicating them and then gambling with, or robbing them of their winter's work. But that doesn't trouble our woodsmen any; he goes back and works on the drive, tells what a——of a time he had, earns more money and goes through the same performance again.

Do not be mislead by unscrupulous dealers into buying any other than "Brier Pipe" smoking and "Charm of the West" chewing tobacco.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publisher.

BRAINERD, . MINNESOTA.

The reduction in the public debt during last month amounted to about $2,000,000. The comparative small reduction is attributed to the heavy pension payments during the month.

The hopes that Dakota and Washington Territories would be admitted to the Union at the present session of Congress have fallen flat. The new Congress may be more disposed to admit new states than the last has been.

The "dead ducks" of legislative bodies are more numerous than enacted laws. A large number of them are a nuisance. They take up valuable time and impede legislations, and were not introduced with the slightest expectations of their passage, but simply for personal buncombe.

The President in giving his reasons for vetoing the Texas seed bill says although there is no doubt a condition calling for relief has existed, he can find no warrant in the constitution for such an appropriation. He does not believe that the power and duty of the general government ought to extended to the relief of individual suffering which is in no manner properly related to the public service or benefit.

Mrs. Anna Longshore Potts, M. D., an American doctress, has been lecturing with great success in England for the last year. Her lectures have been addressed to women, and have been highly praised by the English press. In Cork, however, "a number of medical students forced an entrance into the hall, exploded squibs, and hissed and hooted the lecture," says the cable, driving the lady from the hall, after smashing her models.

If there is one outcome of the German elections which, more than others, tends to an outbreak of war between Germany and France, it is the plainly demonstrated loyalty of the people of Alsace and Lorraine to the latter country. The French people are by no means reconciled to being robbed of a part of their territory and population, and nothing is more calculated to fire their hearts and to cause them to demand back their own than this loyal spirit.

The idea of a theological seminary at Ann Arbor, Mich., the seat of the Michigan State University, long mooted by several denominations, has at last taken form, and the Presbyterians are making active preparations for its establishment. A society has been organized to that end, and a wealthy woman has deeded them one of the best locations in the city for a site, besides given them in her will a fine house and lot adjoining. Fifty thousand dollars is to be raised in the state, of which $15,000 will be used for building.

The official army list for 1887, which is just issued, shows that of the whole number of line officers now in the regular army all of the Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors, all but 24 of the Captains, and about one-third of the First-Lieutenants were in the service during the rebellion. A study of the record of these officers, as given briefly in the Register, provokes the surmise that the average of the field officers cannot be less than 55 years, and that of the Captains and Lieutenants mentioned not less than 50 years. Another war would find them in places which they would not fill on account of age. They would have to give place, as the old officers of '61 did, to younger and more efficient men.

The immigrations and real estate boom in Southern California has not previously been equalled. A very large majority of the people coming to the southern portion of the State belong to the wealthy and the well-to-do classes. They are purchasing small holdings, chiefly with the intention of the embellishment which the cultivation of citrus fruits and semi-tropical plants confers upon a home. The price asked for land has long since lost all reasonable relation with the value of its product; but for the most part, the purchasers care little for these things. Town lots in Los Angeles and other points are sold at fabulous prices. Whether or not the "boom" will hold out seems to be a debatable question but there is no questions as to its present magnitude.

The labor questions of America are now in a fair way to be heard at Rome, and both sides will be represented. Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, it is said, will urge the subject from Dr. McGlynn's point of view, and Cardinal Taschereau of Montreal will say what he can in vindication of his own course against the Knights of Labor in Canada. This is the first time that the socialistic disturbances of our country have gone to Rome for abjudiction. The time was in England when the Pope was the arbiter between the church and the crown. It seems as if, under other names and in changed circumstances, Leo XIII. had come to stand, at least for the Roman church, as the arbiter of social issues between the church and the people, on which the life of the country is beginning to turn among ourselves.

It is interesting to note that a statistical enthusiast has been analyzing the vote taken recently in the United States Senate on the Woman Suffrage amendment. Taking the country by geographical sections it appears that New England and the Western States together gave a small majority in favor of the resolution, the Pacific section was tied on the issue, while in the Middle States and in the South, Woman Suffrage had only one solitary supporter. From this point of view it must be confessed that the outlook is not so encouraging as it might be. It suggests, however, the advisability of pushing the missionary work with more vigor and energy in the South. The bounding West can evidently take care of itself and New England may be pittied against the Middle States. A champaign organized on this basis might be productive of excellent resujts.

BEECHER DEATH-STRICKEN.

The Blow Came So Gradually Its Seriousness Was Not Recognized at First.

Mr. Beecher Unconscious Most of the Time and the End Almost Hourly Expected.

STRICKEN DOWN.

MR. BEECHER DYING.

New York, Special Telegram, March 5.—The apoplectic stroke which the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's physicians have long feared came to-day with sudden and startling effect. There were, of course, preliminary symptoms running through Thursday and Friday, but no one recognized in them anything but a trifling illness, and the blow came at last with the force and horror of an unexpected bolt. There is, in fact, little if any hope of the great preacher's recovery. He may linger until Sunday morning or Monday, with even some consciousness and show of life, but beyond that the doctors in attendance can at present give no assurance, and at a late hour tonight appearances indicated that Plymouth's pastor would die on the Sabbath. Mr. Beecher has been ill since Thursday. He had been in this city the greater part of the day and went to his son's house in Brooklyn late in the afternoon with a feeling of nausea. By the time he reached the house he seemed quite prostrated. Dr. W. S. Searle, who has been his family physician for years, was summoned. In addition to nausea and headache the doctor found Mr. Beecher suffering from a soreness about the throat and chest to such an extent that he feared an attack of pneumonia. These symptoms quickly passed away and he grew better, but when he went to bed he complained of a severe pain in the head. After a while he dropped off to sleep, but awoke at intervals all through the night. Toward morning he vomited considerably. Mrs. Beecher remained in constant attendance upon him all night. After daylight he began to improve, and by the time the doctor called he was better. Through Friday his condition was favorable, quieting all alarm felt by the family. He did not feel well enough to get up, however, and was compelled to remain away from the prayer meeting on Friday night.

NUMEROUS INQUIRIES

were made about his illness after the meeting, but as the family and physician felt sure that everything would be all right in a few days, no general alarm was caused. This morning, however, a sudden change for the worse took place. It was of such an alarming character that Dr. William A. Hammond of this city was hastily summoned. He and Dr. Searle made an examination, and declared that Mr. Beecher was suffering from an apoplectic attack. He lay in a semi-comatose condition, but was roused by the efforts of the doctors. Neither consciousness nor his unfailing sense of humor had quite forsaken him.

"Can you raise your arm, Mr. Beecher?" asked Dr. Hammond.

"Yes, I guess so," came the low reply.

"How high can you raise it?"

"Well, high enough to hit you, doctor," said the clergyman, with a feeble smile.

He did not seem to be suffering any pain, and when approached by Mrs. Beecher and other members of the family he looked up as though he recognized them and knew what was going on. Later on in the afternoon, however, he closed his eyes and sunk into partial unconsciousness. Mrs. Beecher and Dr. Hammond were standing by his bedside discussing in whispers the chances of saving his life, when Mrs. Beecher suddenly suggested that perhaps her husband understood what they were saying. The doctor told her to ask him, and bending low Mrs. Beecher said: "Henry, Henry, do you know what we said about you?" Mr. Beecher seemed to make a supreme effort. His lips unclosed, and his breath came more quickly. His right hand opened and closed convulsively and at last a murmur of words came forth that fell upon ears strained to the utmost. But the eyes never opened: "You-were-saying-that-I-could-not-recover—" was the disjointed sentence so painfully uttered. Then

A STRANGE THING HAPPENED.

The words seemed as if spoken in a dream, but the shadow of a smile fluttered across the noble mouth only to vanish into an expression almost of indifference. The intonation of Mr. Beecher's voice expressed absolute indifference, as if he spoke of the chances of life and death of an entire stranger. There was neither hope nor hopelessness; neither gladness or sorrow. These were the last words he uttered. The story of Mr. Beecher's alarming condition was not made known until after noon, and even then it traveled slowly. There have been so many groundless rumors about his health within the last few years that few were disposed to credit what was said about it to-day. A visit to his house in Hicks street, however, showed that it was true. The first bulletin was issued at 3 o'clock. It was pinned to the front door, and stated that Mr. Beecher had an attack of apoplexy; that he was suffering no pain, and that bulletins would be issued hourly.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS.

With the second visit of Dr. W. A. Hammond to the Plymouth pastor's residence, Brooklyn, to-day, the last lingering hope of Mr. Beecher's recovery was abandoned. Dr. Hammond was driven to the house at 2:30 p. m. He found his illustrious patient in a state of profound coma. So complete was the paralysis of the sensorial nerves that when the physician pinched the flesh of the left side until his nails met, Mr. Beecher failed to evince the faintest evidence of pain. Even when Dr. Hammond lifted the left eyelid and pressed with his finger the eyeball, the delicate muscles did not twitch. A similar experiment on the right eye, however, produced a slight shrinking and muscular contraction, but there was no evidence of active sensibility. The act of swallowing was attended with even greater difficulty than on Saturday and the desire for food was gone. The throbbing of the heart was intermittent—that is, every third, fourth or fifth pulsation failed to complete its action, and it was only a question of a few hours before every second pulsation would be suspended until the heart was stilled forever.

"Mr. Beecher will never know this earth again, at least not to mortal sense," said Dr. Hammond on his return from Brooklyn; "he recognizes no one about him, and makes no responses of any kind to questions addressed to him."

"Does he feel any pain, or even physical disquietude?"

"None whatever; it is such a death as I would like to suffer, only less protracted; a blood vessel of the brain has ruptured. This might have resulted from any sudden exertion, not necessarily severe, if the blood vessel was already worn by years of mental activity that had ceaselessly kept the minute and threadlike tissues of the cerebrellum plethoric with blood. It is true that the patient may recover if the attack is not of the severest kind, but not through any medicines that we can give him. Mr. Beecher's case is not different from many others I have been called upon to diagnose. Nothing can be done beyond keeping him perfectly quiet, his head well elevated and in a room, when possible, where the temperature is about 60 deg. and thoroughly ventilated. Mr. Beecher is being nourished solely by stimulants which must be used with caution. I gave him hypodermically an injection of brandy, which would have made a healthy man wildly intoxicated, but which produced no effect upon him."

Dr. W. Tod Helmuth, who was called in consultation to Mr. Beecher to-day, said on his return to his home in the city:

"When I reached Mr. Beecher's bedside at half-past 11 o'clock he was entirely unconscious; his breathing was stertorous and his face was purple. The pupils of his eyes failed to respond to the light when the lids were lifted. His left side was completely paralyzed, and the right side presented all the symptoms of cerebral apoplexy. Mr. Beecher, it was plain at a glance, was beyond human aid."

"Did you make any effort to rouse him?"

"At my request his son called to him close to his ear as loudly as possible, but there was not the faintest sign of response. The touch of a spoon to his tongue failed to cause a spasmodic attempt to swallow. The only evidence of strength the patient showed was in lifting his right hand to his face and brushing it, feebly, of course, as one asleep would do in pain or when annoyed."

"Could anything be done to prolong his life?"

"His physicians while I was present administered nourishment hypodermically. Life may be somewhat prolonged, but that is all. When I left the room it was with the understanding that I would return only if sent for. I think there will never be hope enough again to require my presence. Mr. Beecher's career has been that of a very great man. It is ended."

Henry Ward Beecher was born at Litchfield, Conn., on June 24, 1813. His father was Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, who began life as a blacksmith and rose to be the leader of orthodoxy in New England. Mr. Beecher was graduated at Amherst in 1834, after which he studied theology at Lane Seminary and, 1837, became the pastor of a church at Lawrenceburg. He removed to Indianapolis in 1839. In 1847 he accepted a call to Plymouth church, Brooklyn, henceforward the center of a power which continued to be in ence modern thought to a very remarkable degree. Mr. Beecher's utterances, widely heard from his own lips and read still more extensively, may be said to have divided Protestant Christendom into his admirers and detractors. Before the civil war in the United States the pastor of Plymouth church had become distinguished among the opponents of slavery, an institution which he attacked whenever opportunity served and without regarding the advice of well-meaning friends, who urged him to follow the example of those teachers who, while sharing his views on the subject, kept them to themselves. The outbreak of the war excited Beecher's patriotism to red heat. Plymouth church equipped soldiers to fight for the Union cause. When hostilities were in progress Mr. Beecher visited Great Britain as a representative of the federal cause, and made many public addresses in its defense. His oratorical gifts were at their best, and he returned after a campaign which was of great value to the cause he advocated, more immediately in the direction of stimulating the zeal of its friends than in diminishing the number of its enemies. Upon his return he resumed his pastoral duties, and continued in their exercise since. The unhappy scandal with which his name was associated publicly in 1874 and 1875 unquestionably weakened him before the people, but he maintained his place at the head of American preachers. No other divine than he possessed the same copious eloquence, the same command over the emotions of his hearers, the same ready wit and fascinating ease of delivery. His versatility was wonderful, his liberality of thought and sentiments not less extraordinary. In Mr. Beecher the Union cause during its darkest days found its most eloquent and influential champion. His sermons and speeches in defense of the Union were models of impassioned, logical, patriotic utterances. He was for many years editor of the Christian Union, a contributor to the periodical press, the author of various books and perhaps the most popular lecturer in the land. In addition to his sermons he published "The Star Papers," "Lectures to Young Men," "Industry and Idleness," "Life Thoughts," "The Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Tunes," "Norwood," a novel, "The Life of Christ" (still incomplete), and "Yale Lectures on Preaching." His annual salary as pastor was $20,000, and for one year—1874—it was doubled. During his visit to England last year Mr. Beecher received much attention, and he preached in many churches in London and lectured in several cities. Mrs. Beecher accompanied him. Mr. Beecher's political adherence was given, as a general thing, to the Republican party, but he claimed and exercised the voter's right to an independent judgment on candidates and questions. He was an advocate of free trade. The wife of his youth survives him. His children fill useful positions.

One of Lamb's Letters.

These letters are rich in sterling sense, as well as poetic gossip and friendly badinage. Barton, at one time was tempted, as so many have been and will be again, to leave "the drudgery of the desk's dead wood" and betake himself to literature as a livelihood.

"Throw yourself on the world," cries Lamb, "without any rational plan of support, beyond what the chance employ of booksellers would afford you! Throw yourself rather, my dear sir, from the steep Tarpeian rock, slap-dash headlong upon iron spikes. If you had but five consolatory minutes between the desk and the bed, making much of them, and live a century in them rather than turn slave to the booksellers. Keep to the bank and the bank will keep you. I bless every star that Providence, not seeing good to make me independent, has seen it next good to settle me upon the stable foundation of Leadenhall. Sit down, good B. B., in the banking office. What! is there not from six to eleven p. m., six days in the week, and is there not all Sunday? Fie, what a superfluity of man's time, if you could but think so!—enough for relaxation, mirth, converse, poetry, good thoughts, quiet thought. O, the corroding, torturing, tormenting thoughts that disturb the brain of the unlucky wight who must draw upon it for daily sustenance! Henceforth I retract all my fond complaints of employment; look upon them as lovers' quarrels. I was but half in earnest. Welcome dead timber of a desk that makes me live!"

Bernard Barton took his friend's advice, and doubtless lived to bless him again and again for it.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Death of a Hero.

From the New York Sun.

Gen. Thomas E. Egan, who was seized with an epeleptic fit in the International hotel one night recently and removed to the Chambers street hospital died afterwards. Gen. Egan was about sixty years old. He went to the war in 1861 as quartermaster of the constitutional guard, which was known afterwards as the Mozart regiment and the fortieth New York volunteers. He soon became famous as a fighter, and rose rapidly to brigade command. He commanded in several noted engagements. His horse was twice shot beneath him on the field of Gettysburg, and he lost his horse five times afterwards in different engagements. He fought at Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Chancellorsville and the Wilderness. After the war President Johnson made him weigher. Gen. Grant appointed him internal-revenue collector, and he also served in the custom house under Collector Arthur. He was lavish in his expenditures, and while in the custom house kept a suite of rooms at the St. Nicholas that were fitted up sumptuously. It is estimated that he spent a fortune of nearly a million. Lately he lived on his pension money. Gen. Egan was married twice. His first wife obtained a divorce from him and afterward married John T. Raymond. He was engaged to be married to a lady not long after this, and made her presents amounting to $20,000. The match was broken off, however, and the presents were returned to him. One of these was a diamond necklace valued at $17,000. Gen. Egan's mother lived in La Crosse, Wis., with his sister and brother.

Granting an Unmade Request.

The wife of Justice Field lately told this little story about Edwin M. Stanton, the war secretary, writes a Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune. In the first days of the war Mrs. Field gave a dinner party, and the secretary was one of the guests. The ladies at the table, one by one, began to ask favors of the head of the then most powerful department of the government. Mr. Stanton listened, but made no reply, and encouraged none. Finally he turned to the hostess and said: "Have you nothing to ask for?" She had not spoken, and had not thought of anything she desired at his hands. But she answered: "When I have a favor to ask, it will be for a brave and deserving officer." The next day an orderly called at Justice Field's house with this message from the secretary: "Will Mrs. Field kindly name the officer to whom she referred last evening?" After searching her memory, she thought of a young lieutenant buried at a post where neither glory nor danger was within reach. The orderly went back with the note of thanks and the young man's name. That lieutenant came out of the war a major-general.

A Heart-Throb.

New York Clipper.

The copying of languishing poetical extracts in the love-missives of romantic young females is never more pronounced than when engaged in a thrilling correspondence with a real actor, more particularly if the girl be a delicious jay who may not be entirely too erudite. One of our "mash" actors, to whom poesies are common, caught one which puzzled him at first. It was a well-known fragment, evidently copied from a paper, and it was copied with an unflinching devotion that would allow none of it to escape, as the last line will show:

> The night is long,
> I say with sobbing the old fond prayer:
> Good night, sweet dream,
> God help you everywhere Chicago times.

When young men enroll their names for membership at the rooms of the Christian Association here in Boston, says the Congregationalist, they also make an entry, often in abbreviated form, of the religious denomination to which they belong. Not long ago a soberminded man added "Auth" to his autograph to define his ecclesiastical connection. "Isn't that a new denomination, sir?" inquired the clerk. The man looked at him in great surprise, and said, "What, you never heard of that? Why, that stands for Authodox!" It is to be presumed that the good brother's creed was more orthodox than his spelling.

Mrs. Sarah J. Robinson was arraigned in the supreme judicial court at East Cambridge, Mass., on indictments alleging: That on June 20, 1885, she administered poison to Prince Arthur Freeman and caused his death; that on Aug. 1, 1881, she caused the death of Oliver Sleeper by poison; that on July 11, 1882, she caused the death of her husband, Moses Robinson, by poison, and that on July 1, 1886, she murdered, by poison, Thomas Arthur Freeman.

Mrs. Ruth H. Harmon, mother of Mrs. Folsom and grandmother of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, died at Jackson, Mich., recently.

NEWS FROM CONGRESS.

LAST DAY OF THE SESSION.

Senators Sherman and Saulsbury were appointed to join a like committee on the part of the house to wait on the president and inform him that the two houses had completed their business and were ready to adjourn, unless he had something further to submit to them. The presiding officer announced the appointment of Messrs. Cockrell, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Platt and Cullom as the committee on investigation in the executive department; Messrs. Dolph and Cockrell to attend the annual examinations at the military academy, and Messrs. Aldrich and Gray on the board of examiners at the naval academy. A resolution of thanks to the presiding officer for his ability, courtesy and impartiality was offered by Mr. Harris and unanimously adopted. A subsidence of business and a general lull in the senate chamber followed, it being understood that the president of the United States was on his way to the capitol. One of his secretaries, Mr. Pruden, appeared and announced that the president had approved and signed several bills. The president himself had about that time reached his room in the capitol. Messrs. Sherman and Saulsbury reported that the committee to wait upon the president and inquire if he had any further communication to make to congress had performed that duty, and had been assured by the president that he had no further communication to make. The presiding officer then announced that the senate stood adjourned without day. The dial of the senate clock showed it to lack four minutes of the hour of noon, but the actual time was four minutes past.

THE FINALE IN THE HOUSE.

A few minutes after 5 a. m. Blount announced that the conference committee on the postoffice appropriation bill had reached an agreement by the recession of the senate conferees from the subsidy amendment. The report was agreed to, thus disposing of the bill finally. The legislative bill came from the senate about 6 o'clock, and it was immediately called up by Mr. Holman, who explained that the point of difference remaining between the two houses was the item for secretaries for senators. After a heated controversy between Messrs. Townshend and Cabell, the former severely criticising the house conferees for yielding, as he said, to the dictation of the senate, while the latter vigorously defended them, Mr. Holman moved that the house recede from its disagreement to the senatorial clerk amendment. Carried, thus passing the legislative appropriation bill. The deficiency bill had not reached the house, yet on motion of Mr. Long the senate amendments to the bill were non-concurred in, and the speaker authorized to appoint a conference committee. The conference report on the bill adding various cities to the list of reserve bank fund cities was adopted. At 11 o'clock a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to inform the president that congress was ready to adjourn sine die. Mr. Reed (Mr. Hatch being in the chair) offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously by a standing vote:

Resolved, That the thanks of this house are hereby tendered to the Hon. John G. Carlisle, the speaker, for the courtesy, ability and fairness with which he has presided over the deliberations of the Forty-ninth congress.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Summary of Measures Enacted by the Forty-Ninth Congress Just Expired.

The following is a list of the more important house bills which have become laws:

To forfeit the Atlantic & Pacific railroad land grant; to increase the pension of widows and dependent relations from $8 to $12 per month; to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels, and to amend the shipping laws (the Dingley shipping bill); to amend the Thurman act (it requires the Pacific railroads to pay the costs of surveying and conveying their land grants and subjects the lands to taxation as soon as the companies are entitled to them, notwithstanding the fact that they may delay selection); the increase of the naval establishment (it was passed in the first session of the present congress, and provides for the construction of two armored vessels of sixteen knots speed, one cruiser of the highest practicable speed, one torpedo boat and one dynamite gun cruiser, and for the completion of the monitors Puritan, Amphitrite, Monadnock and Terror); to pension the Mexican war veterans; to impose a tax and regulate the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of oleomargarine; to authorize the transfer of the Highwood tract near Chicago to the United States for military purposes; to protect homestead settlers within railroad limits; to enable national banking associations to increase their capital stock and change their name and location; for the construction of a congressional library building; to grant a license to towing vessels to carry a limited number of persons in addition to their crews; to forfeit the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg railroad land grant; to reduce the fees on domestic money orders for sums less than $5; to make allowances for clerk hire to postmasters of the first and second classes to cover the cost of clerical labor in the money order bureau; to extend the immediate delivery system; to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the territories; making appropriations for additional barracks at the Southern, Northwestern and Western branches of the National Soldiers' home; to provide for closing up the business of the court of Alabama claims; to establish additional life-saving stations; for the construction of additional light houses; extending the free delivery system to towns of 10,000 persons; to amend the statutes so as to require brewers to give bonds for three times their estimated monthly tax; for allowing Fourth of July claims reported by the accounting officers of the treasury; to amend an act for the muster and pay of certain officers, so that any person duly commissioned, whether the commission was received or not, shall be considered to have been commissioned for the date named in the commission; to provide a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery; to provide for the inspection of tobacco, cigars and snuff and to repeal section 3151, Revised Statutes; to effect a rearrangement of grades of officers in the adjutant general's department; to provide for filling the office of United States treasurer in the absence of treasurer and assistant treasurer; to allow merchandise liable to specific rates of duty to be transported in bond, although the merchandise may not appear by the invoice to be consigned to the port desired; to allow underwriters to be recognized as consignees of merchandise on abandoned vessels; to restrict ownership of lands in the territories to American citizens; to prohibit government employes from hiring or contracting out the labor of United States convicts; to amend the act prohibiting the importation and immigration of foreigners under labor contracts; to regulate the jurisdiction of United States circuit courts; for the adjustment of the land grants and the forfeiture of unearned lands; to provide for bringing suits against the government.

Forty house joint resolutions became laws, the principal ones being as follows:

Directing the commissioner of labor to make an investigation of convict labor; to authorize the president to protect American fishing vessels and American fishermen in Canada; authorizing an investigation of the books accounts of the Pacific road.

THE SENATE BILLS.

Of the total number of bills which passed the senate 320 became laws, including 115 of a public and 205 of a strictly private nature. The following is a list of the more important senate bills placed on the statute books of the present congress:

The presidential successional bill devolving heirship to the presidency upon members of the cabinet, in the event of a vacancy in the office of president and vice president; interstate commerce bill; for the retirement and recoinage of trade dollars; the electoral count bill; for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians and extending the protection of the laws to Indians on the various reservations; to repeal the tenure of office act; to increase the annual appropriation for militia; to establish agricultural experiment stations; for the study of the effects of narcotics and intoxicants in the public schools; to legalize the incorporation of trades unions; to increase the pension for the loss of an arm or leg; to indemnify the Chinese for loss sustained by the Rock Springs riots; for the relief of Washington Territory and Idaho; for the settlement of accounts for arms between Montana and the United States; to amend the laws relating to patents, trade marks and copyrights; to authorize the postmaster general to allow compensation for railroads for apartment car service furnished pursuant to agreement; to provide for the execution of articles of the Chinese treaty of Nov. 17, 1870.

Of the foregoing measures seven became laws by the expiration of the constitutional ten days' limit, the Mormon polygamy, trade dollar, militia and four private bills. The senate bills vetoed were thirty-nine in number, eleven being of public and twenty-eight of private character. Among the public bills vetoed were these:

To quiet the titles of settlers on the Des Moines river lands (passed over the veto in the senate and failed of the two-thirds in the house); for the erection of a public building at Sioux City, Iowa; to grant railroads right of way through an Indian reservation in Montana.

The ninety-three house bills vetoed included eighty-seven private bills and six bills of a public nature. Among the public bills vetoed were those for the erection of a federal building at Duluth, Minn.; to distribute seeds among the drouth-stricken people of Texas, and to grant pensions to dependent soldiers and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers.

THE REGULAR APPROPRIATION BILLS

which failed of enactment were the fortification bill for both congresses, the river and harbor bill of the present session (which was not signed by the president) and the deficiency bill, on which the conference report was not submitted in time for action. Fifty bills in addition to these which became laws and those vetoed were sent to the president, but were pocketed by him on the adjournment of congress, and therefore failed. The most important are as follows:

The river and harbor; to prevent the employment of convict and alien labor on public works; to open to settlement the public land strip south of Kansas; the O'Neil labor arbitration bill for the settlement of controversies between interstate roads and their employes; the Morrison surplus resolution; to annex a part of Idaho to Washington Territory.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

The Cameron-Hale twin bills appropriating $35,000,000 for the increase of the navy were sent to committee and died there, although a provision for additional vessels was inserted in the naval appropriation bill. The twin fortifications bill which passed the senate were allowed to sleep in the house appropriations committee room. The McAdoo fortification bill reported by the house committee never received action by the house. The Dakota admission bill still slumbers on the house calendar, and the bill for the admission of Washington Territory failed of action. The Eads bill, the Nicaraguan canal, the bill changing date of inauguration day, and the bill to reimburse the Freedman's bank depositors also failed. The following measures of national importance failed of action of an affirmative nature in either house: The Morrison and other tariff bills, which the house on a test vote refused even to consider; various bills on the silver question; the Pacific railroad funding question; to establish a uniform bankruptcy law; the Hennepin canal bill; the Oklahoma bill and the Dunn free ship bill were all reported from house committees and all failed to get beyond the stage of general debate. Bills to repeal the civil service law and to grant woman suffrage were killed in the house by adverse committee report and in the senate by adverse vote. The postal telegraph bill and the international copyright bill also failed. Owing to the failure of the deficiency bill the recent act of congress extending the free delivery system to cities and towns having not less than 10,000 inhabitants or a postal revenue of not less than $10,000 became inoperative until the next fiscal year, when the regular appropriation act goes in effect. The effect of the failure of the deficiency bill will be more serious than is generally believed, inasmuch as it contained provisions for supplying pressing demands for postal cards, stamps and other items connected with the postal service, the denial of which will, it is expected, seriously embarrass the department and the public. The legal machinery of the government will also be materially disarranged during the remainder of the fiscal year, as no money will be available for jurors or marshal fees, and many prisoners cannot be tried for months to come. A number of soldiers' claims aggregating $75,000, which had been certified by the treasury, will fail also of settlement.

A GRANDSON OF LOUIS XVI.

Columbia, S. C., Special: Col. James H. Rion, one of the most distinguished lawyers at the South Carolina bar, died in Winnsboro, S. C., on Dec. 12. A mystery always surrounded Col. Rion's birth. When a boy he came from Canada to Washington, and was immediately taken under the protection of John C. Calhoun, then secretary of state under President Tyler. Calhoun was very kind to this boy and his mother. There were many speculations regarding Col. Rion's origin, and the interest taken in him by Calhoun could not be accounted for. Just before his death the colonel made a statement to his entire family and Dr. Hanikan, and, if true, he had in his veins the blood of the Bourbons. He was in perfect possession of his reasoning faculties. His family, desiring, it is believed, to publish a full statement of the facts, have kept all this as quiet as possible. The substance of Col. Rion's statement is that he was the son of the dauphin of France, who would have been King Louis XVII. but for the revolution. The dauphin, who was reported to have died at an early age and to have been an imbecile, had not really died, but was sent to Canada, and there had been reared under the name of De Rion. He entered the English army and married Miss Hunter. Col. Rion's father, "De Rion," died in Col. Rion's infancy, and the latter and his mother were placed under the charge of Mr. Calhoun by the Austrian ambassador at Washington, with a statement of the facts, and upon certain conditions, one of which was that Rion should never go to Europe unless in charge of the Austrian authorities and on an Austrian man-of-war, and further that he should never accept civil office in this country. These conditions were faithfully observed. The secret of his birth was told three years ago to Col. Rion's eldest daughter, who went to Europe to find out what she could about the dauphin. Col. Rion had in his possession a very valuable gold snuffbox set with diamonds, on the top of which there is a monogram of the Orleans family wrought in diamonds. The snuffbox was never exhibited to any of the colonel's family until he was on his death-bed.

Cardinal Gibbons and the Knights.

New York, March 2.—Cardinal Gibbons favorable report to the pope as to the aims and standing of the Knights of Labor was received with much rejoicing by the Knights in this city. It had been thought by many of the leading Knights that the McGlynn controversy and attacks made by Henry George on the church would have prejudiced the authorities at Rome against the order, and this fear was aggravated by the fact that Cardinal Taschereau had announced his intention of endeavoring to influence Rome through it in his fight with the Canadian knights. The position taken by Cardinal Gibbons, they say, will settle the whole matter. He is an especial favorite with the pope, and his advice as to the treatment of any matter in which the United States is concerned will, it is said, be taken as it is given. In addition, Bishops Keane of Richmond and Ireland of St. Paul, who are both friendly to the Knights, and who are recognized at Rome as representing the more progressive element in the American hierarchy, will support Cardinal Gibbons in the position which he takes. Cardinal Gibbons is in a position to speak more intelligently of the principles of the knights than any other churchman. Before leaving for Rome he carefully examined the manual of the order. He also held a long conference with Master Workman Powderly, whom he regards as a devout and conservative Catholic. His present position is the result of his investigation. It is said in clerical circles that the Knights had powerful enemies in the vatican. Many of the cardinals thought the order to be of a character similar to the secret societies of Italy and Spain, and opposed it for that reason. This report of Cardinal Gibbons has no bearing whatever on the McGlynn case, nor does the indorsement of the pope carry with it anything more than an approval of the general principles of the order.

Wickedness in Bottles.

Jersey City, N. J., March 4.—A colored man who cleans the Pennsylvania railroad ferry house picked up a small glass bottle from behind the door of the gentlemen's toilet room in the depot last night. The bottle, which contained some kind of an acid, smelling like phosphorous, exploded in his hand, and the flooring caught fire, but was extinguished without damage. Thomas Hennessy, who was suspected of having put the bottle behind the door, told the colored man to "let it alone. It will go out of itself. Don't make such a fuss about a little matter." Hennessy was arrested. This morning he was arraigned in the police court and remanded for further hearing, having told a number of contradictory stories in regard to himself. It has since been discovered that he is an upholsterer who was discharged from the service of the Pennsylvania company in the shops on the Hackensack Meadows six months ago. He declares that he knows nothing about the explosion. About 8 o'clock this morning while the porter on the Cortlandt street ferryboat Chicago, of the Pennsylvania company, was sprinkling the ladies' cabin another explosion occurred, the water coming in contact with some chemicals under the seats next the paddle wheel caused the explosion. The flames were quickly extinguished. Last night about 11 o'clock the wheelman found a bottle in the same spot. It was about ten inches long and two inches in diameter, and contained a queer smelling mixture. The bottle was covered with putty. After smelling of it he threw the bottle overboard. Some of the contents, however, had leaked out on the floor under the seats, and it was this that ignited with the water. It was found that this bottle and its cork, which was large and covered with lead, was a counterpart of the one exploded in the depot, and was doubtless placed by the same hands.

WILD TALK IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont., March 4.—The prevailing impression is that Mr. Blaine, who is looked upon as the cleverest man in the Republican party, is at the bottom of the retaliatory measure, although his hand is scarcely visible. It is thought that the retaliatory bill is a Republican dodge to bring President Cleveland and his cabinet into bad odor with the inhabitants of the Eastern states in the event of any failure to carry out the intention of the bill. Minister of Justice Thompson said: "The bill has not gone into effect yet, but if it does, we can make it just as hot for the United States as they may do for us. The Western states would soon feel the force of any retaliatory legislation on our part. This bill may injure such an enterprise as the Grand Trunk railroad, but it will be the means of building up our own ports at the expense of Portland, Boston and New York. It is estimated that $50,000,000 worth of goods annually come to Canada in bond through the United States. These goods, if the retaliation bill takes effect, would in the future enter at our own ports, which means greatly accelerated service over the Interstate Colonial railway. But that is not the chief gain. The building up of our Canadian ports is a tremendous thing. Apart from the injury to such interests as those of the Grand Trunk road, the bill would be a great thing for us." Hon. Mr. Foster, minister of the marine, said: "We can live under it if the bill is proclaimed a law, but the great question is as to which it will hurt the most—the United States or us. My impression is that the bill is nothing but a political dodge." Another gentleman pointed out that the retaliatory bill, if proclaimed, will kill the Short Line railway, a part of the route of which lies through Northern Maine. On the whole the feeling here is by no means one of discouragement.

THE SUIT AGAINST EDGERTON.

New York, Special Telegram, March 2.—The suit against Civil Service Commissioner Edgerton, which may prove embarrassing to the administration as well as to himself, is brought by Joseph Ketchum of this city on account of $7,200 which was intrusted to Edgerton to invest. The complaint was filed the other day at Fort Wayne, Ind., and sets forth: In 1879 Anna C. Ketchum, a maiden lady of Stamford, Conn., intrusted to Edgerton $7,200 to be invested for her in farm mortgages. The interest was paid regularly until three years ago, since which time no regular payments have been made. In 1886 Miss Ketchum died, and her sister, Mary L. Ketchum became the executive of her property. Mary L. died on Jan. 6, of this year, and the property is administered by Joseph Ketchum, her nephew. Mr. Ketchum says that early last summer he went West on the part of his aunt to obtain, if possible, some satisfaction from Mr. Edgerton. He threatened the commissioner with a law suit and succeeded in obtaining the payment of the interest on the mortgages up to December, 1885. There is now about $450 due, for which Mr. Ketchum says he has been able to obtain no satisfaction, although he has gone to Washington to see Mr. Edgerton.

Geo. Augustus Sala in the Tropics.

George Augustus Sala, the well-known English writer, on his lost Australian trip, wrote as follows to the London Daily Telegraph: "I especially have a pleasant remembrance of the ship's doctor—a very experienced maritime medico indeed, who tended me most kindly during a horrible spell of bronchitis and spasmodic asthma, provoked by the sea fog which had swooped down upon us just after we left San Francisco. But the doctor's prescriptions and the increasing warmth of the temperature as we neared the tropics, and, in particular, a couple of Allcock's Porous Plasters clapped on—one on the chest and another between the shoulder blades—soon set me right."

Wanted Mr. Gallagher to Wait.

Pittsburg Chronicle: Young Slimshanks (after placing Miss Timid on the toboggan)—"Let her go Gallagher!"

Miss Timid—"Oh, no! Please, Mr. Gallagher don't let her go yet; wait a moment until I find my breath."

LEGISLATIVE.

The Closing of the Minnesota Legislature and Its Work.

The fourth day of March witnessed the end of the Minnesota legislature. The limit for the passage of bills was the third of March extended as usual by turning back the clock hands to the small hands of the fourth. Upon reassembling, the senate indulged in the usual horse play, presented thanks to Chaplain and Speaker.

The senate then proceeded to nominate and elect a president pro tem. The following nominations were made: Senator Buckman, Ward, Scheffer, Durant and Ives. On the first vote they received: Buckman, 16; Ward, 9; Scheffer, 2; Durant 9 and Ives 6. All others withdrew but Senators Buckman and Durant. The former was elected by a vote of 34 to 9. Senator Buckman took the chair, with thanks for the honor conferred. A communication from the governor was presented. By a vote of 14 to 12 the senate went into executive session. The communication on being read proved to be the appointments of some three hundred notaries public. They were confirmed. The senate then adjourned sine die.

The House also had its fun. There was the usual display of boisterous conduct from a few members who amused themselves by throwing books across the room. This was put a stop to, however, when Mr. Potter received a blow that cut a serious gash in his cheek, and Mr. Potter, Jr., began a search for the individual who threw the missile, with the intention of administering a well deserved thrashing. The house appropriated $750 for examining the capitol. By resolution, also, the following amounts were allowed:

Chief Clerk Howard, $400 for extra services; janitor, $25 for extra services in judiciary committee room; J. H. Burnes, representative of a labor paper, $50; W. E. Wilcoxson, representative of the Brewers' Gazette, $100. Mr. Donnelly was presented with a portrait of himself in crayon, and Speaker Merriam, with the thanks of the house, and a large frame containing a picture of all its members. No further business coming before the house, at exactly half-past 12 o'clock the speaker decleared the body adjourned sine die. The list of bills killed, mostly in the house, for want of time, fills nearly a column.

The laws that have been enacted are about seven hundred out of 1,700 bills introduced. Their character, as a rule, is of a local nature, and interests only certain individuals, but beyond them the legislation for the we al of the state at large has been vital, more so than is appreciated just now. It is scarcely probable that the public knows at the present moment what one-tenth of the important bills passed accomplish. The object of this article is to give in detail as far as possible the purport of these bills.

High license is a law for two years at least—the figures being $1,000 and $500. As supplementary laws to it are those forbidding all gaming in saloons; the penalty bill for "blind pigs," which provides for punishment and imprisonment; and the penalty bill for the enforcement of high license, which requires saloonkeepers to give bonds, and provides punishment for officials who do not enforce the law. The penalties are severe. This covers the temperance legislation of the session. The railroad legislation secured by Mr. Donnelly, and the grain laws championed by Mr. Mattson, practically carry out the recommendations of the board of railroad commissioners made in their last annual report, and need no detailed analysis here. Constitutional amendments must now be published throughout the papers of the state before they are voted upon, and telegraph companies are taxed upon their gross earnings. The old-fashioned libel law is abolished, and a new one requiring papers to be given time for retraction before sued is substituted. Foreign insurance companies now attempting to do business in the state without complying with the state law are to be prosecuted by the state insurance commissioner, and if found guilty subjected to a fine of $1,000, half of which goes to the commissioner. Undertakers and their assistants will no longer have to perform jury duty, nor will postmasters and their assistants. Thanks to a strong public sentiment in that direction and the indefatigable labors of Mr. Freeman of Stearns, the new state prison at St. Cloud is to be a reformatory, under the control of a board of six managers, who are to be Gordon E. Cole, John Cooper, H. A. Smith, H. S. Griswold, F. H. Barrett and G. W. Holland. Their term is limited to six years, and they are appointed by the governor. Only persons between sixteen and thirty years of age can be sentenced there, and no fixed term of imprisonment can be put upon persons sent there. Fifty thousand dollars a year is appropriated for the support of the institution. The ownership of land in Minnesota is restricted to citizens of the United States, and corporations are limited as to the amount of land that they can own. Insane women going to hospitals must now have personal attendants with them. An experimental fruit farm is established, as also a bureau of labor statistics. The state board of immigration is wholly abolished. Police and fire department relief associations are exempted from garnishee now. The insane are granted postal rights, and the legal status of married women defined. The abstract of the tax laws passed cannot be published yet, owing to difficulty in reaching the bills before they get to the secretary of state. The oleomargarine laws are reinforced with additions for their better enforcement. A state board of charities and corrections is established, and will go into operation this year. These cover the main points of the general laws.

MEMORIALS.

Thirteen memorials were passed to be sent to congress, the most important being the endorsement of the national interstate commerce law. One hundred and one amendments to city charters were passed also. In the special laws passed the public measures are those which authorize a topographical survey in the upper Red river valley, and provide a minimum bounty on blackbirds and gophers destroyed. The new system of temperance hygienic instruction in the public schools also goes into effect this year. The state agricultural society is reorganized and farmers' institutes for each county of the state created. Telephone companies must pay taxes. The railroad commissioners are given control over railroad cars, so as to exclude stove heat from them and to substitute newer and more safe systems. Farmers are forbidden to mortgage their crops hereafter until the seed is sown. The minimum limit of age at which children can be admitted to public schools is now six years. Female clerks in stores can hereafter compel their employers to furnish them with seats. One of the best measures put through is that of Mr. Flynn relating to common schools and by which a tax of one mill is levied upon the state to create a fund for their support. A state soldiers' home will be commenced this year. The question of annual or biennial sessions of the legislature goes now to the people, to be voted upon in 1888. Aside from these bills are those relating to elections, terms of court, appropriations, corporation matters, county officers, etc., all of which are private.

Funny Maj. Polk.

Washington Post: "There were many peculiar characters in the Mexican war," said Gen. Viele the other day, while strolling through the lobby of the house during recess. "I remember Maj. William H. Polk was one of them. You recollect that at that time his brother was the president of the United States, and he himself had been sent as minister to Naples, and had resigned to come home and enter the service against Mexico. He was a jocose fellow, full of humor and anecdotes. He used to say: 'The reason my brother sent me as minister to Naples was because so many of the other ministers who had been sent there came back with disease of the spine, induced by their efforts to rival the politeness of the king. I hadn't been there sixty days before I put the king to bed with a broken back!'

"When Maj. Polk arrived at his headquarters in Mexico he knew nothing whatever about military matters. He was ordered to take command of a regiment of which I was adjutant. Before doing so he got a friend to write out all the orders he would have to give. When he appeared upon the scene he called out to the orderly to send the adjutant to him. 'Here are my orders,' said Polk, handing them over to me. 'Have them published!' They were published accordingly.

"The next day Maj. Polk was ordered to form a squadron. He said to me, 'My spur is off; I wish to put it on. Give the order to put the squadron in motion.' I did so. 'Continue to give orders, sir,' shouted the major. The next day he began to read up on military tactics. He read the first page and took a drink. Then he read the second page and took another drink. Finally he threw down the book and exclaimed: 'Adjutant Viele, I don't know a d—d thing about it. My brother is president of the United States. You stick by me and tell me what to do and I'll see that you get quick promotion.'

"It is needless to add that I stuck to the brother of the president."

Congressional Electricity.

Baltimore American: "I think I'll take my electricity," said a member of congress to-day, as he came out of the house into the lobby. "I feel all worn out; that last speech has almost exhausted me. Won't you come along?" he asked of a fellow member.

"I don't mind," the second congressman replied, "I think a little will do me good, too."

The two members got on the elevator and went down to the basement to take their electricity. It is quite "the fad" nowadays for the members to take electricity. An electrical aparatus has been fixed up in the engine room in the basement, and daily the members avail themselves of the opportunity to get freshened up. A board, with a tooth-piece of copper, is placed beneath the great belt of the large engine wheel, and the electricity thus generated is carried off by a wire attached to the board, which is long enough to be grasped by one who sits in a chair near by. The circuit is completed by the person holding the wire grasping a small brass chain attached to the railing around the engine wheel. The system is thus filled quietly with electricity. The members say it is splendid after they have been out to receptions and suppers all night, or after they have exhausted their brain power by speechmaking or listening. A great many members take electricity, and some go to the basement of the capitol for it every day during the session.

Not Engaged.

Harper's Bazar: New Jersey small boys are proverbially smart. One of the brightest in the state was playing at shoveling snow from the board walk in front of the house the other morning, when a wide-awake book agent came along and saluted him with a cheery, "Good morning, my little friend. Is your mamma engaged?"

"No, sir," was the emphatic answer, "she isn't engaged; she's married; and I'm her boy; and she's got another besides me. No, sir, she isn't engaged."

MY FIRST KISS.

> The tender smile of parting day
> Was waning in the West;
> Soft shadows climbed the eastern way
> Where morning's foot had prest,
> We linger on, my Love and I,
> Amid the the fragrant dew,
> And though our hearts were beating high
> Our words were low and few.
>
> The little stars laughed down in scorn—
> Where had my courage fled?
> At last, with strength of passion born,
> The fateful words were said.
> She could not speak—she could not see—
> So thick the teardrops shone,
> But drooping eyelids told to me
> What lips were shy to own.
>
> I've toiled and won an honored name,
> And now I'm growing old;
> I've touched the shining hem of Fame,
> And found its touch was cold;
> But still from out the shadowy past
> One memory brings me bliss,
> For I shall keep while life shall last—
> Our first, bethrothal kiss.
>
> —Samuel Minturn.

DOC.

A Simple Tale of Southern Backwoods Life.

The Atlanta, (Ga.) Constitution.

When Doc. first came to live with us it was in the early spring. He was a pitiful looking boy. He was a little, puffy-looking chap, with a pale face, small, bony arms and short, weakly looking legs, and rather sickly-looking, frazzle up, straw-colored hair on his head. There was no personal beauty about Doc's face and figure, and yet he was not unusually hard favored. He was common-place. Only that and nothing more. Only a pea in a pod where a dozen peas of similar appearance reposed. Only a little wire-grass boy, with not one redeeming feature about him, except his eyes. They were only remarkable for the pathetic expression that lingered the What little light that ever flashed from them was of that sorrowful cast that one observes lingering on the western horizon after a day's rain has closed in a humid sunset.

Doc lost his mother. That was the tie that bound us to him. She was a common-place wiregrass woman, but in her uncultured soul dwelt the same traits of maternal love and cherishing tenderness that is supposed to illumine the high-born souls of those grand dames whose white hands have never battled against a hard and evil fate for the simple necessities of prolonging existence. She has nourished and cherished her little boy, as only a fond mother can nourish and cherish a weak and fragile child. Ever on the watch, she had stood between him and all the wild streams of adversity that raged about their humble log cabin in the desolate barrens.

When she died Doc took it to heart to a greater extent than any of us thought possible. He had been such a puny, peevish, pettish sort of a boy, that we thought that only his selfishness could suffer. We were mistaken. Doc was older then his age.

Well, do I remember how mother used to toast the crispest bits of brown cornbread, softened with the fresh, sweet butter; and how she used to put a big lump of that brown, mush sugar in his coffee, so as to induce the little fellow to eat.

"You know his ma is dead," she used to say, "and we must try to keep him from missing her in every way we can."

And we were learning. We were being taught the grandest lesson in human lore—the creed of unselfishness.

We could not get him to join us often in any play. He was too weak. But when the afternoon sun shone through the rifts in the great pine forest, he would creep out on the sunny side with us, and we would adjust our sports to his strength. Sometimes he would look up from his play, with his eyes full of tears, he would exclaim: "My ma is—dead! I can't ever see her no more!" Then he would sob and moan as if his little heart would break, and I am not ashamed to say we would cry too. "Might not the Lord take our dear mother, too?" we asked ourselves.

Ah! my sainted mother! Thy love-lighted brown eyes have been closed to earthly scenes for many summers. They closed your poor toil-worn hands above your cold still heart a long, long time ago and the tall pines have shed from their drooping boughs the purest distilled dews of heaven above your lonely grave; and yet, in my dreams I see that face often and again, and I never accomplish a good deed or am guilty of a bad one, but what yours is the first name that flashes through my intellect. A man may have ten thousand friends, even two well-beloved wives, but never but one mother. Blessed be that holy name above all earthly treasures most sacred and longest cherished.

As the springdays grew warmer and the timid wood violets peeped forth on the banks where the sun lingered longest, our protege grew more robust. There was even a faint tinge of blood in his pallid cheek after a short walk about the plantation.

Deeper green grew the woodlands. The rugged pines even touched themselves up with a few gay tufts of a softer tint, and from their queer blossoms fell showers of gold dust that covered the still surfaces of the water ponds. The trailing jasmine covered itself with golden bloom, and the honeysuckle and dogwood blossoms made the swamps and lowlands radiant with gay hues and redolent with delicate perfume. Birds sang among the bursting buds on the crabapple tree, and the blue arch of heaven was glided with the fine gold of the life-giving sunlight.

Our sports and pastimes would seem funny to you. We went fishing nights. It was only half a mile to the creek, and on a little bluff that overhung the dark waters we could build our campfires, and then cast our crude tackle in the gloomy eddies where the fire light played in fitful waves of light and shadow. Doc did love to fish. We would dig in the trash heaps for muck worms or skin the pine logs for sawyers, and then we would carry his tackel for him, and walk slow, and help him across the sloshes and when he would catch a mudcat we would say it was a big, fine fellow.

Doc was not an unappreciative boy. He sang those queer, old fashioned songs for us, songs which he had heard his mother sing. I have sat and listened to his "Barbara Allen," as the echoes ran riot among the caves and jungles, till the big owl returned the challenge with a mocking of insane laughter.

The old song comes back to me with quaint rythm as I write.

> "He sent his servant to the town
> Where Barb'ry was adwellin',
> Sayin' you must go to me own master
> Ef your name be Barb'ry Allen."

Then there was another staza that was very affecting indeed:

> "And as she walked down the street,
> The bells they wer' atollin',
> And every toll they seemed to say,
> Hard-heart ed Barb'ry Allen."

I know the old song would not attune well to a parlor organ, and I doubt if you could play it on a grand piano. But there was a pathos of the thing that stirred my youthful soul to its depths.

Blue-eyed spring began to grow plump, and finally developed into the maturer charms of summer. Summer, with the drone of the bumble bee at noon, and lazy Lawrence dancing on the worm fences. Summer time, sweet summer time! The peaches ripened and reddened, and the corn silks began to appear. Doc said if the first silk you saw was a red one you would be healthy and lucky the balance of the year. The first one he saw that summer was a red one.

And, oh, the signs and sayings he taught us. He told us that if we saw the moon in a clear sky it was lucky. He told us if we killed a toad our best cow would die. He told us that the knots in Old-Beauty's mane, when we went to feed her of a morning—Old Beauty was our horse—were caused by the witches who rode her the night before, and used these knots for stirrups. Then he said, when old Dominicker, my favorite hen, took a spell of crowing, that—

"Whis'lin' women an' crowin' hens is apt to come to some bad end."

Sure enough, a blue darter hawk killed old Dominicker the very next Sunday.

Doc began to be stout and strong now. He looked on the faded jacket and little breeches he wore when he first came to our house in a sort of reminiscently pitying way, for his arms had grown more muscular, and his short legs had grown stouter, and Doc began to be a right good-looking boy, after all.

Autumn came with her sad eyes and sobbing winds. Autumn had a deeper significance than ever before, for there were portentious tidings waited from afar on every breeze that wandered through the heavens. A big white comet blazed in the sky, and Doc said that meant war. Doc was a respectable looking lad indeed, now. He was fifteen years old, but few would have believed it. His eyes still had that faraway expression in them. He was older than his years.

That was a winter long to be remembered. Grey uniforms were seen at the last yearly meeting, held in November, and the preachers at that meeting spoke words that sounded harshly in our untutored ears. Young women hummed warlike airs, and were eager to catch the latest refrain.

I remember how the crimson deepened on Cousin Sue's brown cheek when she rattled off:

> "Huzza! Huzza! for the bonnie blue flag so dear,
> Huzza! for the sword and plume that southern soldiers wear!"

At the first frolic the fiddler wore a red feather in his hat and played "Dixie."

Men talked and women sang, and the warm blood ran riot in the southern veins. "On to war," "Oh, Johnnie, aire you boun' to be a Soldier?"

> "Your waist, it is too slender,
> Your hands they are to small,
> And your cheeks too red and rosy,
> To face a cannon ball—
> And sing oh—and sing oh,
> Sure you will, my dear!"

One wintry night the northern sky burst into a deep crimson, and we knew that the supernatural flame of aurora borealis was burning on the brow of heaven. Doc said that was the sign of war. Everything was the sign of war. We had noticed the ominous "W" on the back of the locusts in the early autumn. Captain Jack Rainey had muster every week, and the tramp, tramp, tramp of gathering squadrons shattered the slumberous depths of the barrens.

I knew that the Doc had met Lucy Paxton at the frolic, and I knew that he had followed her every movement with a fascinated gaze. She was not grown up, but she was "most grown," they all said. She was thirteen, and the young men chose her for a partner when they played "all around the merry pole," and Doc sat and watched her.

These were stirring times. Men and women shattered the fetters of conventionality and grew from boys to men and from girls to women with marvelous rapidity.

At a candy pulling Doc pulled candy with her. The way of it was that they all played "lonesome," and they needed one more to be the "lonesome one," and he was induced, much against his will, to join. His success emboldened him, and so the boy and the girl pulled candy, and both were so painfully conscious of their own youthfulness, that they pulled in silence.

Lucy's Brother John was nearly eighteen. He was a dutiful boy, and his mother was a widow. He worked for her and for Lucy, and they lived well.

Again spring gladdened the earth with her spirituelle beauty. But there was not much boisterousness at the annual "logrolling" as usual. In fact, there were very few logrollings. Mothers and daughters and younger sons pulled the fallen trees together the best they could and burned them. Women in big sunbonnets, kept from flopping over their eyes by wooden "splits" inserted in the crown, grasped the plowhandles, while "tucking strings" girded about their waists kept the skirts from trailing in the dirt. Ah, they were made of superior mettle, these women of the barrens were.

That spring we had to work a great deal harder and had less time for fishing than before, Doc helped us. He was industrious, though still a weakling compared with other lads.

The first time I saw him twirl a strand of golden lovevine over his head and cast it on the bushes, I was amused. Doc told me that he had named it "Lucy Paxton," and if it grew, he would know that she loved him, and if not, he would be disappointed. He was getting too deep for our philosophy then.

A whole year rolled away, and on the next spring I saw that the lovevine reappeared and grew on the bushes. Doc saw it too, and he was pleased—greatly pleased. He was not an ardent lover. He worshipped at a distance. The young fellows who came home on furloughs were very gallant and deferential toward Lucy. This must have worried Doc, but he never gave any sign.

Then came that call for men; that plucking of the very flower of southern chivalry. Oh, remorseless war!

John Paxton was eighteen, and he must go to the war, and leave his mother and Lucy to fight the harder battle at home. The "enrolling officer," that agent of war whose approach was dreaded so much he told us that.

When he left Doc followed him out to the gate. After a short talk, the officer departed, after shaking Doc by the hand.

"I've learned somethin'," he said, with a radiant face when he came back. "The enrolling officer says that John can stay at home if he can get a substitute. I'm gwine to be his substitute."

Of course John Paxton did not want to agree to the proposition. It looked unmanly for him to stay and send a little fellow like Dick. But the latter argued, "I ain't got nobody to keer for, an' if I git hurt nobody'll be the loser."

You've got Mis' Paxton and—and—Lucy," he stammered, an' you ought to stay an' make the crap. Besides I want to git to be a big giner'l, some time, maybe, an' then I'll—I'll—well, I want to go, anyhow, an' I'm agwine as your substitute." And he went.

Poor little Doc! Friend and playmate of our childhood. His delicate form that had been so nourished and cherished by his doting mother—and our mother had loved him as one of her own—when they brought him home wasted with privation and hardship, and the hectic fever burned on his cheeks, he looked very much like our little old Doc. It was spring time again then. There was a lull in the wild tempest of war. Bronzed and bearded our heroes came home. Bowed with defeat tattered and torn, ragged veterans of a hundred battles. There were so many heroic deeds that the recital of daring achievements grew commonplace. They did not like to talk about it. Our Doc had been every inch of a soldier. He had acquitted himself nobly. He was going to die, as so many stronger men had died, without a stain upon his escutcheon. It was Lucy Paxton's hand that plucked the sweet bouquets which found their way to his feeble hands. It was her mother who sat with our mother and counted the pulse beat of our Doc, as life was fading fast away.

One day he roused himself from his stupor, and with a light in his eyes I had never seen before, he asked me to go and see if the "love vine" had begun growing. I did as he requested, and found the golden threads entwined among the low gallberry bushes.

"Is it a-growing?" he asked, when I came in.

"Yes, it is running everywhere," I answered.

"I knowed it. That's a shore sign. I'm so glad—"

That was the last word he ever uttered.

Lucy Paxton is the noble wife of an honest farmer. She is a good woman, and she points out a little mound in the old graveyard to her children, when they go there meeting days, and they scrape away the green mould and the lichens, and spell out the letters on it, "D-O-C, Doc."

AN HEROIC SOLDIER DUDE.

How Brave "Little Dandy" Died for His Flag.

N. Y. Journal.

"Little Dandy" the boys called him. He joined our company at Vicksburg just before the siege, and none of us felt enough interest in him to make any inquiries, says the Atlanta Constitution. His extreme youth—he was about sixteen—would have excited our sympathy under other circumstances, but the warworn veterans in the trenches had no use for the curled darlings of the parlor, and "Little Dandy's" appearance was against him.

The lad wore the gray uniform of a private, but it was of the very finest material, finer than anything worn by our Generals. His buttons had an unsoldierly glitter. He sported white handkerchiefs, carried a pocket mirror, and every morning he combed and curled his golden locks until they looked like a girl's tresses.

"Hello, Little Dandy!" yelled the soldiers whenever the young fellow passed them.

To the rough salutation he always responded with a bow and a smile, but his soft ways did not win favor. When we met him in town we passed him by without notice, and in camp we let him alone. Little Dandy was proud after a fashion, too proud to notice the many slights heaped upon him. He went through the routine duties without complaint, but nothing could induce him to abandon his pocket mirror and his fancy toilets.

The siege was well under way, and we were no better acquainted with Little Dandy than at first. He shared our meals of mouldy corn bread and mule meat without a murmur, and it must be admitted that this somewhat raised him in our estimation. But we still had to learn what a true heart beat behind those glittering buttons.

An angle of the enemy's works was dangerously close to our entrenchments, and we had to keep our heads well sheltered. When we raised a hat on the muzzle of a musket it was invariably riddled with bullets. One morning we found our men being picked up by an unseen sharpshooter at the rate of five or six an hour. This astonished us, because we were all keeping under cover, and the men who were killed all occupied well-protected positions.

Where was the sharpshooter? This was the uppermost question in every mind. We were not long in satisfying ourselves on this point. Just outside the angle of the Federal works stood a giant oak, whose leafy top afforded an admirable covert for a rifleman. A vigilant scrutiny convinced us that the man who was doing such deadly work in our ranks was concealed in this tree. To reach it he must have made his way there during the night and he would have to remain there all day.

But we could not stand it even one day. His aim was so unerring that every time his rifle cracked a Confederate bit the dust. We tried a rattling discharge of musketry, but a moment later the reports of the rifle rang out and another of our comrades fell.

It was evident that from our position it was almost impossible to hit the Federal rifleman. If we succeeded in bringing him down it would be by some lucky random shot. Possibly a man outside the works would be able to draw a bead on our wary foeman, but he would be under the guns of the enemy, and there would be a thousand chances against him.

"I'll kill him or die!" cried a shrill voice.

"Good God! It's little dandy!" shouted a dozen men.

At the risk of our lives we peeped over our breastworks.

Little Dandy had already made his way to the open space between the works, and was edging around the right of the tree. The Federals saw what he was up to, and fired a broadside. When the smoke cleared away and they saw the boy, with a flushed face and streaming hair, aiming his gun at the top of the old oak, there was a tremendous cheer. It rolled along both lines, the hoarse Federal shout mingled with the wild "rebel yell."

Bang!

A man in blue came tumbling and crashing through the tree and struck the ground with a dull thud.

It was the sharpshooter!

Another cheer rent the air, but this time it came from the Confederates alone. A sheet of flame blazed along the Federal works, but when the smoke lifted we saw Little Dandy coming full tilt in that direction with a smile on his face.

"Three cheers for Little Dandy!" leaped from hundreds of throats, as he vaulted over the breastworks, and we rushed upon him to hug him in our frenzy of admiration and joy. But Little Dandy sank down on a heap of loose dirt, and then we saw the crimson stain on his breast.

"I kept my promise," he panted. And then as our colonel took his hand the little chap looked into his face and said:

"I'm afraid I've made a poor soldier. Sometimes I've bothered you, I know. But I always wanted to help you. Please remember that I was not very strong, and—and, I did the best I could."

His head fell over. Poor Little Dandy was dead!

The Grip of Habit.

If the period between 20 and 30 is the critical one in the formation of intellectual and professional habits, the period below 20 is more important still for the fixing of personal habits, properly so-called, such as vocalization, pronunciation, gesture, motion and address. Hardly ever is a language learned after 20 spoken without a foreign accent; hardly ever can a youth transferred to the society of his betters unlearn the nasality and other vices of speech bred in him by the associations of his growing years. Hardly ever, indeed, no matter how much money there be in his pocket, can he ever learn to dress like a gentleman born. The merchants offer their wares as eagerly to him as to the variest "swell," but he simply can't buy the right things. An invisible law, as strong as gravitation, keeps him within his orbit, arrayed this year as he was the last; and how his aristocratic acquaintances contrive to get the things they wear, will be for him a mystery till his dying day. —Popular Science.

Girls on Horseback.

Girls look pretty on horseback, and we love to see them. We popped the question to a lady we now board with while we were cantering side by side in the long ago. She jumped at the chance, and we've been jogging along together ever since. In a town like ours, where horses are plenty and other out-door amusements not numerous, we think all the girls should be encouraged to become accomplished equestriennes. Let your girls ride horseback. It will make them healthy, strong, active and self-reliant; and, gracious! don't they look handsome, prancing along on a spirited charger. —Quitman (Ga.) Free Press.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Lemonade for the Colonels.

New Haven (Conn.) Special: Gov. Phineas Lounsbury attended the ball of the Blues here, and while he, with the member of the staff and several others were in the refreshment room, Sergeon General Fox, of the staff officers, carelessly stepped to the table and ladled out for himself a glass of punch. It was as thin and innocent a punch as the laws of hospitality would allow, and the colonel lifted it to his lips without a thought of wrong or impropriety. But the rising glass was stopped-midway on its road to his parched lips by a hand of authority, and the governor's solemn voice sounded in his ear and ears of all present, to the following purport:

"Col. Fox, it must be clearly understood that no man can be a member of my staff and drink intoxicating liquors."

The colonel was too surprised and humiliated to do anything but blush and stammer, put his glass down and turn away. Another member of the staff, Gen. Horne, was rebuked in a like manner.

New Jersey's New Senator.

Rufus Blodgett (Dem.) has been elected United States senator by the votes of thirty-seven Republicans and five Democrats.

Blodgett was declared elected amid wild excitement. Blodgett was elected by the thirty-eight Republican votes and by those of Speaker Baird, Chattle, Throckmorton and Chase, Democrats.

Rufus Blodgett was born in Dorchester N. H., Nov. 3, 1834. He was a member of the lower house of the New Jersey legislature in 1878 and 1879, representing Ocean county. He afterward removed to Monmouth county, where he now lives. He is identified with the interest of several railroad companies, and has always been recognized as a staunch Democrat. In the assembly he was the Democratic leader. He is a fluent speaker, and is of commanding figure. He was for several years a member of the Democratic committee. He is a superintendent of the New York & Long Branch railroad.

Gladstone writes to the editor of the Baptist: "I consider there is no opportunity yet for the disestablishment of the Welsh church. No general political matter can be dealt with till the Irish difficulty is settled. An attempt by me to force the postponement of the Irish question would only increase confusion and pressure. The main reason why the Irish question is so troublesome, obtrusive and provoking is because it involves the social order of that country, and it is the nature of social questions to push their claims for precedence in the session."

A petition from merchants and business men of Providence, representing about $40,000,000, was presented to the general assembly, asking for the repeal of the prohibitory law.

The president and fellows of Harvard college have recently come into possession of a bequest of $230,000, which is applicable only for the purposes of special astronomical investigations.

John Walters, a survivor of the Irish rebellion of 1798, and said to be the oldest resident of Detroit, is dead.

Berlin has thus returned six deputies opposed to the septennate. At Lubeck the socialists engaged in a riot after the announcement of the result of the election there, in which their candidate was defeated. The military intefered and made many arrests. A number of those arrested have since been released. Koenigsburg returned a National Liberal, Frankfort-on-the-Main a socialist, and Bremen a New German Liberal. The supplementary elections in twenty-four districts resulted in the return of 3 Conservatives, 4 National Liberals, 10 New German Liberals, 2 Centrists, 4 Socialists and 7 imperialists. It has been necessary to call out troops to suppress election riots at Waldenburg, Prussian Silesia.

Sir George O. Trevelyan, speaking in London, strongly criticised what he termed the government's weak Irish policy. He appealed to the Liberals to put aside imaginary differences on the Irish question. These differences arose from the Liberals persistently keeping Gladstone's scheme in the forefront, instead of resolving upon a comprehensive plan upon which leaders of both sides could agree. Outside of Irish affairs he had never seen the Liberals in such complete accord.

The conferees on the Pacific railroad investigation resolution reached a complete agreement. Their report was adopted by both houses, and the resolution (or bill) now goes to the president. The house conferees accepted the senate amendments, but the clause creating the commission was modified by striking out the requirement that the commissioners shall be subject to confirmation by the senate, and so arranging the phraseology that the president's power to appoint them during the recess shall be beyond question.

Gov. Rusk, of Wisconsin, sent an executive communication to the Wisconsin legislature protesting against an appropriation to build another penitentiary.

Chief Justice Morrison, of the California supreme court, died in San Francisco.

The new law extending the free delivery service to cities that return gross annual postal receipts of at least $10,000, or have 10,000 inhabitants, will benefit quite a number of cities in Minnesota. There are others which will receive its benefits in the near future. Those which are at present within the provisions of the law are: Mankato, where the postal receipts are $12,495.10; Red Wing, postal receipts $10,037.71; Rochester, receipts $10,866.75; and Stillwater, receipts $15,294.62. The city nearest to the limit imposed by the law is Faribault, Minn., where the postal receipts are $9,518.90. In Dakota the towns benefitted are Huron, postal receipts $10,949.32, and Sioux Falls, $12,863.37. The town nearest to the limit is Grand Forks, whose postal receipts amount to $9,341.37.

The senate committee on the District of Columbia at a meeting voted to report adversely upon the nomination of James M. Trotter, the Boston colored man nominated to be recorder of deeds for the Dirtrict of Columbia.

The bill of the redemption of the trade dollars and the anti-polygamy bill have become laws without the signature of the president by reason of the expiration of the constitutional limitation of ten days within which he should have returned the bills to congress in case of disapproval. Both bills were carefully considered by the president, and while they contained some provisions to which he preferred not to commit himself, he was unwilling to defeat the objects of the measures by a veto.

Beaulieu, who was ejected several times from the White Earth reservation, is in the city, and says he will have his rights if they can be secured. Mayor Rice and several of the Minnesota delegation are disposed to take up Beaulieu's cause, and think that a proper presentation of it will secure a different feeling toward him from the commissioner of Indian affairs. Beaulieu's says that he was not ordered off the reservation the last time he went up there, and thinks that Sheehan feels more kindly toward him.

Ex-Ald. O'Neil, the convicted New York boodler, was taken to Sing Sing prison.

The steamer W. H. Gardner, one of the largest boats plying on the Tombigbee river from Mobile, was burned three miles below Gainesville, Alabama. The boat is a total loss together with 464 bales of cotton. The loss of life is very large.

The action of the senate committee on privileges and elections in reporting back the credentials of David Turpie, is said to have no significance, but was taken in accordance with a continuous line of precedents. It is understood that when Mr. Turpie, at the next session, presents himself to be sworn in a protest will be entered and that the contest will then begin. Notice has been received from Indiana that additional papers in the case are to be submitted.

The suit of the Supreme lodge of the Knights of Honor, under the Missouri charter, against the bond of Robert J. Breckenridge of Ky., for $33,000, claimed as a deficit in his accounts as treasurer of the order, went to trial in the United States circuit court before Judge Jackson at Louisville. The defense admitted that the books were wrong, not attempting to explain their bad condition, but offered to compromise by payment of $20,000. It was finally agreed to allow a judgment to be entered for the plaintiff in $25,000.

At Ann Arbor, Mich., fire gutted the pharmacy department of the Michigan university and causing a loss of $3,000, fully insured. A large amount of valuable apparatus and chemicals was destroyed.

The poisoning of another woman, making five in all, is alleged against Lawrence Krug, now in jail in Chicago, suspected of murdering three wives and a step-daughter. The supposed fifth victim was Gunda Shoepwar, a pretty nineteen-year-old daughter of the sister of Krug's first wife.

Nominations sent to the senate: To be assistant adjutant general, with the rank of colonel, Lieut. Col. William D. Whipple, assistant adjutant general; Lieut. Col. Chauncey McKeever to be assistant adjutant general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; Maj. Oliver D. Greene, assistant adjutant general; Maj. Samuel Breck, assistant adjutant general; Maj. Henry C. Wood, assistant adjutant general; Maj. James P. Martin, assistant adjutant general.

Of the 300 bodies of earthquake victims buried at Diana-Marino, only 150 bodies were identified.

Senator Hugh Nelson has been appointed governor of British Columbia to succeed Gov. Cornwall, whose term has expired.

Railroad men say that the recent storm was unprecedented in the history of railroading in Canada.

The aggregate increase to the naval appropriation bill by the senate committee on appropriations is between $21,000,000 and $22,000,000, but inasmuch as the expenditures cover five years, it is estimated that the additional appropriation for the next fiscal year will not exceed $6,000,000, which will raise the aggregate expenditure for the year between $31,000,000 and $32,000,000.

The British ship T. N. Hart sailed from New York May 16 for shanghai since which time nothing had been heard of her, and it is feared that she is lost with all on board. She was commanded by Capt. McCarthy and had a crew of twenty men.

The president has commuted the death sentence in the case of John Washington and Simmons Woll, two Seminole Indians, to imprisonment for life. These Indians were convicted of rape on a white woman in the Indian Territory, and were sentenced to be hanged. The president's action was based on a doubt as to the guilt of the men.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris has rented a house in London.

The railway people at Windsor, opposite Detroit, are complaining very much of trouble and annoyance given them by the American custom officers doing duty on the railway ferry boats since the passage of the retaliatory bill. They say that great inconvenience will be felt when navigation opens if the same course be pursued and non-intercourse pretty well established.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt writes to the Times to show that the troubles in Ireland arise from attempts of the government to enforce the payment of rents which their own land commission has declared the people are unable to pay. He quotes from speeches of Sir Michael Hicks Beach and other conservatives made last year, in which it was admitted that Mr. Parnell was able to prove the premises of his tenants relief bill, the government would be bound to attempt to supply a remedy. The land commission, says the writer, proved Mr. Parnell to be in the right, yet, the government, instead of bringing a bill to deal with judicial rents, proposes fresh coercial measures.

The New York jury to whom was given the question at issue in the action at issue brought on by Minnie Clark, who calls herself Mrs. Mary Kittson, against Hercules Kittson of Minnesota the young son of the Commodore, for a legal separation on the ground of his abandonment, decided that, although there had been a ceremony of marriage performed between the parties, yet at the time the defendant was incapable of entering into any such contract, because of his being intoxicated. The jury also found that the plaintiff and defendant had not cohabited as husband and wife, and that she is a person of questionable character, and that she has been guilty of adultery with Charles Spillane. The case will now go to the special term of the supreme court for the settlement of the legal questions involved, and a motion will probably be heard then to set the verdict aside.

Senator Jones of Florida, who is still in Detroit, says the action of the governor in appointing a successor to him to hold office until the legislature meets is clearly legal. He says he is not a candidate for reelection, but would accept the honor if thrust upon him.

The vetoed bill for a building at Sioux City, Iowa, was passed by the senate over the veto—38 to 16.

The Rocky Mountain section of the Canadian Pacific has suffered from the recent heavy rains, which have carried away several small bridges. Through traffic will be delayed for some days in consequence.

The new German reichstag was opened at Berlin on the 3d. The emperor's speech was read from the throne. In it he says: He is gratified at the benevolent disposition the pope has shown toward the empire. The foreign policy of the empire is continually directed to the maintenance of peace with all the powers, and especially with Germany's neighbors. The foreign relations of the government are the same as when the last reichstag was opened. If the present reichstag, without hesitation or division, gives unanimous expression to the resolve that the nation will put forth its full strength in full panoply now and at all times against any attack upon our frontiers, such resolutions, even before carried out, will materially strengthen the guarantees of peace and remove the doubts which the late parliamentary doubts may have inspired. The emperor feels assured that the reichstag, by its resolutions, will give the federal government a national policy on a safe basis, and derives from this conviction the confident hope that God will bless his efforts to preserve the peace and security of Germany. The same internal bills that were submitted to the previous reichstag will again be offered. The creation of new sources of revenue and the reform of the methods of taxation are urged. The president-elect of the reichstag is a Conservative, while the vice president is a National Liberal. The National Liberals desire Herr Benningsen to continue in the leadership of their party.

The Main legislature has passed another prohibitory liquor law of a very stringent character.

The resolution to submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage in Rhode Island was concurred in by the house by a vote of 52 to 7.

J. W. Low & Sons' tannery, at Cambridge, Mass., was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Total loss about $50,000; fully insured.

The following were among the bills approved by the president: For a bridge across the Mississippi river near Winona, Minn.; for a bridge across the Missouri river at Pierre, Dak.; for a bridge over the Mississippi river near Keokuk, Iowa; granting the Rocky Ford & Cook City railroad company right of way through a part of Crow Indian reservation in Montana.

The following patents have been allowed Minnesota—B. B. Gurley, Minneapolis, assignor of one-half to A. G. Lewis, egg tester; George D. Holt, Minneapolis, duct conduit for electrical conductors; C. H. Miller, Minneapolis, street indicator for cars; Arthur C. Robinson, St. Paul, scrubber and device for attaching splasher mats to wash stands; H. M. Young, Minneapolis, steam generating and heating apparatus. Dakota—Hiram W. White, Yankton, for a key for stringed instruments.

The interior decorations of Mrs. Morgan's house in New York, just sold for $165,000, cost $150,000.

Hon. Edward Breitung of Negaunee, Mich., died at Eastman, Georgia, of pneumonia. He was born in Germany in 1832 came to America in 1852; amassed a fortune estimated at two to five millions; was the leading Republican of this section, a Thirty-second degree Mason, a state senator four terms, served in the Forty-eighth congress, and retired from public life on account of poor health. He dispensed large fortunes in charity. He leaves a wife and one son.

Inspector Byrnes' men, acting in conjunction with the postoffice inspectors at New York, arrested George Frederick Parker president, and E. E. Witherell, secretary of the British-American claim agency, with offices on Broadway, under indictments for using the mails for fraudulent purposes and for violating the state laws. The alleged swindle is the old one of ferreting out supposed claims of heirs to vast estates in Great Britain, and to sections of the $150,000,000 or so lying unclaimed in the bank of England.

By the will of the late C. C. Washburn, of La Crosse, a full settlement of the estate must be effected by May 1. On that date the estate will go into the hands of the Philadelphia Loan and Trust company. When the executors of the estate—Gen. Van Steenwyk, Charles Payson and C. J. Martin—took possession five years ago the property inventoried $2,236,000. The profits since then have been $1,053,000. After all debts, legacies, etc., are paid there promises to be a residue of $800,000.

Thirty-nine years ago James H. McDonald left his home in Sidney, near Cape Breton, Mass., and was not again heard of by his relatives until the latter learned from a newspaper that in the last election he had been chosen lieutenant governor of Michigan. He has been written to and replied, promising to visit his brother Alexander, in Manchester, Mass., after the adjournment of the Michigan legislature.

Mr. E. W. Jenks, of the Chicago Herald, has applied for a patent for heating railroad cars with hot air. He claims that his invention will perfectly heat any number of cars up to 20, and that it is simple in construction, easily managed and impossible to get out of order. Supt. Givin, of the Chicago & Rock Island road, and other railroad men, have already spoken warmly in approval of the principal involved in Mr. Jenk's invention, which is, briefly, the purification and distribution of air heated in a separate car, purposely constructed, and conveyed to the coaches without risk to the passengers.

The house, by a vote of 107 to 77, refused to pass over the president's veto the bill for the erection of a building at Sioux City, Iowa.

Pensions have been allowed to the following: Dakota: Ora Sisson, Redfield; Charles H. Cooper, Orvilla; John P. Campbell, Iroquois; Katie B., widow of Carl Erickson, Volga; Bridget, widow of Edward Sheehan, Fort Buford. Minnesota: Zaccheus Baragar, Stephens; Solomon Foster, Detroit City. Increased—Dakota: W. White, Kingsburg; H. H. Seeley, Kirkwood.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

A circular was issued by General Superintendent Egan, of the Manitoba, announcing the resignation of William S. Kemp, superintendent of the Breckinridge division.

The supreme court affirms the decision of the lower court in the case of the state university against the St. Paul & Northern Pacific.

The St. Paul council passes an ordinance extending saloon licenses two and a half years for $500.

The senate took up and passed Mr. Nelson's house bill providing for a term of United States court at Duluth.

According to the assessor's returns to the Goodhue county treasurer, the value of church property in Red Wing is $69,750. Including the St. Peter's (Norwegian) church, recently erected, and the improvements being made on the Presbyterian church, the value of the church property amounts to about $80,000.

The flouring mill of Russell, Root & Quinton on the Elk river, three miles above Elk River town, was burned. Loss, $10,000 to $12,000; partially insured in companies represented in Minneapolis.

Patents granted: R. E. Woods, Montgomery, car coupling; W. E. Sergeant, Minneapolis, grain cleaner; J. G. Richardson, Lake City, thill; T. I. Fanning, Minneapolis, door; R. E. Gleason, Stillwater, rowing gear.

According to official circulars issued by the Manitoba road the following changes are made: John A. Mayer is appointed superintendent of the Breckinridge division, with headquarters at the Union station, Minneapolis. He is appointed vice W. S. Kemp, resigned. C. Shields is appointed superintendent of of the road west from Minot, which will be known as the Montana division. E. J. Roberts is appointed chief engineer of the road between Minot, Dak., and Great Falls, with headquarters on the line.

Hon. Edmund Rice of St. Paul has resigned. Robert A. Smith, banker, was elected mayor by the council.

The city council of St. Paul passes an ordinance intended to evade the provisions of the high license law by extending present licenses two years.

A Washington dispatch speaks as follows of the Minnesota delegation in the last hours of congress: Senator Sabin, who was interested in securing the passage of a bill providing for a public building at Stillwater, spent several hours on the floor of the house in the early morning watching the progress of affairs. The entire Minnesota delegation stuck to the floor all night with great persistence, and got its work in with great regularity. Nelson, after repeated rebuffs, passed the bill granting the Rocky Fork & Cook City railroad right of way through the Crow reservation. Gilfillan put through his bill to admit from the articles to be exhibited at the Minneapolis exposition, which was afterward, like the resolution permitting the loan of government exhibits to the exposition, signed by the president. Strait wandered around keeping a sharp eye out for a proposition to increase the salaries of the judges, which was tacked as a rider on a bill of a totally different nature, and finally by persistent objection sent the bill back to the conference, and compelled the senate to recede from this amendment. Later in the morning he put forward and secured for Mr. Gilfillan the passage of the resolution authorizing a loan of government exhibits to the Minneapolis exposition. Mr. Wakefield helped through many small measures of importance to the Northwest. Mr. White went home in the early hours of the morning, snatched a few hours of sleep, and reappeared at 8 o'clock.

F. A. Briggs of Minneapolis has been challenged by H. E. Crandall of Rockford, to play a series of checkers for the championship of the Northwest. Mr. Briggs does not claim this title, which has belonged to Dr. W. E. Truax of Breckenridge for a number of years, and will play Mr. Crandall fifty games for the championship of Minnesota.

In the Ramsey county district court Mrs. Harriet A. Crisp of Shell Lake, Wis., has filed her complaint in an action against Augustus M. P. Cowly, assistant cashier, of the Second National Bank of St. Paul, for breach of promise of marriage. It is a very brief document and contains no startling details. It simply recites that in June, 1885 Cowley faithfully promised to marry her, and that she consented to become his wife; that she stood ready and willing to fulfill the agreement, but that in August, 1886, he married another.

The loyal legion meet at St. Paul and admitted the following new members: Brig. Gen. J. H. Hammond, U. S. V.; First Lieut. F. J. Call, Fifth U. S. colored troops; Brevet Maj. B. F. Wright, One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York infantry; Brig. Gen. T. H. Barrett, Sixty-second U. S. colored infantry; Capt B. P. Shuler, Ninth Minnesota infantry, U. S. V.

The new Protestant Episcopal church was consecrated at Albert Lea, Bishop Gilbert officiating.

August Charlie, for many years a prominent resident and farmer of the town of Glasgow Wabasha county, died recently of cancer of the face. He rendered efficient service during the civil war as private in Company D, Fifth Minnesota volunteer infantry.

The blockade on the Winona & St. Peter is worse than at first reported, railroad men declaring the storm the severest since 1874.

St. Paul banqueted the legislature at the Ryan hotel, after the session a few days ago. The members did not sit at the table until 11 p. m.

Observer Lyons says the past winter was the coldest with one exception since the establishment of the weather bureau at St. Paul.

I. H. Tyler of Vernon Center, Blue Earth county, is under arrest for selling liquor at that place without a license. The case will come up in the municipal court March 15.

The Northern Pacific will build a line from Crookston to the international boundary this summer.

Congressman Strait was informed by the postmaster general that mail service on the Minnesota & Northwestern railroad from Oregon, Ill., to St. Paul would begin March 14.

Mr. White has secured a pension for Mrs. Mary F. Hill, widowed and dependent mother of J. H. Hill, of St. Charles, at $12 per month.

A man who gave his name as George W. Morgan was arrested at Alma, Wis., on the charge of swindling people in the vicinity of Wabasha by pretending to be a special agent of the pension office and impersonating prominent officials. He was arrested by sheriff Conley of Dakota county, Wis., and taken to Hastings.

Mayor Ames of Minneapolis says his contest papers are ready to file and the Governorship is rightly his.

Another accident, which entails serious loss upon C. A. Pillsbury & Co., of Minneapolis occurred from some unknown cause their large frame storehouse on the line of the Manitoba tracks in Southeast Minneapolis fell in with a terrible crash. The building itself is a complete ruin and cannot be rebuilt for less than $8,000. About 100,000 barrels of flour were stored in the house, and the loss upon the sacked flour will be quite serious.

A resolution for the appointment of a commission to establish a state park in Northern Minnesota is adopted by the legislature.

H. W. Pratt, President of the State agricultural association has tendered his resignation—his probable successor, is W. R. Merriam.

The board of administration of farmers' institutes met at the capitol to perfect organization. There were present H. H. Sibly, D. L. Kiehl, H. E. Hoard, E. S. Potter and Wyman Elliott. Organization was completed by the election of H. E. Hoard president, and Dr L. Kiehl secretary, who with Wyman Elliott, constituted the executive committee. It was voted that O. E. Gregg be made temporary superintendent of Institutes. The board adjourned to meet at the hall of the executive committee.

Elizabeth B., wife of John W. Hill, died at Faribault of consumption. The deceased was a daughter of Judge Lafayette Emmett, formerly of St. Paul.

At Wabasha Joseph A. Peck, a prominent contractor and builder, fell and forced the points of a pair of dividers which he was carrying in his pocket into the upper portion of his right thigh, inflicting a terrible wound.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state. St. Paul and Minnesota Kennel Club—Its object is to buy, sell, breed and own blooded dogs and hold bench shows. The capital stock is $2,000, and the incorporators are E. F. Warner, W. F. Bickel, W. G. Whitehead, H. T. Drake, J. W. Stevens, and S. L. Davis, all of St. Paul. Elling F. Warner is the first president and W. G. Whitehead secretary.

The Killen-McDonald fight at the Washington rink, Minneapolis, was unexpectedly brief. Killen knocked the Montana champion out in the first round, much to the surprise of the small crowd present, as well as McDonald himself.

It is stated that Miss Caroline Michaul, who lived with her brother, Charles Michaul, at Kelso, Sibley county, was found dead back of an old outhouse. She is supposed to have been murdered.

William Hughey was arrested on a serious charge, preferred by Mary Thompson, of Stillwater.

The Rev. Bird Wilkin, of St. Paul, has just been called to the pastorate of the Bethseda Collored Baptist church of Chicago.

SAGE AND SINGER.

Within an old town by the sea
A wise man and a singer dwelt;
The wise man spoke laboriously
And taught with pain the truth he felt.
The singer scattered everywhere
His careless music to the air.

The wise man and the singer both
Lie now within the churchyard green.
Summer and Spring have plighted troth
An hundred years they have not seen.
No traces of their vanished feet
Are in the old, high gabled street.

And of the wise man's labored words,
Not one is now remembered well,
But still as clearly as Spring birds
The singer's simple love songs swell,
And in the old town seem a part
Of every home and every heart.

SUSAN HARTLEY.

POLYTE.

Translated from the French for The Graphic.

A happy home that of the Sigaults—the husband John, a sober workman, his wife Theresa, gentle and honest. To complete the family an urchin nine years of age. Monsieur Polyte—a very devil, said his father, and with that always the first in school.

John Sigault was a skillful moulder. Theresa was known as the most tasteful milliner of Montmartre.

All that little world lived without any other care but the future of Monsieur Polyte. Father and mother prepared to drain themselves when that would become necessary, as Polyte had already shown some inclination towards the learning of an art whose apprenticeship costs a great deal. John had a friend named Robert, a stone cutter employed in the studio of a celebrated sculptor. The child had been admitted in the contemplation of the world-renowned artist, of whom the two workmen spoke as a demigod. At first Monsieur Polyte was intimidated; then he familiarized himself when he saw the great man. Nothing was less imposing than this short old fellow, wearing a blouse abominably maculated, occupying himself in the making of small balls of sticky clay with his clammy fingers. This cry escaped from the heart escaped from the lips of the Parisan gamin: "Papa! when I am big I will be a sculptor, because that at least is dirty!"

The members of the Institute de France, who was a kind of wag, declared that this exclamation might pass for an unequivocal manifestation of an artist's vocation. The good parents did not go further.

From this memorable day, when Theresa had to work late in cutting, repairing, and washing the clothes and linen of "her men" she said to the boy, "All right now, only when I cannot work any more, Monsieur, the sculptor, it is you who shall work for me.

Then from an early period Polyte was taught that the destinies of his family would rest one day entirely on his conduct and labor.

Besides, John Sigault had been a soldier and his moral education of his child bore marks of his military life. Early he took care to develop the sentiment of responsibility in his son by making him believe that, in so me time to come, he would have to support his parents.

So it was, when the moulder left Theresa alone in the house, he said to Polyte, "Boy, I am going out and place mamma under your protection; you stand sentinel!

And Polyte, honored with such high confidence, would have allowed any one to make mince meat of him rather than go out and play with the other urchins of the neighborhood.

Those humble people, so quiet, so loving, so united, were too happy. That could not last long.

The 16th of July, 1870, the declaration of war to Germany was published in Paris. From that day John was not the same man. That model of a workman, having absolutely nothing to do in the shop, expended his whole time in the reading of newspapers. One evening he came home pale with rage. The Germans were in sight of Paris!

During the following night he had the fever—a patriotic one. His despair broke out into terific invectives against his egotism of a happy husband and a timorous father; so much that Theresa, although she had nothing of a heroine in her, ended by plagiarizing that famous phrase, "And now, go to fight."

And he went.

In a few days he had won again his sergeant's stripes. One morning he paid a visit to his wife and child. He was mad with joy. His colonel has granted him a twelve hours' furlough and given him the military medal awarded to the sergeant by the Republic for the bravery he had displayed in the several encounters with the Germans. He could not get a twenty-four hours' leave of absence because his regiment had to make a sortie on the following night. Friend Robert, the stone cutter, called upon John to present him with his congratulations for the honor that he had received from the Government. He offered to watch over the sergeant's house during his absence. John, who knew the personage as unfit to watch over any one's house, replied smiling:

"Many thanks. I have here a rigid sentinel; is that not true, Polyte!"

"Of course," answered that embryo of a man, with the inimitable accent of the polisson of Paris and raising himself on the point of his feet.

Yes, he was to be a rigid sentinel, the poor child, as from this day nothing was heard of John Sigault in the modest apartment of Montmartre. After that sortie the squad of the brave sergeant had returned without their chief; killed or taken during the battle they would not say—in any case he was missing.

Since the month of March, 1871, poverty had stricken hard the home previously so contented. The slowly gathered resources had foundered quickly. Theresa, worn out by disquietude and privations, fell sick, and the terrible days of the Commune happening unexpectedly the situation of the mother and child became very critical.

The young one did not complain, did not cry, did not fret. Not that he was unconscious of the dangers that threatened his mother and himself. His deep look indicated well enough that many bitter thoughts passed before time through his child's brain.

Finally his courage gave way, and this is why—the baker was there; he wanted money and refused to let them have bread on credit any longer, only until the next day.

At this moment the favorite axiom of his parents, viz: "It is the duty of children to support their mammas when they cannot work any more," was remembered by him.

Polyte rushed out. A long time he promenaded the streets, his eyes shining, his head on fire, asking himself what he could do to earn money.

All of a sudden he saw people pushing each other. In the middle of the street a young man was selling newspapers. The crowd fought among themselves in their eagerness to buy the Petit Journal.

At this view Polyte made up his mind. He also would sell newspapers. He bought a copy of the Journal, read the direction of its publishers, ran to the office and asked a clerk to confide a number of papers to him.

As he had no money the man refused to entertain his demand. Then he burst out sobbing. His sorrow appeared so touching and true that the clerk signalled him to one of the editors. In a moment Polyte, who had related his story to the gentleman, received a gratuitous and large supply of newspapers, together with a handsome uniform cap, while the good editor dispatched a messenger to Polyte's house, bearer of succor for the wife of the missing sergeant.

From that time and for several weary weeks mother and child subsisted on the profits made by the indefatigable boy.

Polyte increased his mercantile operations by taking a partner in the shape of a poodle dog that be found in the street and to which he taught tricks. Among them the foremost was known as "The Duck's Hunt executed by Jean de Nivelle's Dog" Polyte threw up a large ring on which newspapers were hung and a cup was put on the ground. The dog seized the ring in the flight. The more the master cried "Come here" the more the dog ran away from him; the animal described quick circles, presenting the newspapers to the passers by with such a comical expression that quickly the ring was deprived of its burden, and the little cup filled to the brim with copper and silver pieces.

Energy wore out adversity in Polyte's case. Theresa regained her health, and resumed her work of a milliner. Meanwhile other sorrows were in store for the courageous child.

One evening after serving his customers Polyte found Robert visiting his mother.

He returned often, friend Robert, he returned too often. Once he invited himself without much ado to dinner, under the pretext that he had brought a roasted chicken and a bottle of fine claret.

And asking to be excused for his lack of ceremony on the plea that he was alone in the world the stonecutter arrived, little by little, to share the evening meal of the Sigaults, a thing which displeased Monsieur Polyte a great deal. Every day it seemed to the jealous child that this new-comer was taking a part of his mother's love from him.

It was the morning of New Year's day. Polyte had economized cent by cent in order to prepare a surprise for his mother in the shape of a modest costume that he spread on her armchair, and he said to her:

"Mamma, after breakfast will you dress yourself and we will go out together to show your new dress to the neighbors?"

This request caused Theresa to blush. She had already promised Robert to have a walk with him—he was to call on her at ten o'clock—and "it is proper," she added, "that I remind you to be more polite with Mr. Robert you are too rude with him."

Polyte did not answer, the tears filled his big blue eyes; he retired to the next room. Opening a drawer he took out a photograph of his father, that he covered with kisses and deposited in on the dress, his present to his mother.

Through a ray of precious intelligence the boy had comprehended that shortly the rigid sentinel, as his father called him, would be unable to watch over the place alone.

The dog turned around to his master, looking at him very attentively, as if it wanted him to understand the cause of his sorrow.

Suddenly the animal straightened its ears and began to growl. Somebody had entered the room next to Polyte's. The child heard a heavy step, a voice (Robert's) speaking loudly, then a whisper, followed by a cry half smothered, and the noise of a slight struggle. The dog made a jump and opened widely the door that was not locked. Polyte saw his hated Rodert standing near his mother, who hid her face and protested with great vehemence, The intruder had buried the old year too gaily; in his half drunkenness he had thought himself entitled to a kiss from Mrs. Sigault as a New Year's present.

Polyte was on the eve of speaking, when his dog, sociable only with him and his mother, rushed on the man and bit him cruelly.

It needed all the strength of Polyte, who shook with anger, to make the faithful animal let go his hold on Robert's leg. The boy and the man, brought face to face by the incident, glared at each other. Robert detected in the eyes of the child his firm will to retain his mother's heart. He was not a bad man, that Robert, only a little vain and braggart, a true Parisian. Noticing the mistake done by him, he reddened, stammered and saluting low, he departed.

The next day as Theresa awoke after a bad night's sleep. Polyte entered her room like a bombshell, having in his hand a letter just given to him by the janitor of the house. He threw it on his mother's bed unable to articulate another word but Pa—pa!—Papa!

And this blessed letter, that the child had not hesitated to recognize as having been written by his father, reads as follows:

DEAR WIFE: I am in the military hospital of Spaudan in Germany. I have undergone a frightful operation on the head. I am informed by the medical authorities of the hospital that I have remained senseless over one year; they call my case with a Greek or Latin name.

I have suffered very much, but now the physicians told me that I will be well again in a few weeks.

Good bye, dearest. I hope that the rigid sentry has performed his duty to your utmost satisfaction. I kiss both of you a million times. Your husband and father.

JOHN SIGAULT.

After the reading of the letter from his father, Polyte did not wait long. As he was a progressive man and an economical boy he glided on the banister to the street, ran to the nearest telegraph office and sent the following messages, short and good:

To John Sigault, Military Hospital, Spaudan, Germany: Yes. POLYTE.

What joy! Come home soon. THERESA.

A month after the child was relieved from his sentry duty by his father, and with that my story ends.

Perhaps, dear reader, you want to know what became of our little Polyte He is yet standing sentinel as fifteen years ago; this time it is for our country. Lieutenant in the marine infantry, he commands an advanced post in Tonquin, where in two years, he has won his golden epaulettes and Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Growth of Our Cities.

Detroit Free Press.

The New York World almanac contains a statement of the population of the principal cities of the union, as estimated in each case by the mayor or some other officer of the municipal government, being guided in many cases by recent censuses. New York, with 1,400,000, and Philadelphia, with 1,000,000, hold first and second places undisputed. Brooklyn, claiming 710,000, and Chicago, 703,000, stand next in order, and it is evident that the former will give way when the next federal census is taken in 1890. Baltimore claims fifth place with 460,000. St. Louis next with 450,000 and Boston seventh with 400,000. In 1880 in these cities the order was reversed. Cincinnati and San Francisco each claim 300,000, the latter gaining on the former. New Orleans ranks next with 240,000, but Buffalo, claiming 225,000, has passed Cleveland and Pittsburg, and at its rate of progress will soon overhaul New Orleans. Washington, or the District of Columbia, is estimated at 210,000. Pittsburg puts forward a claim of 200,559, beating Cleveland 559. Detroit is estimated at 175,000—a careful and conservative figure—and stands fifteenth in the scale, having passed Newark, Louisville and Jersey City since 1880. Other cities follow as follows; Milwaukee, 170,000; Newark, 160,000; Minneapolis, 140,000; Jersey City, 155,000; St. Paul, 160,000; Louisville, 140,000; Kansas City, 125,000; Providence, 120,000; Indianapolis, 105,000, and Albany, Alleghany and Rochester, each 100,000. In the matter of freedom from debt Detroit stands first in the list.

The Greatest Gift He Ever Made.

It has been stated in some of our exchanges that Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., in the science, built an astronomical observatory at an estimated value of $100,000, and given between $4,000 and $5,000 in prizes for astronomical discovery.

This is all very well, if Mr. Warner seeks to divert his enegies in this channel. But from all we can hear among the people, if he never gave anything to the world except his great remedy, Warner's safe cure, formerly known as Warner's safe kidney and liver cure, he would be conferring the most practical and far-reaching benefit that it is in the power of any one man to give the pubic.

It is now conceded that he has the only specific for kidney disease and uric acid in the blood, and medical authorities of candor agree that if the blood is freed from uric acid by that great remedy, and the kidneys are kept in health, over ninety per cent. of human diseases disappears.

The manufacturers evidently know, and if they do not, we should like to tell them of the unanimity of public sentiment in favor of their great remedy; indeed, they seem to realize this, when they say, "If you do not believe the statements we make, ask your friends and neighbors, what they think of Warner's safe cure. "Such evidence of confidence in the established character and worth of their preparation is unprecedented Unless they know it has merit, and will do precisely, what they state, they would not dare give such advice to the public.

Such confidence ought to be infectious.

An Incident of the War.

Fred Connor writes to the National Tribune at Washington and relates this amusing incident of war times:

We had gone into winter quarters at Charleston, W. Va. Some recruits had arrived for the thirty-six Ohio, and one of them was finding fault with the government for not putting more pockets in his blouse. It happened that the wife of Gen. R. B. Hayes was on a visit to the general, and was stopping at headquarters. Some of the boys told the grumbler that he could get a pocket put in his blouse; that Gen. Hayes kept a seamstress at headquarters on purpose to patch their clothes and sew on buttons. "Yes," said one, "the general is always on the lookout for the welfare of his men. Only the other day he had a man arrested for sewing on some buttons. The idea of a soldier patching his clothes when the general has a woman for that purpose. If you want another pocket in your blouse take it to the general. you will find the lady there. Tell them what you want and you will soon get it." He was soon on his way to headquarters, while we watched to see the fun. The recruit marched up and the general returned his salute and said: "Well, my good man, what can I do for you?" "General, the boys told me there was a woman here to sew for the soldiers, and I wanted to get a pocket put in this blouse." Before the general could answer, Mrs. Hayes spoke up and said; Certainly, certainly; leave your blouse for an hour or so and you shall have a pocket in it." When the soldier returned with the pocket in his blouse, and the boys told him who the lady was' we realized that we had carried the joke to far.

Browsing Upon the Stranger.

From the Savannah News.

A Strange Creature with its hair filled with Hay Seed wandered into the magnificent Union Passenger Depot at Birmingham the other day, bearing in its hands a Flattened Carpet-Bag. "Who are you?" said the ticket agent, leaving his cheerful Coal Fire and peering through his Iron-Ribbed window. "I," replied the Strange Creature, "am the Ghost of the Farming Interest of Alabama. I ran afoul of a Coal and Iron Boom, not long ago, and was Knocked Out in the First Round. All Farms have since been Cut Up into Town Lots, and I now desire to Emigrate to the Great West." "Correct you are," said the ticket agent, "we now have no Use for the Fruits of the Earth in Alabama; we are living on the Innocent Investor." Whereupon the ticket agent gave the Strange Creature a pass to the Great West and sat down to Concoct a Boom for the Growing town of Lickskillet.

Paper bottles were patented in America in 1883. Their sale was not extensive at first, but now that European patents have been secured, covering nearly all fields of probable competition, the controllers of the patent, we are informed, intend to manufacture the bottles in large quantities. In the item of freight alone they will effect a saving of one-third less weight than the glass or stoneware, and are on the whole less liable to breakage. Paper being also an excellent non-conductor, fluids stored in air-tight paper bottles will withstand a more intense degree of heat or cold than they could endure without injury in bottles of any other material.

The "agnostic" is one who professes utter ignorance of the spiritual world, and claims that nothing can be known of a personal Deity. The word "agnosticism," after considerable research has been traced to Professor Huxley, who originated and first used it publicly in 1869. A writer in the quarterly review of January, 1874, in describing the views of James Mill, gave without intending it a very good definition of agnosticism. Speaking of Mill, the writer says, "He repudiated all inquiry into the causation and origin of the world, all question of the whence and whither as hopeless and inscrutable, accepting agnosticism (as we have heard it called) as his only possible creed.".

Charles Strachl, a prominent member of the New York produce and maratime exchanges, is under arrest on complaint of I. and C. Moore & Co., who charge him with forgery to the amount of $328. It is alleged that several charges are likely to be preferred against him.

The Minnesota state legislature finishes its work and adjourns.

Bodily pains are instantly relieved by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. Dr. R. Butler, Master of Arts, Cambridge University, England, says, "It acts like magic."

Chief Justice Morrison, of the California supreme court, died recently.

Boards of Health endorse Red Star Cough Cure as a speedy and sure remedy for coughs and colds. Scientists pronounce it entirely vegetable and free from opiates. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle.

MARKETS.

CHICAGO:—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 72 to 75c, No. 3 spring, 70 to 71c; No. 2 red, 78 to 79c. Corn, No. 2, 33¾ to 35½c. Oats, No. 2, 23¾c. Rye, No. 2, 58c. Barley, No. 2, 50 to 52c. Flax seed, No. 1, $1.08. Timothy seed, prime, $1.81. Pork, $18.15 to $18.37½. Lard $7.02½ to $7.05. Butter, creamery, 23 to 30c; dairy, 22½ to 26c. Eggs, 15½ to 18c.

NEW YORK:—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago, 91c; No. 1 hard, 94½c; ungraded red, 89 to 91½c; No. 3 red, 87½c; No. 2 red 89½c; No. 1 red 92c; No. 1 white, 90½c; extra red, 92½c. Corn, ungraded, 48 to 49½c; No. 2, 49½c. Oats, mixed Western, 37 to 42c. Eggs, Western 18½ to 18½c. Butter, creamery, 29 to 30c.

MINNEAPOLIS:—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 76c; No. 1 Northern, 74½c; No. 2 Northern, 73c. Corn, 37 to 38c. Bran, $12. Oats, No. 2 white, 30c. Rye, 48 to 52c. Corn meal, $15 to 16. Hay $7.50 to $8.00. Flax seed, 98c.

ST. PAUL:—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 76½c; No. 1 Northern, 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 74c. Corn, No. 2, 37c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 28½c; No. 2 white, 30c. No. 3 white 29c. Barley, No. 2, 48c. Rye, No. 2, 43c. Ground feed, No. 1, $15; No. 2, $14. Corn meal, coarse, $14.50. Baled hay, No. 1, $8.00; timothy, $10. Flax seed, 95c. Timothy seed, $1.75. Clover seed, $4.30. Dressed hogs, $6.50. Potatoes, 50c. Eggs, fresh 20c.

DULUTH:—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 75½c.

MILWAUKEE:—Wheat, 73½c. Corn, No. 3, 36c. Oats, No. 2 white, 30c. Rye, No. 1, 54½c. Barley, No. 2, 50½c. Pork, $18.10. Lard, $7.05. Butter, dairy, 16 to 20c. Eggs, 16½ to 17c.

Dry and gray hair will become moist and dark by the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

For sudden colds, hoarseness, or irritation of the throat, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

His Marriage Service.

The Rev. Berry Robinson, a colored clergyman of Fayette, Mo., is said to use the following formula when he marries a couple: "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth as it is done in heaven; do you so promise me as to live together in the holy odency of wedlock as Jacob, Isaac, and Becky? Give us this day our daily bread, as we forgive our debtors, and I now pronounce you man and wife, and lead us not into temptation, and if there be any man present what object why these young couples shall not be nited in the holy odency of wedlock let them now forever speak or hold their peace, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory amen.

Private Charles W. Forsyth, Company C. 9th infantry, sold the department gold medal and silver skirmish medal, which he had won in the rifle competition of 1886, of the department of Texas, and is, in consequence, prohibited from partaking in any future department competitions.

Wretched, Indeed,

Are those whom a confirmed tendency to biliousness, subject to the various and changeful symptoms indicative of liver complaint. Nausea, sick headache, constipation, furred tongue, an unpleasant breath, a dull or sharp pain in the neighborhood of the affected organ, impurity of the blood and loss of appetite, signalize it as one of the most distressing, as it is one of the most common, of maladies. There is, however, a benign specific for the disease and all its unpleasant manifestations. It is the concurrent testimony of the public and the medical profession, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine which achieves results speedily felt, thorough and benign. Besides rectifying liver disorder, it invigorates the feeble, conquers kidney and bladder complaints, and hastens the convalescence of those recovering from enfeebling diseases. Moreover, it is the grand specific for fever and ague.

Gen. Ben Butler has bought $100,000 worth of Chicago real estate.

For the Ladies.

Laughter is the poor man's plaster,
Making every burden light;
Turning sadness into gladness,
Darkest hour to May dawn bright.
'Tis the deepest and the cheapest,
Cure for ills of this description,
But for those that woman's heir to,
Use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription."

Cures all weaknesses and irregularities, "bearing down" sensations, "internal fever," bloating, displacements, inflammation, morning sickness and tendency to cancerous disease. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

The senate has confirmed the nomination of Postmaster W. W. DeKay of Red Wing.

No sensible man prefers wealth to health. Some few have both; very many haven't either. Well, you may have first choice. Which will you take? "Health." Very well, what's your ailment? "A little of everything." What's the cause? "Blood out of order, kidneys weak; digestion bad, heart's action irregular." Yes, and every disease can be traced to these same sources. Just take a few bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters, it will remove the causes of disease and restore you to robust health. Ask your druggist and use Brown's Iron Bitters.

The legislature passes the Lee-Crandall license bill, and it becomes a law.

Delicate Diseases, affecting male or female, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Illustrated book for 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Brainerd has elected Col. C. B. Sleeper mayor by 522 over C. S. Spaulding.

I Had a Dreadful Cough,

and raised a considerable amount of blood and matter; besides, I was very thin, and so weak I could scarcely go about the house. This was the case of a man with consumption arising from liver complaint. He recovered his health completely by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Thousands of others bear similar testimony.

Congressman McMillan's wife of Tenn., is heiress to about $7,000,000.

"More Than all Other Lung Remedies,"

is what E. W. Fairman, a druggist at Dayton, Ind., writes about the sale of Allen's Lung Balsam. He has sold it for eight years, and it gives satisfaction. Sold by all druggists at 25c., 50., and $1.00 a bottle.

The state senate passes the ninety-day biennial session bill.

For Dizziness take Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. All genuine bear the signature of J. P. Allen, Druggist, St. Paul, Minn.

No Safer Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price 25 cents. Sold only in boxes.

If cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

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, the great skin remedy. 25 and 50 cents, at Druggists.

Purify Your Blood.

Your blood may be full of impurities, but Hood's Sarsaparilla will thoroughly cleanse, enrich, and vitalize it. The most severe cases of scrofula, salt rheum, boils, pimples,—in fact all affections arising from impure blood, yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. It also cures dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, kidney and liver complaints, sharpens the appetite, and builds up the whole system.

"Two months ago I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as an experiment, as I had no appetite or strength, and felt tired all the time. I attributed my condition to scrofulous humor. I had tried several different kinds of medicine, without receiving any benefit. But as soon as I had taken half a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, my appetite was restored, and my stomach felt better. I have now taken nearly three bottles and I never was so well in my life." MRS. JESSIE F. DOLBEARE, Pascoag, R. I.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

PAINT YOUR BUGGY for ONE DOLLAR

By using COIT'S ONE-COAT BUGGY PAINT. Paint Friday, run it to Church Sunday. Six Fashionable Shades: Black, Maroon, Vermilion, Olive Lake, Brewster and Wagon Green. No Varnishing necessary. Dries hard with a high Gloss. Tip top for Chairs, Furniture, Baby Carriages, Front Doors, Store Fronts, etc. Will send enough to paint your Buggy upon receipt of One Dollar, and warrant it to wear. Discount to the Trade. COIT & CO., 200 & 209 Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

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The "New American" Stem Winder and Setter,

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(The above cut is exact pattern and size.)

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of this country use over *thirteen million* cakes of Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap in 1886?

Buy a cake of Lenox and you will soon understand why.

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE at all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvellous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

Sold everywhere. Price CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HANDS Soft as Dove's down, and as white by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

Mothers

Have you delicate CHILDREN WHO ARE CONSTANTLY TAKING COLD and subject to CROUP YOU WILL FIND IN ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY. THE PRICE 25¢. 50¢ & $1.00 PER BOTTLE Brings it within reach of all NO HOME SHOULD BE Without it ALL DRUGGISTS SELL ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

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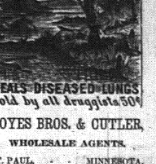
A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces **Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.** There is no better remedy for these common diseases than Tutt's Liver Pills, as a trial will prove. Price, 25c. **Sold Everywhere.**



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A Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism and Catarrh.

Baldwinsville, N. Y.

Pardee Medicine Co.

GENTLEMEN:—About one year ago I chilled my blood and was under the doctor's care for about six months when I had a counsel of eight physicians and was given up to die. Soon after, a lady friend came to see me and told me about your great Remedy. She said she had been cured by it after having the rheumatism seven years, and that her rheumatism was first brought on by a cold. At this time I was suffering severe pain all through my body and near my heart. The doctors called it only "frozen blood." Through the persuasion of my friend I procured a bottle. I found some relief. Seeing this I procured more and was entirely cured by its use; and what was my surprise and pleasure at finding that I was not only cured of my rheumatism, but of catarrh, which had been troubling me for years, and had become very offensive, had entirely left me.

Wishing your remedy every success, and thanking you very much for my double cure, I remain,

Truly yours,
MRS. LUCY BRONSON.

Rochester, N. Y.

GENTS:—I was confined to my bed with Inflammatory Rheumatism for over a week; was very badly afflicted, suffering from severe pains in my chest, it was going to my heart. On Thursday, the 15th, I commenced using Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy at 9 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday, the 17th, was able to walk all over the house, and have since continued to improve, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who are afflicted with the terrible disease.

EDW. B. WILKINS,
No. 5 East Maple Street.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Pardee's Remedy and take no other. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles, $5.

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OPIUM and Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. Refer to 1000 patients cured in all parts. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

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GRIND your own Bone Meal, Oyster Shells GRAHAM Flour and Corn in the $5 HAND MILL (F. Wilson's Patent). 100 per cent. more made in keeping poultry. Also POWER MILLS and FARM FEED MILLS. Circulars and Testimonials sent on application. WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa.

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SEND FOR OUR LIST OF SECOND-HAND Bicycles! Gen. Arts. Columbia and American Bicycles and Tricycles. S. F. HEATH & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

FREE Prettiest BOOK ever Printed. Thousands of Engravings. Best SEED & cheapest ever grown. Pkts 3c Cheap as dirt by oz. & lb. 20000 pkts. new sorts divided FREE to Customers. I give away more than some firms sell. Send for my Catalogue. R. H. Shumway, Rockford, Ill.

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Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever. DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier, Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth-Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies the Skin. No other Cosmetic will do it. FRED. T. HOPKINS, Manager, 48 Bond St., N. Y. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers throughout the United States, Canada and Europe.

JUST THINK.

JARBOE is selling that elegant stock of Silverware, Spoons, Knives, etc., at a discount of 20 per cent FROM LIST. Now is the time to buy your supply of Silverware. The finest line of Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry in Northern Minnesota.

Call and Examine.

W. J. DYER & BRO.,

st. Paul and Minneapolis.

Two Largest Music Houses in th Northwest!

SOLE AGENTS FOR

PIANOS. STEINWAY, WEBER, GABLER and BEHR BROS. Packard, Shoninger and Boudoir ORGANS.

EVREYTHING IN THE MUSIC LINE!

87: PAUL, 145--150--E. Third St.

MINNEAPOLIS, Syndicate Block. Nicolet Ave.

New Pictures Just Received,

At Losey & Deans.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS!

"Daniel and Goliath," "The Belated Traveler," Lillie's First Flirtation."

A Fine French Oleograph

Louis XIII Receiving Mlle deLafayette.

Also an English water color, Blarney Castle, Ireland, A few copies of Mater Dolorosa.

Everybody invited to Come and See Them.

KOOP BROS

HAVE

50,000 lbs. of Fresh Meats,

On hand in our meat market and warehouse adjoining our grocery business where we constantly receive whole Hogs and fresh Beef.

Sold by Quantities or in Pieces to Suit the Customers.

Dressed Poultry, Turkeys, Geese and Chickens, Venison, Fresh and Salt Fish, and the best brands of oysters by the can or in bulk,

We receive all meats on commission, and meats must be sold immediately.

MODEL GROCERY STORE!

COR. LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

BRADBURY & PEABODY, Props.

We Aim to Keep a First-Class Stock of

Choice Family Groceries,

And to please our customers in all matters. Our stock is always replete with the best the market affords, Free delivery.

A Large and Select Stock of FLOUR and FEED on Hand.

N. McFADDEN,

Pioneer Druggist.

We are Sole Proprietors of the following well known Remedies. which we guarantee or money refunded:

Seymour's Sure Salve for Cuts, Bruises, Boils, Felons, etc.

Wonder of the World for Nervous Complaints, Headache, Neuralgia, and Toothache.

Sherwood's Cough Syrup, a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs.

Glass' Condition Powders for Horses and Cattle. Try a package and be convinced.

Prescriptions Compounded With Care.

TOWNE-McFADDEN BLOCK.

Brainerd Dispatch.

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

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

Smith sells Star tobacco.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Mahlum have a new boy baby at their house.

Mrs. N. H. Ingersoll and son have gone to Ada for a few day's visit.

A workman at the dam got his hand badly smashed on Wednesday.

E. O. Webb has purchased the Haggadorn property on Bluff avenue.

W. J. Havil, of this city, but who is in Minneapolis, is quite sick.

D. M. Clark, A. P. Farrar and Dr. Courtney were Duluth visitors yesterday.

The employes at the shops commenced working ten hours Wednesday morning.

This county receives about $700 as the semi-annual state school fund apportionment.

A very pleasant social was held at Mrs. McDevaly's on 9th street Wednesday evening.

WANTED—A dining room girl. Inquire at Hughes' restaurant, corner of 5th and Front streets.

John Yost, a brakeman of this city, was slightly injured at Detroit on Wednesday by getting pinched between the cars.

Lawyer Donaldson is busily engaged getting the manuscript ready prior to the publishing of his new code of practice.

A devotional meeting for men only, at the Baptist church Sunday, March 13, 3:30 o'clock, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

F. Ingraham, of the firm of Conklin Clark & Co. of this city, has been in Brainerd this week looking after business matters.

Miss Lee Dugas, of Minneapolis, who has been in the city for the past ten days visiting Miss Mary Nicholson, has returned home.

The soft weather during the past week has cut the snow off to such an extent that wagons have become a necessity in the city.

The dam company paid off last night On account of the committee and Mr. Kindred being in St. Paul during the past two weeks the payment last week was missed.

You can find Corner stone, E. C., Spearhead, Nobby Twist, Horse Shoe, Apple Jack, Big Chunk, and Chocolate Cream Plug tobacco at Smith's tobacco store.

Several Brainerd citizens are catching onto Duluth dirt and have Realized handsomely from the same. Inside of a year we shall be able to return the compliment to our Duluth neighbors.

We learn that P. D. Davenport, an old resident of this city, is suffering from a paralytic stroke which occurred on Tuesday and that he lies in a very critical condition at his home on Front street.

Chas. Belding, a former Brainerdite, but who is now working at Como, received severe injuries to one of his hands Tuesday. In some way a bit worked by power was run through his hand three times before he could stop the machine.

Work on the Brainerd & Northwestern will be commenced as soon as the snow is off. The refusal of the legislature to allow the line of the Duluth road to be changed gives the avant of land to the road and practically settles the question. Things do move in this section.

Judge Douglas has opened a law office in the McFadden block where he will be glad to see all his friends. The Judge has an excellent library, is well up in his profession and will undoubtedly command a good share of the legal business.

We are informed by several of the attorneys that the term of district court which was called for Monday next has been changed so as to bring it on Monday the 21st. The jurors have all been summoned to appear on Monday and unless they receive notice of a change before that time they will undoubtedly have to make two trips.

Works of Art.

Two very finely executed crayons from the pencil of Mrs. G. S. Fernald may be seen in the show window at Cable & Co's drug store. The studies are the "Piper Boy" and the "Fisher Boy" intended as companion pictures. Both are good subjects, particularly the former, in which the draping and shading is brought out very nicely, and the facial expression is very natural.

N. I. S. Programme.

The following interesting progra mme has been prepared for the next meeting of the Mutual Improvement Society at the Congregational on Monday evening, the 15th:

Instrument Solo.....Lena Taylor
Recitation.....Lilie Robinson
Duet.....Simmons & Green
Song, Nancy Lee.....
Select Reading.....Mrs. Jurnegan
Song.....Clipper Quartette
Duet.....Misses Wadham & Heustis
Dialogue.....

New Town Officers.

CASS LAWN.

The following are the officers elected for the town of Oaklawn on Tuesday:

Board of Supervisors—H. Harrison, chairman, H. Spaulding, C. B. Slade.
Clerk—W. H. Bradford.
Treasurer—A. Summers.
Assessor—H. Spalding.
Justices of the peace—Wm. Dunham, E. N. Donaldson.
Constables—H. Cameron, P. H. S. Aspholm.
Overseer District No. 2—M. K. Olson.
Poundmaster—A. Cameron.

MOORESVILLE.

The following town officers were elected Tuesday:

E. D. Adams chairman, Peter Comer, D. S. Moores, supervisors.
Town Clerk—A. M. Bratt.
Justice of Peace—C. C. Foster.
Treasurer—J. L. Berg.
Assessor—C. H. Clyde.
Constables—Ed. Mattison, D. Kinney.

CROW WING.

Supervisor—D. Everett chairman, S. Hall and C. H. Wiley.
Town Clerk—Dan Holmes.
Assessor—A. Everett.
Justices of Peace—John Moores and B. T. Gibson.
Constable—F. S. Kirkland.

Peek-a-boo (take a chew of "Charm of the West" chewing tobacco), I see you come from behind that "Briar Pipe" smoking tobacco. Buy no other.

The New Council.

The meeting of the city council last Monday night was attended with considerable perplexity caused by a defective charter more than anything else. The council commenced business by swearing in the new aldermen and electing Mr. Taylor president. After some discussion it was decided that the new councilmen had no right to a seat until Tuesday night and they retired and the outgoing aldermen were called to their seats and business proceeded by the old council electing Geo. Forsyth president to preside over the new body. This caused a discussion and it was finally decided to annul the proceedings although the chester read in such a manner as to make it impossible to do otherwise until a resolution was adopted doing away with such a ridiculous mandate. On Tuesday night the new council took up the business and elected A. E. Taylor president. On the informal ballot for city clerk F. S. Parsons received three votes, J. T. Frater three and A. Mahlum two. On the formal ballot Mr. Parsons was elected, receiving six out the eight votes. The next business was the election of a city attorney and on the informal ballot G. S. Fernald received four voice J. B. Douglas three and L. E. Lum one. On the formal ballot Mr. Fernald was elected by a vote of five against two for Douglas and one for McClanahan.

The election of a street commissioner and assessor was deferred until the next regular meeting. The report of the municipal judge was read and the new city attorney, P. M Lagerquist presented his bond as city treasurer which was approved. The penalty and interest on Mrs. Harlow's lots in block 50 was abated and the council adjoured.

MARRIED.

WRIGHT—WARNER—At Hamline, Minn. Thursday, March 10th, 1887, by the Rev. Annis, Mr. Omer C. Wright and Miss Alice G. Warner.

Mr. Wright and bride arrived in Brainerd on the evening train to spend their honeymoon with friends and relatives in this city. Quite a number of friends in this city were convinced that he was a confirmed benedict, and were much surprised to hear the news. Mr. Wright's mother had arranged a reception for the newly wedded pair, and a very pleasant evening was passed at her residence on Fifth street north. The best wishes of the DISPATCH are extended.

The Gull River School.

EDS. DISPATCH:—Kindly permit me to correct the statement of your Gull River correspondent in regard to Mr. Munn and his management of the school at that place. The trouble is not with the teacher but with a very few persons who from the very first determined that no other than their former teacher should teach the school. Mr. Munn is a good teacher, and, if the people of Gull River would do their duty in the premises there would be no trouble.

Yours,
W. A. FLEMING.

Health and Temperance.

The second discourse on these subjects being given under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. of this city, will be given at the Congregational house of worship, Tuesday evening, Mar. 15, at 7:30, p. m., free to all. The following are some of the topics to be considered: "Ventilation," "Danger in Dirt," "Bible Temperance," "Physical Effects of Alcohol." These are vital questions. The discourses will be entertaining, instructive, interesting and beneficial to all who attend. If you are in good health go and learn how to keep well. If you are in poor health go and learn how to get well. Appropriately illustrated by charts and experiments.

St. Patrick's Day.

An entertainment will be given at the opera house on the evening of March 17, for the benefit of St. Frances' Catholic church. The admission will be fifty cents and as the cause is a good one it is expected that the house will be well filled. The following excellent programme has been prepared:

1. Drama: "Champion of our Sex," by the young ladies of the sister's school.
2. A Panegyric of St. Patrick, by Rev. Father Boever.
3. A Farce: "The Troublesome Servant," by the boys of the sister's school.
4. Calisthenics, Music, Etc., Etc.

Baled hay at L. J. Cale's.

John B. Stetson's hats in all blocks at Day & Meagher's.

Trunks and Valises at Westfalls.

At Smith's you can get Good Luck tobacco.

Lawrence L. L. Sheeting 6c. per yard at L. J. Cale's.

Ambalema Lachter Deutscher Rauch tobak at Smith's.

Our best prints at 5c. per yard at L. J. Cale's.

For good goods at reasonable prices go to Westfall's. He can supply you with anything you wish in Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks and Valises, etc., etc.

We still continue to sell flour at $2.25

L. J. CALE.

C. B. SLEEPER'S

Real Estate Circular!

Look Here!

In view of the certain raise in real estate the coming summer, now is the time to invest. For the next sixty days I will sell any of the following real estate on terms to suit purchasers:

One lot adjoining Opera house, on Broadway.

Four lots on Front street.

Three lots rear of Opera house, 9th street, desirable residence property.

Three cottages, rear of Opera house, cheap.

Seventy-five lots, Sleeper's Addition—lots from $50 to $100—50x150—cheapest lots in Brainerd.

Seventy-five lots in Sleeper's Park addition—7th and 8th streets.

Sleeper Block, one or three brick stores on favorable terms.

This property will double in value within six months, and if any one desires a business location, or residence lot, here is your chance.

All residence lots will be sold on the installment plan, so that laboring men and mechanics can secure a home on more advantageous terms than ever before in the history of Brainerd.

For further particulars inquire of C. B. SLEEPER on L. J. SMITH, Sleeper Block.

Be it ever so humble, buy and use "Briar Pipe" smoking and "Charm of the West" chewing tobacco.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners, March 8, 1887.

Pursuant to adjournment the board of county commissioners met as above, all members being present.

The proceedings of the last commissioners meeting was read and approved of.

The following bills were allowed:

Wm Shontell, wood furnished L Wood, pauper	$3 00
W A Smith & Co, goods furnished John Chisholm for Mrs. Thompson, pauper	2 65
C J Hibbard, one letter file and case (auditor's office)	2 65
W F Zinkley, sheriff of Polk county for subpoenas of witnesses in case state vs. Vaudry	33 50
Wm. Shontell, one load of wood for L. Wood, pauper	2 00
Dr. J. C. Rosser, medicine and services for C. Johnson pauper	5 00
W A. Fleming, salary as superintendent of schools, 3 mos.	43 00
T McMaster, groceries furnished paupers, all etc., for court house and jail	67 66
M McLaren, jailors salary, February 1887, and boarding prisoners	56 40
M McLaren, issuing warrants and attending municipal court	26 45
Brainerd Dispatch for publishing delinquent tax lists of Crow Wing, Cass and Itasca counties	$78 00
Brainerd Dispatch, printing 15 folios commissioners proceedings	11 25
J L Camp, M D, coroner's fees and mileage	9 50
Geo. B. Jaskson, 49 cords of Jack pine at $1.75 per cord	120 75
Losey & Dean, coffin and box for Peter Odegard	15 50
Wm Shontell, one load of wood for L Wood, paupr	2 00
A S McIntyre, plumbing at court house	2 00
J M Gray, team hire for inspection of bridge	4 00
E C Pfaffle, one days service as clerk of election, Fairbanks	2 00
M L Swarts, one desk for sheriff's office	14 00
F A B King & Co., 12 tons of coal for court house	108 00
C Cross, custodian Mississippi river bridge, February	15 00
M Hagberg, groceries furnished paupers	21 77
J M Martin, per diem and mileage as commissioner	30 00
Geo D Barnard & Co. stationery for county offices	225 65
S P Alderman, issuing personal tax executions	17 45
Pioneer Press Co, blanks for county offices	4 50
L Tache, expressage and freight paid on stationery	2 34
Ed Mahan, treasurer amount paid for 1000 stamped envelopes	22 00
J S Gardner, per diem and mileage attending 5 commissioners meeting	16 00
A P Farrar per diem and mileage attending 10 commissioners	32 00
P G Fogelstrom, per diem and mileage, attending 5 commissioners' meetings	16 00
Harry Patterson, per diem and mileage attending 7 commissioners' meetings	32 00
James Whitford, amount paid for the burial of Peter Odegard at Motley	17 00
Bill of A. M. Bratt for services as clerk of election for Moorerville for $10 was disallowed.	

Petitions from Fred Summerfield, Geo. N. Jesse, Clara M. Thrasher and Minnie E. Merritt for abatement of taxes were referred to state auditor.

On motion properly carried the interest on taxes due on lots 1 to 12 inclusive, in block 132 was abated.

Report of auditing committee on Itasca county accounts was read as follows:

REPORT OF AUDITING BOARD.
February 17, 1887.

To the Honorable board of county commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:—Below please find a statement of the amounts found credited and charged to the different accounts as follows, to-wit:

	Dr.	Cr.
County treasurer.	$836 32	
Tax collections		$236 58
Surplus fund		57 74
General school fund		450 00
Total	$836 32	$836 32

We further report that the amount to the credit of tax collections account was distributed as follows, towit:

To general county fund of Crow Wing county	$236 30
To state fund	62 28
Total	$298 58

We further report that the accounts were properly balanced and closed, and the amounts to the credit of the funds of Itasca county, viz: $600.02 was placed in the hands of the treasurer of Aitkin county, to which Itasca county is attached for judicial purposes.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor,
S. P. ALDERMAN,
Clerk of District Court.

and on motion properly carried was adopted.

Board adjourned till Tuesday, April 5th, 1887.

Attest,
LOUIS TACHE,
Auditor.

Our best gingbams only 8 cts a yard.

L. J. CALE,

Westfall makes "merchant tailoring" a specialty. Measures taken and suits made on short notice.

Dry wood at L. J. Cale's.

The finest piece of tobacco in the market is the Cognac Cocktail, and you can get it at Smith's.

Fruit of the Loom only 8c. per yard at L. J. Cale's.

Go to Westfall's and see the $2.00 or $3 shoes. Seamless vamp and solo leather counter.

ROYAL

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

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

It's over—yes, over the mountain—where "Briar Pipe" smoking tobacco grows. In a cabin all covered with 'ry, chem "Charm of the West," two best brands on earth.

A Row Ore.

E. H. Love has sold out the Perham Bulletin for the benefit of his wife's health, and it is understood will now make an endeavor to secure an interest in the Otter Tail County Farmer.—Fergus Journal.

SIBLEY'S TESTED. SEED S

SEND for our new Illustrate CATALOGUE. Vegetable Flower Field Plants Bulbs, Implements SEEDS FREE by mail on application. Don't neglect writing for it.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y. 388-390 E. Main Street. CHICAGO, ILL. 19-14 N. Clark St.

$1.00 18 WEEKS.

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Liberal discount allowed to postmasters agents and clubs. Sample copies mailed free. Address all orders to

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Franklin Square, N. Y.

Minneapolis and St. Louis RAILWAY AND THE FAMOUS ALBERTLEA ROUTE

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY. From St. Paul and Minneapolis

To Chicago,

Without Change, connecting with the fast train of all lines for

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 the "Albert Lea" to Watertown D. T.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN

MINNEAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS and the principal Cities of the Mississippi Valley, connecting in Union Depot for all points south and southwest.

MANY HOURS SAVED and the only line running two trains daily to Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, making connections in the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railways.

Close connections made in Union Depot with all trains of St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Northern Pacific; St. Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points north and west.

For 150 LBS. of Baggage Checked Free Rates always as low as the lowest. For Time Cards, Through Tickets, etc., call upon the nearest local agent or write to

S. F. BOYD,
Gen'l Tkt & Pass. Agt. Minneapolis, Minn

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN

SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, Or DULUTH.

And s. 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 T PAUL AND PORTLAND On any class of Ticket.

Emigrant Sleepers Free The only all Rail Line to the YELLOWSTONE PARK. For Full information as to Time, Rates, &c Address,

CHAS. S. FEE
General Passenger Agent. St. Paul Minn

MONEY TO LOAN

Money at the Brainerd Loan Agency, to loan on all kinds of personal property with or without removal. Strictly CONFIDENTIAL. Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets. A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent. Removed from Steger Block, Front Street.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars ($145.00) which is claimed to be due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Patrick Conway and Sadie Conway to Oliver T. Wyman, bearing date the ninth (9th) day of December, A. D. 1886, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds of the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1886, at 5 o'clock p. m., in book "H" of mortgages on page 48, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, the same will be foreclosed in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described therein and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: All that part of the north half of the southeast quarter (N½ of SE¼) of section thirty-four (34) in township numbered forty-three (43), of range numbered twenty-eight (28) west of the fourth principal meridian, according to the United States government survey thereof, save and excepting the right of way heretofore and now occupied by the St. Paul and Northern Pacific railway company, which said premises are situated in the county of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, and the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said premises by the sheriff of said Crow Wing county, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Brainerd in said county and State, on the eleventh (11th) day of April, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash to pay the amount then due on said mortgage, taxes, if any, on said premises, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated February 26, A. D. 1887.

OLIVER T. WYMAN, Mortgagee.

LANE & DOANE,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Allow no merchant to palm inferior brands on you. Insist on having "Briar Pipe" smoking, and "Charm of the West" chewing tobacco.

Spring Styles IN HATS!

Day & Meagher

Have Just Opened the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE LINE of

STIFF AND SOFT HATS

Ever Brought to this City.

PRICES THE LOWEST,

ASSORTMENT THE GREATEST.

DAY & MEAGHER.

WHOLESALE, RETAIL.

Corner of Front and Sixth Streets.

THE LAST CALL FOR GREAT BARGAINS!

SEE THE PRICES.

Corned Beef 25 cts., former price 35 cts.
Sardines 10 cts., former price 15 cts.
Kerosene Oil 17 cts., former price 20 cts:
Arbuckle's Coffee 22 cts., former price 25 cts.
3 lb. Gloss Starch 25 cts., former price 30 cts.
Kirk's Soap, 5 Bars for 25 cts., former price 4 Bars for 25 cts.
3 lb. Tomatoes 10 cts. per can, former price 15 cts.
Oyster Crackers 8 cts., former price 10 cts.
Soda Crackers 8 cts., former price 10 cts.
3 lb. Box Crackers 20 cts., former price 25 cts.
Pint Pure Tomato Catsup 10 cts., former price 15 cts.
Best Chewing Tobacco 45 cts., former price 60 cts.
Bird Seed 8 cts. per package, former price 10 cts.
Best Japanese Tea only 45 cts., former price 60 cts.
National Yeast 7 cts., former price 10 cts.
Carolina Rice 4 lbs. for 25 cts., or 7 cts. per lb., former price 10 cts.
Royal Baking Powder 35 cts., former price 40 cts.
Granulated Sugar 13½ lbs. for $1.00, others sell 12 lbs. for $1.00.
Best Syrup, per gallon, 40 cts.
Crockery at Actual Cost.
Lamps at Less than Cost.
Thirty Boxes of Matches for 25 cts.
Raisins from 10 to 15 cts per lb.
Best Flour $2.25 per cwt.
Lard 8 cts. per lb.
Pickles 30 cts. per gallon.
Oat Meal 4 cts. per lb.
Salaratus, 4 lbs. for 25 cts.
California Canned Goods 20 cts.
5 lb. Pail of Jelly for 35 cts.

All Dry Goods and Shoes

Marked in Red Figures at ACTUAL COST, to Save Boxing and Handling. Everything Must be Sold by March 25th, as on April 1st I Give up the Store Room for the Postoffice to Locate in. Come and See me Early, and Secure Best Bargains.

L. J. CALE.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

E. W. LYNCH,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Sixth Street, Next to Paine's Market.

Fresh eggs and butter, and country produce bought and sold. The largest and most select line of canned goods in the city.

Confectionery, Cigars And Tobaccos.

Free Delivery. Give me a call and I will Guarantee you Satisfaction

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.

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.

Professional Cards.

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CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
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