THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 7, NUMBER 16. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1888. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

MRS. M. H. PENNELL,

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY PARLORS,

Over Johnson & Bain's Drug store, Corner of Seventh and Front Sts.

Having just returned from the East, where I procured the

Latest Styles in Millinery and Dressmaking,

The Ladies of Brainerd and vicinity will find it to their advantage to call on me before ordering their

SPRING AND SUMMER COSTUMES,

as I am now prepared to fill all orders on short notice and in the most fashionable styles.

BALL COSTUMES AND MOURNING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

The New Goods at

Dresskell & Shedd's

JEWELRY STORE.

They have added to their large stock a great variety of unique and artistic Silverware at LOW FIGURES, just the thing for Birthday Presents. Some of the prettiest 3 piece Tea Setts in Silver Repasse and Oxidized finish. Napkin Rings 25c. up to Solid Silver. Jewelry of all descriptions, new and pretty designs. Gold and Silver Watches of every pattern. Solid 18 carat gold rings set with Diamonds, Opal, Pearl, Turquoise, Emerald, Ruby, Garnet, Tiger Eye, Moonstone, Aquamarine, Etc., in any variety, style and combination. They take pleasure in showing goods, and we would add that anyone looking for presents will find just what they want at the store of these enterprising gentlemen.

WE HAVE A

Few More Job Lots

which we are closing out to make room for a large

SPRING STOCK!

Call early and secure a bargain before these goods are packed away.

In Embroideries & Laces,

we have some of the finest goods ever shown in Brainerd.

LADIES, If you want a Party Dress or Trimmings, call now.

White Goods and Ladies' Underwear, The Finest in the Market.

H. ROSENBLATT.

A FRESH START!

Having bought the remainder of our stock of groceries from Mr. Smith, I am now settled in business again at the same old stand, where I shall be most happy to see all my old customers and as many new ones as see fit to patronize me. I shall endeavor to keep everything found in a first-class grocery store, and all goods warranted fresh.

Come and Give Me a Trial.

Remember the place, No. 14, 7th St., Blue Front, next to Mc oll's gallery.

A. L. NUTTING.

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

If You Wish The Finest Article

For their respective purposes, use the following.

FRISBY'S MAY CREAM, for Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, and Roughness of the Skin."

MILES TAROLINE. As a Hair Tonic and Face Lotion it is unequalled.

SWINTON'S ENGLISH PRIMROSE TOOTH PASTE, is the best for cleansing the Teeth.

PERSIAN BOUQUET, is the finest of perfumes.

JOHNSON & BAIN, DRUGGISTS,

Keep All of the Above Named Goods.

Everything New and Fresh!

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed.

H. McGINN, Prop'r.

No. 15, South Sixth Street.

Our goods are all new and fresh and will bear a close inspection. Give us a call and see for yourseves.

Free Delivery to all Parts of the City.

GRESHAM'S boom doesn't seem to be losing any of its vigor.

A PROHIBITION city ticket is in the field at Fergus Falls.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN has lost his grip and is no longer "as big a man as Grant."

THE people of New York Mills voted for "No License" at the recent election.

GIVE the little paper down street plenty of rope and it will hang itself soon enough.

THE union labor party will hold its national convention at Cincinnati, on the 10th of May.

MEEKER County will place the St. P. M. & M. railway company's town lots on the tax lists.

FRANK BURNS was beaten to death at Barnum, Minn., Wednesday, by a gambler named Lewis.

THE half breeds in the Canadian Northwest are showing signs of restlessness and trouble is feared.

THE governor of Mississippi is liable to fine and imprisonment for accepting and using railroad passes.

IT is reported that the News stands ready to publish the "list" for its chums if the police push them to the wall.

BARTO stands about as much show of being elected to congress from this district as he does to being nominated for the presidency.

A RAILROAD company in China are hiring 500 engineers, firemen and brakemen at a salary of $250, $175 and $125 respectively.

THE Knights of Labor and alliance men are trying to find out how that "black list" of legislators got into print.—Fergus Falls Journal.

IF the new mayor will only enforce the dog ordinance the city may possibly get rid of the whining curs in the vicinity of the News office.

ST. PAUL is making a strong effort to have the port of entry removed from St. Vincent to that city and the people of St. Vincent are making a protest.

BRECKENRIDGE, was the scene of a thrashing bee the first of the week. The citizens and her husband held the editor of the Wilkin County Gazette while Mrs. Cook laid on the birch.

WHO that read that silly school-boy composition on Hon. A. Scheffer in the News yesterday didn't say "rats!" Oh boy, do let up. You are giving the whole city away with your sickishness.

THE Northern Pacific railway company paid into the state treasury on Wednesday $108,059.94 taxes on gross earnings on their lines doing business in this state for the year ending Dec. 31, 1887.

AS exchange gives an account from Minnewaukan, Dakota, of a father and son being killed and eaten by wolves so near their own house that the wife and children watched the unequal contest from their own window.

THROUGH the efforts of the Press reporter the world has been informed that the Knights of Labor of Brainerd have started a "grocery store." This is refreshing, since the B. C. M. Co. has been in existence and doing a thriving business for many months.

THE News would have the public believe that the result of the recent city election has had a bad effect upon the city and its interests. We point to the fact that more property has changed hands since the election than during the entire winter as proof that the News is off.

AND now the News truckles to the worst element in the city and threatens to publish a list of the frequenters of houses of prostitution, if the police tread on the corns of its friend. What won't do next. A good dose of winter cholera would do the big boy good.

JOHN LANGNER, a German farmer, residing in Holding, near St. Cloud, has been fined $15 and costs for refusing to comply with the school laws in furnishing a 12 year old daughter with proper books and clothing. This is the first case that has come up under the compulsory education act in Stearns county.

POOR McKenzie now puts in his time going from door to door uttering a wail of anguish over the election result, from the effects of which he will never recover. He tells the people, when he can get an audience, that the town is downed, utterly ruined, and the newly elected aldermen will see that it is kept down. He says they are too progressive and hints strongly at ignorance, and usually winds up his harangue with "If I was Kindred I know what I would do!" The young man is really to be pitied. The blow has been such a hard one to him that even his tariff ideas have been stunted.

A NEW SCHEME.

An old Mexican at Nogales is trying to dispose of his 16-year old daughter by raffle. The father wants to sell thirty tickets at $1 each, but is canvassing among those least liable to say anything about it. Both American and Mexican express indignation, and it is probable that the old man's scheme will not be carried to a successful termination. The parties live on the Mexican side of the town. A short time ago a Mexican woman of Nogales sold her 16-year-old daughter to a Chinese merchant for $18. The Chinaman a short time afterward sent the girl home.—Ex.

ALWAYS KICKING.

Little Falls is now shouting for mills and capital. With Brainerd's great dam on one side and St. Cloud's prodigious improvements on the other it is extremely doubtful as to the profits of the investment made up there until years of work have been given to the development.—St. Cloud Tribune.

The Tribune is always endeavoring to down some town through its columns. Little Falls probably stands a pretty good chance of moving right along with St. Cloud in the matter of mills, etc.

THE papers in this city that are talking the loudest about the new city government being antagonistic to certain enterprises, are doing the damage, and while they are trying to make the public imagine there is something that should be done immediately to give assurance, they certainly are creating the impression that there is no impending danger, when in fact there is none. There are some people in this city whose very shadows frighten them of late. The new city government is as much in favor of advancing Brainerd's interests as any single individual in the city, and if you will watch them closely during the coming year, you will notice the truth of our statement.

SECURITY of the News, is tired, tired out trying to murder the English language. Long has he tried to use his mother tongue correctly but he couldn't do it—it was an utter failure and the boys made sport of it and him. Wearied, he sat down, and great despair came upon him. He thought, and the more he thought the greater his dispair. But an idea struck him—it didn't kill him either. He lived and acted. He launched forth again, but in a new and much improved style, and he sees the improvement and is happy once more. Now he uses terms Scandinavian to give expressions to his great (?) mind, and if the good people whose speech he has adopted will pardon him, we know the community generally will forgive him for it, because it is really a great relief to know that the king's English is to be spared from being longer butchered by this great tariff exponent.

MR. C. C. BROWN, the well known marine editor, who is chasing up the position of harbor master with wonderful energy, declares that he is not seeking the position for the money there may be in it. In fact he says, like the ambitious youth seeking employment, that "salary is no object." Mr. Brown has an honest desire to serve the people and will do it for nothing if the council does not feel able to pay him a salary. Mr. Brown is positively not an office seeker for revenue only.—Duluth Herald.

Strike on the Santa Fee System.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Thirty-two hundred miles of railway were tied up this afternoon in exactly ten minutes by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. This entire main line of the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe company and all its branches were brought to a stand-still. A stretch of territory from St. Paul on the north to El Passo on the south—practically from one breadth of the United States—is now involved in the struggle that started between the Burlington company and its employes. At 2:50 p. m. to-day the general manager of the Santa Fee system received at Topeka, Kas., an official notice from the chairman of the grevience committee of the road, stating that the engineers and firemen would stop work at 4 p. m. When the ten minutes elapsed the strike had taken place. It occured on what is called the main line on the Santa Fee, which extends from Kansas City to El Paso, including all the branches, such as the line to Denver, but not the trunk lines further west operated by the company.

Want It Settled.

The county commissioners have decided to allow the suit brought against the county by the city of Duluth to take its course and decide the question once for all as to the liability of the county to pay costs in state cases where the fines imposed are retained by the city.—Herald.

PICKING UP THE RARE COINS.

"Do you know what a good many bank tellers and men who handle large amounts of gold and silver coins do at the close of the day?" queried a former bank clerk.

"Go home, probably."

"Yes; but not until they have looked through their metal cash for rare coins."

"Do they ever find any?"

"Certainly they do sometimes, though not so very often. It is a lottery. The fact that some of the rarest of American coins have been picked up in ordinary circulation keeps their eyes peeled. They know values pretty well, and the sanguine cherish the hope of unearthing one of the missing dollars of 1804, which are worth $300 each. In fact, as high as $400 has been offered and refused. The silver dollar of 1839, representing Liberty seated, is in circulation. It is worth $15. The quarter of 1853, with rays, is also occasionally met. It brings $2. Among silver dollars of certain coinings, the 1859 dollar, representing Liberty seated, is the most valuable. It was worth $15. The dollar of 1836 has a flying eagle on the reverse side. A little worn it would pass without notice. It is worth $15. So is the quarter coin of 1836. Both are in circulation. The 20-cent piece of 1877 is worth $1.50, and of 1876, $1.25. They are to be met, though rarely. The valuable dimes and half-dimes were all coined before 1846. The silver three-cent piece of 1873, with the large star, brings 60 cents; the copper two-cent piece of the same year is worth the same. The flying-eagle cent of 1856 is worth $1. All the gold coins prior to 1833 command premiums.—Chicago Tribune.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners Held Tuesday, March 13th, 1888.

All members of the board present. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved as read.

The following bills were allowed:

E. N. Donaldson, drawing jurors	$ 3 00
Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery	31 00
Pioneer Press Co., register	7 00
Pioneer Press Co., 2 register blanks and desks	4 50
Max. Shapiro, meat and fuel furnished Mrs. Whalen	10 38
Geo. D. Barnard & Co., stationery	1 10
Geo. D. Barnard & Co., books and stationery	74 50
W. A. Bryant, patent fuel saver	4 50
H. Veon, digging graves	9 00
Society of Mercy, boarding three pauper children	117 00
J. S. Gardner, board and care of Chas. Narbon	27 50
Fred. Richter, serving citation paper in Ramsey county	9 40
Mrs. E. E. French, taking care of Mrs. E. Elwood	24 00
Chas. Crosby, repairing Mississippi river bridge	15 00
Sisters of Mercy, nursing Louis Tache, expressage and postage	4 18
Slipp Bros., goods furnished court house and jail	34 15
Brainerd Dispatch, stationery for sheriff	9 50
Brainerd Dispatch, printing delinquent tax list of Crow Wing and Cass counties and commissioners' proceedings	207 15
S. H. Hall, surveying changed part of Oak Lawn and Bay Lake road	118 00

Auditor was instructed to recommend an abatement of all of Paten and Frey's taxes—same being assessed twice.

Board adjourned until 2 p. m.

On motion penalty and interest on a certain piece of land owned by Margaret Schwartz, in T. 45, R. 31, was abated.

Petition of citizens of Oak Lawn for an appropriation of $200 to repair certain corduroy in Brainerd and Deerwood road was, on motion, tabled for further consideration.

Petition of citizens of Town 44, R. 30 and 44-31, for repairs of cordroy was, on motion, laid on the table until some further meeting.

On motion taxes of C. M. Richard, son on Lot 8, Block 2, Miller's Addition, were recommended abated for 1887.

Application of Wm. Hammons, of Anoka, for abatement of taxes was, on motion, rejected.

The following bills were allowed:

J. S. Gardner, per diem and mileage attending three commissioners' meetings	9 60
A. P. Farrar, per diem and mileage attending three commissioners' meetings	9 60
P. G. Fogelstrom, per diem and mileage attending three commissioners' meetings	9 60
Harry Patterson, per diem and mileage attending three commissioners' meetings	19 20
M. Martin, per diem and mileage attending three commissioners' meetings	16 20

Petition of J. R. Howes for abatement of taxes on certain mortgage was, on motion, rejected.

Board adjourned until first Tuesday in April.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

DULUTH has voted $150,000 bonds to build county roads.

A MAIL carrier was buried in by a snow slide in fifty feet of snow at King Solomon mountain, Col.

THE Republican state committee will meet next Tuesday to decide the date and place of the state convention to nominate delegates to Chicago.

P. T. BARNUM, the veteran showman, may be getting along in years but is still possessed of more than the average amount of common sense. He says: "The press has made me as it will any other man who liberally advertises, and always keeps promises."

Land Troubles.

DULUTH, March 14.—A writer in one of the local papers claims that settlers on government lands near the Northern Pacific railroad are invited to appear at the local land office on the 31st of this month and defend their property against contest. The writer claims that many poor men have filed and made their improvements and are now compelled to contest their places. This claim is unjust for the reason that no one has filed on the land without being notified of the Northern Pacific's desire. Callester Maginnis has personally told applicants that these lands were claimed by the Northern Pacific, but settlers have been in such a hurry that they disregard the advice and go straight ahead. Every application at the local land office had this notice printed at the top: Applicant alleges that said land selected by the Northern Pacific Railroad company is not within the limits of the congressional land grant to said company, and that such selection has not been made according to law and is void."

Essay on Girls.

Girls are of early days and full of mischief, and whosever is deceived thereby is not wise. When the fair young girl sheweth her gum with great haste and stampeth her pretty foot, do then look out. She cometh forth in the evening in low neck and short sleeves, but in the morning she lieth in bed while her mother handleth. When the sleigh bell tingleth she standeth, at the window and yeameth for a beau, and when he cometh she doeth up his purse. He wrappeth the buffalo robe about her and lingereth her much and stayeth out beyond his time, and the livery man adderh four dollars to his bill. In the evening he hieth himself away to her father's mansion. He goeth and sitteth by the fire, and eye he leaveth he popeth the question and she jumpeth at the chance. And the next roweth, he taketh his departure and when he remembreth the smallness of his salary he kicketh himself. —Ex.

Want the Law Enforced.

EGOTOS DISPATCH:—If I remember rightly there was a law passed at the last legislature in regard to killing deer out of season and a State gamewarden appointed, he to appoint county wardens with authority to arrest any person or persons violating said law. It is a foolish idea to imagine that anyone is going to kill a deer and bring it to the warden, but it looks as though there was no other way for the warden to find it out. In my mind the law and the wardens amounts to nothing in reality, no more so than if we had neither. What few deer are killed in the fall before the hunting season commences amounts to nothing compared to what the Indians are slaughtering in the deep snow on this crust. The deer are all yarded in swamps where they have paths to go around just enough so they can browse on brush to keep them alive. The Indians go there with their dogs, chase them out onto the crust, and after a run of eighty rods he is at the mercy of the dogs, who have the hide half tore off him before the Indian gets there. If these wardens get anything for stopping that kind of work it is time some action was taken by them, if the law applies to Indians as well as whites, as I understand it does. For every doe they kill it will be three less next fall. I should like to see the warden for our county take a trip and look this thing up, catch one or two of the rascals, and put the law to them and the rest will drop it.

A. T. KIMBALL.

Pelican Creek, Cass Co., March 15.

The Coroner's Inquest.

A telegram from Aitken says: In the early part of last December, brakemen P. H. Kline and O. W. Holmes were killed in a collision on the Northern Pacific road at Tamarack station, Engineer Travis, of train No. 22 passing Tamarack at full speed as train No. 21 was attempting to take the siding. Travis was severely injured, and has not before this time been able to appear at the inquest. The coroner's jury, composed of leading citizens of this place, have been in session from time to time since the accident, and have employed the most searching and exhaustive means in procuring testimony, and they arrived at the following verdict: "We fail to determine beyond a doubt upon whom to attach the blame of said accident."

NOTICE.

Notice of Application for License to Sell Spiritous, Vinous, Fermented and Malt Liquors.

Notice is hereby given that John Wiren has made application for a license to the county commissioners of Crow Wing county, for a license to sell spiritous, vinous, fermented and Malt liquors from the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1888, to the year from date of issuance of license, in compliance with existing State laws, at his store in Nisswa, in the building owned by himself in the village of Gail Lake, in the county of Crow Wing, and that said application will be heard and action thereon by the board of county commissioners, at the county auditor's office in Brainerd, on April 3rd, 1888.

Dated Brainerd, Minnesota, March 12th, A. D. 1888. LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

SIBLEY'S TESTED SEEDS

SEND for our Illustrated CATALOGUE for 1888. Mailed Free. Tells how to Grow Flower, Field and Garden Seeds. Prices reduced to suit the times. Send for it before purchasing. It is FREE. Don't forget Writing for it.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL.
122-124 S. Main St. 12-14 W. Lake St.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages 8vo, 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Only book, full of manly vigor. Sent by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Read what the Science Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P. O. box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 24 years practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty, Diseases of Man. Office No. 4 Bulfinch st.

GRAND OPENING!

OF

Spring Styles in Hats

AT

DAY & MEACHER'S,

COMPRISING ALL OF THE

Latest Shapes and Colors,

DIRECT FROM THE LEADING NEW YORK MANUFACTURERS AT

WHOLESALE PRICES.

DRAPERY!

Our Mr. Day, while in New York, purchased a Large and Elegant Line of

DOOR and WINDOW HANGINGS,

In SPUN SILK, MADRAS, PLUSH, TAMBORED LACE, Etc., also a Large Stock of

New Designs in Window Shades.

THESE GOODS WILL BE OPEN IN A FEW DAYS.

DAY & MEAGHER.

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

WE BEAT THE WORLD!

And my Friends, Romans and Countrymen lend me your ears till we

Tell You Why.

I.

BECAUSE

We have the Largest and Finest stock of Clothing in your city at the lowest prices:

II.

BECAUSE

You can buy only at Leopold Bros. silk-lined and all silk faced spring overcoats in all shades and colors.

III.

BECAUSE

LEOPOLD BROS. have all the novelties in Stiff and Soft Hats, from the Dunlap to the common crusher.

IV.

BECAUSE

The one thousand different styles of pants have arrived, and it would bewilder you to know which you would like the most.

V.

BECAUSE

Our Shoe Stock is beyond description in prices and assortment. So don't fail to call at

LEOPOLD BROS.

1882. 1888.

REAL ESTATE,

Loan and Collecting Agency.

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

Real Estate bought and sold. Houses, Lots and Farm property for sale on Easy Terms. Rents collected for non-residents. Taxes paid. Investments made and interest guaranteed.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

J. L. SMITH,

Brainerd, Minn. Room 2, Sleeper Block.

I Wish to Announce

That I have an immense stock of goods yet, notwithstanding my store was robbed, and I ask a share of your patronage. It will help us both, as I promise you EXTRA LOW PRICES FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS. The following are a very few of the bargains I have to offer.

Waterbury Watches only $2.50 each.

A Quick train, expansion balance, stem wind and stem set watch for $5.00. A written warrant with every watch. Unheard of Bargains. Gold, Silver and Filled Watches correspondingly low.

Watch Chains 30 per cent. off regular prices.

20Chains 25 cents and up. Ladies Lace pins. Finest lot in the city. c. and upward. Bracelets 30 per cent. off.

Sleeve buttons 50c. and upward. Ladies' and gents' all elegant gold spectacles and eye-glasses.

Silverware, all quadruple plate, away down prices.

Please call and see me. Remember all my goods are from best houses and are all warranted. I have everything in my line, and respectfully ask your patronage. Please call and examine if you do not buy.

ANDREW E. VEON,

NO. 19, FIFTH STREET

WE HAVE JUST

Received from the Eastern Markets,

The Very Latest NOVELTIES in

Dress Goods, NOTIONS, ETC.,

And are selling selling them at a very low margin. We still have lots of goods left from the

BANKRUPT STOCK

Of Young & Co.,

That We are selling AT AND BELOW COST. You will miss it if you do not call and get our price before buying elsewhere.

F. A. FARRAR & CO.

NO. 4, CALE BLOCK, FRONT STREET.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

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

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

It is estimated that 50,000 Americans visited Europe last summer.

Nina Van Zandt, the proxy wife of Anarchist Spies, is going on the stage in a dyenamit tragedy. If she would only do that by proxy, too!

During the past ten years no less than six species of North American birds have become extinct, and it is claimed that the English sparrow has been the main cause of their disappearance.

Miss Gabrielle Greeley is almost as striking a figure as her renowned father. She must be hard upon 35, but there is an electric force about her, a splendid vitality, which perpetually renews and multiplies her charms.

A fancy statistician on the New York Tribune has estimated that there are 3,000,000 men in America who get shaved three times a week. That means an expenditure of thirty cents a week, or $15.60 a year for each man, or for the 3,000,000 $15,600,000 annually.

Detectives say that the cocaine habit is more destructive that the habitual use of opium, and is becoming quite prevalent. Its stimulating powers are said to be great, and it is very seductive. Its use, those who have observed its victims say, leads to a complete and permanent relaxation of the muscles, and ultimately to the loss of the power of action by the limbs.

Viscount Hinton, son and heir of Earl Poulett, a wealthy English peer, is believed to be traveling in this country. He has recently left prison where he served a short term for larceny. Although born in lawful wedlock the Earl has always disowned his son and allowed the young man to grow up among loose companions, from whom he acquired a liking for stage employment. For some time he was a clown in a minor theatre. He is described as a man well in the thirties, with dark complexion and eyes and a light mustache. Lord Hinton does not use his title, but calls himself William Thomas. He was recognized, it is stated, a few days ago in Chicago.

Reports from India indicate that trouble for the English may be expected there. Maharajah Holkar has gone morally to the bad. He has made disreputable characters his favorites, has quarrelled with the only Minister who gave him good advice, and lends a credulous ear to astrologers. State matters are neglected, and the stars, through their friends, the astrologers, have pointed out a course which, if persisted in, will soon compel England to interfere violently.

One of the leading dailies of the country recently said: There is a strong and growing sentiment in favor of doing away with the secret sessions of the United States Senate. The prominent journals of the country are one by one joining in the demand that the people be accorded what is justly their right—to know what the august Senators say and do while conducting executive business. The consideration of the fisheries treaty is an auspicious subject from to date this reform, and the Senate will do well to revise or suspend their rules so as to discuss and vote upon the treaty in open session. Star chamber deliberations on such matters are very distasteful to the American people. What is more, they are entirely unnecessary.

Within recent years the subject of irrigation has become one of great importance in large sections of the west and southwest. The opening up of the country by railroads has called attention to the subject, and the rush of population westward and the rapid occupation of arable lands consequent to it, has made it worth while to attempt the reclamation of desert lands. It has been found to pay, and having thus answered the first great question in modern life capital has been by no means slow in lending its hand to the project, and thousands of acres that but a few years ago were regarded as entirely worthless, or at best only fit for grazing, are now growing more and more productive under each succeeding year's cultivation and beneath the vivifying and developing influence of water.

Cremation is making more headway on the Continent and in this country than in England. Italy for ten years has had an average of seventy-five incinerations, Germany an average of fifty annually for the same time; but England has only had ten per annum. The expense is not so much in the way, the cost being but 10 guineas; but English sentiment is bluishly conservative. People don't like the idea of being put in the fire, even when dead. Very many have an idea that it will some way hinder the resurrection of the body, which to the masses is a literal affair. But as a matter of health the advantages of cremation are certainly very great. It also does away with the vulgar parade of an ordinary funeral, and that, unfortunately, is precisely what is not desired by the classes most to be benefited by economy.

A few years ago the most noted revivalist in the United States was Flavius Littlejohn. He died the other day in the poor house at Paw Paw, Mich. He was entered as a drunkard and pauper, and was killed by falling or jumping from his window at night. Littlejohn was, in his prime, one of the most effective of orators, and a warm friend of John B. Gough. Such instances are not rare, and the question is at least a just one, whether the method adopted by these men in the end results advantageously for themselves or others. While there is a cry all along the line for less high-pressure in business, in education and social affairs, can not our preachers read just our spiritual interests to the same moderation that is demanded elsewhere. Our welfare for this world and other worlds alike requires less extravagance and more temperance all through. Have we yet caught the real spirit of temperance as a social and religious principle?

RESUME OF THE NEWS.

Washington News Items.

The senate committee on finance ordered a favorable report on the house bill to provide for the purchase of United States bonds by the secretary of the treasury. The bill secured a stronger vote than was expected. There was some republican opposition, but not enough to defeat the measure. The fact that it has secured a favorable report is a pretty certain indication that it will pass the senate.

The preliminary indications from the investigation of the sugar trust, which has been opened by the house committee would seem to show that the representatives of the trust will occupy exactly the position which they did before the investigation committee of the New York legislature, and will refuse to furnish the committee with special statements as to details of the organization of the trust, which the legislative committee was unable to obtain.

The interstate commerce commission has ordered that every tariff of rates and charges which a common carrier, subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, of itself or jointly with other carriers, whether such carriers are or are not subject to such act, shall establish for the transportation of articles of customary export from any point within the United States to a sea port thereof or to any point in or on the boundary of an adjacent country or to any foreign port or place, is required to be filed with the commission and shall be made public.

The new Chinese treaty will be signed within a few days by Secretary Bayard and the Chinese minister. It contains very rigid provisions against the importation of Chinese laborers. The treaty will be sent to the senate, and it will probably meet with strong opposition from the Pacific coast senators on the ground of the privilege it accords to the Chinese who have accumulated $1,000 worth of property. The Pacific coast people says that any of the Chinese would swear to the ownership of $1,000, or any other sum, as a means of importing more of their race.

Personal News.

Herr Ludwig Barnay, the famous German actor, arrived in New York recently on the steamer Trave.

Criminal Calendar.

C. P. Birchall, cashier of the Lehigh Coal and Iron company at St. Paul, has been missing for some days, and rumor is rife as to the cause.

Michael Fox, alias James E. Foss, a fugitive forger and bigamist from Illinois, was arrested recently at San Francisco, and will be taken back to Rockford, Ill.

Pax G. Campbell, aged twenty-two, was arrested in Milwaukee recently on the charge of burglary. Campbell's father is a preacher at St. Cloud, Minn. Young Campbell is accused of having entered the room of William Curtis in a Milwaukee boarding house, and taken a case of drawing instruments. He admitted his guilt. He pawned the instruments for $2.

Nuggets of Foreign News.

Mr. Gilhooly, M. P., has been convicted at Schull, County Cork, for offenses under the crimes act, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment without hard labor.

Wilfrid Blunt has been released from Tullamore jail. T. D. Sullivan, ex-lord mayor of Dublin, Lady Blunt and 300 persons welcomed him and presented him an address. Mr. Blunt made no speech.

Lumbermen are quite exercised over the effort in congress to remove the tariff on lumber. This, they claim, would bring them into competition with the cheap labor of Canada and aid Canada, inasmuch as Canadians would ask a higher price for stumpage.

James Thomas, a half breed from St. Peters, was shot at Selkirk, Man., recently. George Marray, an Italian, who is supposed to have fired the shot, was arrested, also several half breeds who were in Marray's place at the time. Thomas is not expected to recover. The shooting was the result of a drunken quarrel.

It is stated positively that the Canadian government will go on with the Sault Ste. Marie canal. It was reported some time ago that the commissioners to Washington would ask for a guarantee from the American government for the perpetuity of the Michigan canal, but the members of the government deny this and state that the work will actually be commenced this year.

The Record of Casualties.

At Deer Lodge, Mont., a freight train backed on to and killed a man named John Ganley. He was a bachelor, aged fifty years, and was and old timer in this territory. He had $219.85 in gold and silver on his person.

Rush university for colored students of both sexes was burned at Holly Springs, Miss. The building cost $25,000. It was insured. The fine library and other school property, also the effects of the students, were destroyed and were not insured.

A man named Batchelor was blown up by giant powder at Maiden, Mont., recently. Only a small part of his scalp and face were found against the inside wall of the cabin. The supposition is that he committed suicide on account of loss at cards.

Thomas Gay, an old employe of the Comet, Mont., mine property, was recently killed. He was standing in a 100 feet level, taking down the shaft, when the cage came down, cutting his head off from the mouth. The beheading was as clean as though done by a guillotine.

At Black River Falls, Wis., a toboggan containing three young ladies and a gentleman was started down a bluff in a different direction from the one they had been sliding. While going full speed it ran into a barb wire fence. One young lady had one ear slit twice and her face badly cut and her clothes torn. Both the other ladies were scratched some and their clothes nearly ruined. There is fear that the young man will lose one eye from a severe cut across the face.

General News Items.

Minnesota and Dakota have again been visited by a heavy snow storm.

Chicago & Northwestern has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ on the preferred stock, payable March 26.

It is said that the Northern Pacific is soon to reduce freight rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Helena, Mont., about 25 per cent on all classes.

Lyman D. Rhoades and Florence P. Rhoades have filed separate bills of complaint in the United States circuit court at St. Paul against the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway company to recover damages for injuries received in an accident which occurred on Sept. 2, 1886, near Norwood.

N. C. Foster, the Fairchild lumberman, who owns a little railroad twenty-nine miles long, from the Eau Claire river to Osseo via Fairchild, has on foot a scheme to extend the line to Rhinelander and to Winona, and make a connection with other roads at those points. It is said the projected road may be included in the southwestern connection proposed for the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western.

The State Insurance commissioner has decided that the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company of New York is entitled to do more than one kind of business in that state in spite of the protest of the Lloyd Plate Glass Company of New York. The argument was made that a certificate could not issue to the Fidelity company under the reciprocal law of that state, but Commissioner Shandrew holds that he is empowered to give a wide interpretation of the law, especially when the interests of the state are concerned, and in justice to the company, which has built up a large business after many years of honorable service, he has refused to acknowledge the protest submitted by the Lloyd's attorneys, and issued the necessary certificate to the Fidelity company.

The Fisheries.

Communications have been passing between Ottawa and Washington relative to the publication of Canada's proposal for a settlement of the fisheries dispute on a trade basis and the American answer thereto. The Canadian proposal is as follows:

That with a view of removing all the causes of difference in connection with the fisheries, it is proposed by her majesty's plenipotentiaries that the fishermen of both countries shall have all privileges enjoyed during the existence of the fishery articles of treaty of Washington, in consideration of a mutual arrangement providing for greater freedom of commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland.

The American reply is as follows:

While continuing their proposal heretofore submitted on the 30th ult., and fully sharing the desire of her Brittanic majesty's plenipotentiaries to remove all causes of difference in connection with the fishery, American plenipotentiaries are constrained, after careful consideration, to decline to ask from the president, the authority requisite to consider the proposal conveyed to them on the 3d instant as a means to the desired end, because the greater freedom of commercial intercourse, so proposed, would necessitate an adjustment of the present tariff of the United States by congressional action, which adjustment the American plenipotentiaries consider to be manifestly impracticable of accomplishment through the medium of a treaty under the circumstances now existing, nor could the American plenipotentiaries admit that such a mutual arrangement as that proposed by her Brittanic majesty's plenipotentiaries could be accepted as constituting a suitable basis for negotiations concerning what appears to the American plenipotentiaries the rights and privileges claimed for American fishing vessels.

Infatuation and Suicide.

A special telegram from Cincinnati, Ohio, of the 6th inst., says: To-night in this city in the receiving room of the morgue lies the dead body of a handsome young man, Hermann Abbes, son of a wealthy banker. Six months ago Hermann Abbes came from St. Paul, and his uncle, William Juengst, of the Volksfreut, obtained him a position with A. Seinecke, Jr., the dealer in foreign exchange and ticket agent for the German steamship lines. Sometimes for days he would be gloomy and depressed. To some of his friends he confided a strange story of his love for a married woman. A little over four years ago his father died and left his fortune to his children. The two elder brothers continued the banking house at Bremen. Hermann wandered over Europe, then came to America, and finally about a year ago, drifted to St. Paul, and there entered on a career of wild extravagance. He went in the best circles of German society, his excellent education, pleasing address and his wealth making him liked everywhere.

During his stay in St. Paul he had spent about $15,000. Such is the story he told to intimates here. During the last two or three weeks he talked incoherently. All day he kept away from every one. He told one of his friends that he had bad news from St. Paul. It is supposed that the pending divorce suit was dismissed. When he was found this morning in his room, on the bed lay a new revolver from which one cartridge had been discharged. It was 8 o'clock when the family found him, with a bullet hole from the roof of his mouth through his head.

The G. A. R. Pension Bill Passed by the Senate.

On the 8th inst., the pension bill, commonly called the G. A. R. bill, passed the senate by a vote of 44 to 16.

The bill grants a pension of $12 per month to all persons who served three months or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the Rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now, or who may hereafter be suffering from mental or physical disability, not the result of their own vicious habits, which totally incapacitates them for the performance of manual labor, the pension to date from the filing of the application in the pension office. If any pensioner has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow, minor child or children under eighteen years of age, or in case there be no widow or minor child or children, a dependent mother or father, such widow, minor child or children, or mother or father, shall be placed upon the pension roll at the rates established by law for such, without regard to the cause of death of such pensioner; provided, that the cause of death of such pensioner was not and is not due to a violation of civil or military laws, or the results of vicious habits; and provided further, that said widow was married to the deceased pensioner prior to the passage of this act. That increase of pensions for minor children shall be at the rate of $5 per month instead or $2 per month, as now provided by law, and in case a minor child is insane, idiotic or otherwise helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of said child, or during the period of such disability. The fee of claim agents is limited to $10, and a fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than two years, or both, is the penalty prescribed for withholding from a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of the pension due.

The Burlington and Northern Engineers Strike.

Late on the evening of the 6th, General Manager Hastings, of the Chicago, Burlington & Northern, was notified that the Brotherhood engineers who were running on that road would leave their engines at 10 o'clock next day. The Brotherhood engineers left their engines as soon after 10 o'clock as they reached the end of their runs, and by 2 o'clock there was not a Brotherhood Engineer in the charge of a Burlington & Northern Engine. The excitement among the members of the Brotherhood was intense all day long. Like the politicians of the state they made the Merchants hotel, St. Paul, their headquarters, and the lobby was filled with engineers and firemen all day long. The men seemed in the best of spirits, and looked upon the strike on the Northern as a legitimate outcome of the "Q" strike. As each train on the Burlington road pulled out from the Union depot shouts of derision went up from the crowd gathered to see it start, but no open violence was attempted.

About five hundred engineers gathered at their hall in the evening. The Burlington men all seemed to be in good spirits. Though men from every line in the Northwest were present, no talk of a walk-out on any other road was heard, and unless the railroad officials try to compel their engineers to handle "Q" cars there will be no tie-up on the other roads.

The Great Sioux Reservation.

The bill opening up the Great Sioux Reservation in South Dakota has passed the House with several amendments granting privileges to railroads. The passage of the bill was backed by all members from Minnesota, Delegate Gifford, ex-Delegate Frank Pettigrew, O. B. Thomas of Wisconsin and other friends of Dakota. The first change made in the bill was one proposed by the committee, which changed somewhat the boundary of the proposed Rosebud reservation, carrying the line through the Missouri river.

Mr. Holman said: The distance across the reservation was about 150 miles and if within the two years the roads should build 100 miles and fail to complete the other fifty it would forfeit its right of way for the whole distance, station houses and everything that it had completed. One of the principal purposes of the opening of this reservation was to get railroad communication between the eastern portion of the territory and fuel fields of the Black Hills and they ought to encourage the roads in every way possible, especially as they were paying their money for every foot of ground they took.

The amendment providing for the submission of the question to the entire Sioux nation was agreed to.

This bill opens up valuable land in Dakota, and the people in the southern part of the state especially are very jubilant.

An Assured Fact.

R. J. Wymess, agent and manager of the Land and River Improvement Company of West Superior, has returned from a trip to Florida. He stated that the contemplated iron and steel works at West Superior was now an assured fact, and the work would be started at an early day. The works will be located in section 21, township 49, and near the bay shore. The first work will be the erection of a foundry, which will be completed about the middle of summer, so that the company will be able to make its own casting works. Mr. Wymess says it will consist of a complete iron and steel plant, with a capacity of 150,000 tons a year, and will employ, when fully completed, 1,800 men. The capital stock will be $2,000,000. Of this, it is said, the Land and Improvement company will subscribe $500,000. The organization will be finished in about two weeks. The company will probably be incorporated under the laws of Minnesota, in which case the offices will be at Duluth.

Great Jump in Oil.

Although the petroleum dealings have not been established a week on the stock exchange the members of that board have experienced a corner, that they will remember for many years. The market at the opening was quiet, but the certificates were scarce for delivery and brokers had some premonition of trouble. The price was gradually bid up and at 2 o'clock reached 96. In the New York stock exchange at that time the corner culminated on a demand by E. K. Willard that all the certificates sold him must be delivered. This sent the brokers climbing for oil, but it could not be obtained in time and the certificates were bought in under the rule. The prices went up to 145.

Capt. Bogardus Retires.

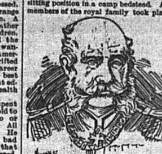
Capt. A. H. Bogardus of Elkhart, Ill., champion wing shot of the world, visited the Associated press office recently and said he will not again compete for the championship honors. Advancing years and domestic affliction are the moving causes. For seventeen years the captain has been champion of America, and since 1875 champion of the world. It was on May 25, 1871, that he shot his first match at Fleetwood Park, New York. Since then he has twice visited England. In sixteen matches shot there he was successful in all but one, and this defeat was owing to an injurious charge of powder at a critical juncture. He says in the future championship matches must be made by younger men.

Harry Roscoe, aged eighteen, of Duluth, Minn., perished in a storm, about sixteen miles west of Duluth. He was working as a cook in O. W. Saunders' lumber camp, and went to Duluth Tuesday 29th. He started back Friday. He was evidently overcome by cold and fatigue. A teamster found his body nearly buried in a snow drift.

THE DEAD EMPEROR.

The Ruler of Germany Dies Surrounded by His Family—The Crown Prince Becomes Frederick III.—Scenes in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 9.—The Emperor William died at 8:30 this morning. He died holding the empress' hand. He had been in a stupor since 3 o'clock. He was delirious for a brief period at 5 o'clock, during which he is reported to have exclaimed: "I am a man of peace, but if Russia forces me to war, I shall faithfully side with my ally, Austria." The emperor will be buried in the mausoleum at Charlottenburg. Eye-witnesses state that during the last few hours of his life the emperor suffered no pain. Shortly after 8 o'clock all the members of the family staying at the palace, the court dignitaries, generals and ministers of state were summoned to the chamber in which the emperor lay dying. The emperor was in a half sitting position in a camp bedstead. All the members of the royal family took places at



the bedside. The room was crowded. Prince William stood nearest the emperor, half bending over the couch. He earnestly watched the face of the dying monarch until he expired. The remains lie covered with a white cloth on the bedstead on which he died in the imperial chamber. The body is surrounded with candles. The expression of the face is extremely peaceful and placid. The following proclamation has been issued:

It has pleased God to call the emperor and king, our most gracious master, from life, after a short illness and after a richly blessed reign. The whole nation mourns with the royal house the decease of the deeply beloved and venerable monarch whose wisdom has ruled so long and gloriously over its fortunes in war and in peace.

THE MINISTER OF STATE.

The death of the emperor was announced to the populace by the lowering to half-mast of the standard over the palace. Flags at half-mast are displayed on all the public buildings. The bourse is closed. An immense concourse of people gathered outside the palace.

IN THE DIET AND REICHSTAG.

At the opening of the lower house of the Prussian diet to-day Herr Von Puttkamer, vice president of the Prussian ministerial council, said:

I have the sad duty to make a most painful communication to the house. It has pleased God to call his majesty the emperor, in the twenty-eighth year of his glorious reign, from his earthly existence by a peaceful death at 8:30 o'clock this morning. You will not expect me at this most solemn moment, when sorrow and care so deeply stir our hearts, to attempt to depict the feeling with which the whole nation is filled through the loss of our most beloved, exalted and venerable emperor. I may, however, safely and confidently say on this day of sore trial that the Prussian people and their representatives will now, more than ever, be penetrated by the consciousness that the sorrows of our exalted sovereign's house are theirs, and that the deeper the universal pain at the decease of our ever-remembered king, the stronger and more indissoluble will be the link uniting Prussia's sovereign house and Prussia's people in good and evil days. I leave it to yourselves to take such resolutions as are suitable to the gravity of the situation.

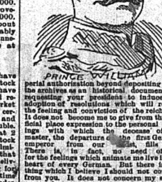
Herr Von Koeller, the president of the house, closed the sitting with the words: "God protect the royal house and the Fatherland."

IN THE REICHSTAG.

The reichstag assembled at 12:30 p. m., amid unusual excitement in the lobbies. It had been agreed that the ringing of the bell, the customary signal for the assembling of the members, should be stopped, and that the deputies should enter the hall quietly and without ceremony. All the benches in

the house were speedily filled, and the galleries were crowded. Profound silence reigned. The plenipotentiaries awaited Prince Bismarck in the lobby, and as soon as he arrived they went with him to the hall of the federal council, where they held a private conference. At 12:30 the members of the council entered the reichstag, and took positions to the left of the presidential chair. Immediately afterward the president was called away for an interview with Prince Bismarck. At 12:32 Bismarck appeared, and the members rose in a body. The chancellor, after a pause, said:

The sad duty devolves upon me of making to you an official communication of what you know already—that since 8:30 o'clock his majesty, Emperor William, has been at rest with his fathers. In consequence of this event the Prussian throne, and with this, according to article eleven of the imperial constitution, the imperial dignity, has fallen upon his majesty, Frederick III., king of Prussia. The telegraphic intelligence received by me allows of the assumption that his majesty, the reigning emperor and king, will leave San Remo to-morrow, arriving in due course in Berlin. During the last days of his life I received from the much lamented king a confirmation of the power for work which only left with his life, the signature which lies before me, and which empowers me to close the reichstag at the usual time when its labors are finished. I addressed to the emperor the request that he should sign only with the first letters of his name. His majesty replied that he believed himself still able to write his name in full. In consequence of this the historical document with the last signature of his majesty lies before me. Under the circumstances I assume it would be in accordance with the wish of the reichstag, as well as of the representatives of the federal government, not to separate just now, but to remain in session until after the arrival of his majesty, the emperor. I therefore do not make any use of the im-



perial authorization beyond depositing it in the archives as an historical document and requesting your president to induce the adoption of resolutions which will reflect the feeling and conviction of the reichstag. It does not become me to give from this official place expression to the personal feelings with which the decease of my master, the departure of the first German emperor from our midst, fills me. There is, in fact, no need of it, for the feelings which animate me live in the heart of every German. But there is one thing which I believe I should not conceal from you. It does not concern my sentiments, but my experience. It is the fact that amid the sore visitations with which the ruler just departed lived to see his house afflicted, there were two circumstances which filled him with satisfaction and comfort. One of them was the effect that the sufferings of his only son and successor, our present sovereign lord, had produced not only in Germany but in every part of the world. I received this very day from New York a telegram of sympathy, showing what confidence the dynasty of the imperial house has acquired among all nations. This is the legacy which the emperor's long reign bequeaths to the German people. The confidence which his dynasty has won will be transferred to the nation, despite anything that has happened.

The house received the communication with evident satisfaction, the more so because Herr Von Puttkamer in announcing the death of the emperor to the lower house of the diet had not alluded to the new emperor. This omission had created a painful impression. The reichstag adjourned for an indefinite period.

THE NEW EMPEROR PROCLAIMED.

The new king was proclaimed Frederick III. He signs "Frederick," without reference to emperor or king. The chancellor has received the following telegram from Emperor Frederick:

SAN REMO, March 9.—At this moment of supreme sorrow at the decease of the emperor and king, my beloved father, I must express my thanks to you and to the ministers of state for the devotion and loyalty with which you all served him. I rely upon the assistance of you all in the arduous charge which has devolved upon me. I leave here to-morrow. FREDERICK.

The emperor has also forwarded the following ordinance to the minister of state on the subject of public mourning:

With regard to the national mourning which has heretofore been customary, we will not order any provision, but will rather leave it to every German to determine how he will give expression to his affliction at the death of such a monarch, and how long he will deem it appropriate to restrict participation in public entertainments.

SON AND GRANDSON.

Frederick III., the State Crown Prince and New Emperor—His Son, Prince William.

Frederick William Nicholas Charles, imperial prince of Germany and crown prince of Prussia, who now becomes emperor under the title of Frederick III., is the eldest son of the deceased William. The prince was born at the new palace in Potsdam, Oct. 18, 1831, entered the military service at an early age, rose to the rank of general, and held numerous important appointments. In 1866, during the Austro-Prussian war, he led an army of 125,000 men from Silesia through the passes of the Sudetic hills, an operation of great difficulty and danger. His march from Miletan to Koniggratz and his victories in Bohemia established his reputation as an energetic commander. In the war between Germany and France he acted a most conspicuous part. In the latter part of July, 1870, he was on the Rhine frontier with 200,000 men and 500 guns of the Third Army corps. Aug. 4 he defeated a portion of Marshal MacMahon's corps under Gen. Douay, and on the 6th attacked the united army corps of Generals MacMahon, Failly and Canrobert, drawn into position at Woerth. The French line was turned at two points and their left and center broken. At Sedan he again attacked MacMahon. He entered Versailles Sept. 20, and from there threw his troops around Paris and remained in position until the conclusion of peace. Oct. 28 he was created a field marshal of Prussia, and Nov. 8 a Russian field marshal. After the termination of the war he visited England, accompanied by his wife, Princess Adelaide of Great Britain, to whom he was married Jan. 28, 1858. His wife is the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, and the pair have seven children, besides several grandchildren. Frederick III. is the idol of the German army, and, although his views are looked upon with disfavor by Bismarck, cherishes democratic ideas. He is of a very studious nature. Frederick III. has for a year or more suffered from a disease of supposed cancerous nature, and it is generally conceded that but few months, at most, are left for him.

Prince William, the eldest son of Frederick William, and the future heir to the German throne, received the title of major general as a birthday present from the emperor Jan. 27. The advanced age of the monarch, and the frail condition of the crown prince's health, had much to do with the grandson's rapid promotion. Two years ago—he is now twenty-nine—Prince William ranked only as a major, and people looked with surprise at the slowness with which he advanced, yet all praised the thoroughness of his military education. Innumerable princelings were then above him, as well as untitled men of not much longer service, for a Prussian prince receives his straps at the age of ten. He was compelled to work, says a recent biographer, like the rest of his comrades, equally subject to military discipline. Early and late he was with his regiment, ordered about as an ordinary major. He is slender in build and shorter in stature than his brother, the "Naval Hohenzollern." His right hand is badly crippled and his right arm two inches shorter than his left. Yet the skill he possesses is remarkable. He carries his sword upon parade as well as any officer, and has become a most excellent fencer, rides like a Cossack and shoots with unerring aim. No officer in the army is more popular, and none is more clever. He has a pleasant word for all, and cracks his joke with the common man as though he were of his number. His training has been very democratic. He attended school at Cassel, boarding with one of the teachers, and treated exactly as one of the other boys. Taking his lunch one day he noticed one of his comrades eating the black bread which the poorer classes use in Germany. Wishing to taste it, he offered to "trade" with the boy—the son of a poor mechanic. It pleased the prince's palate so much that he made an agreement to exchange lunches with the boy every day, and thenceforward he always feasted upon the black bread baked in the house of the mechanic. He was graduated after several years at Cassel among the first in his class. He afterward—as is the Hohenzollern custom—attended the university at Bonn, and joined the famous Saxo-Borrussen corps, over whose annual meetings he presides. The German people look upon Prince William as the wearer of the mantle of Frederick the Great, and believe him destined to fulfil the cherished hopes of Germany, further the plans of Bismarck and Moltke, and cement the union of the Fatherland.

Old Virginia Days.

In the letters of the "British Spy," written by William Wirt, there is an ornate description of a "Blind Preacher" whose wonderful eloquence held, spell-bound, the congregation of a rustic meeting-house in Augusta, Va. This "Blind Preacher" was the Rev. James Waddell, whose sight has been destroyed by cataract. At the time when he preached in Staunton, before his blindness, he was the cause of a small "scandal" among his narrow-minded and contentious flock.

During his residence in lower Virginia the good clergyman had become fond of coffee. After his removal to Staunton he continued to use the beverage.

As coffee was seldom used in the valley, some of the church members thought it to be their duty to rebuke the minister for indulging in a worldly luxury. In order to strengthen their case they affirmed that he drank coffee not only on week days, but on Sunday mornings also, and that hot coffee on the holy day constituted a flagrant Sabbath-breaking.

The good man listened to their accusation and then quietly asked, "What do you have for your breakfast on Sunday mornings?"

"Mush and milk," they answered.

"Is the mush cold or hot?"

"Hot, of course."

"Well," answered the minister, smiling at their fall into his trap, "when you have cold mush on Sunday, I will drink cold coffee."

Another anecdote illustrative of those early days in Virginia is associated with the late Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, of Princeton Seminary, who married a daughter of the "Blind Preacher."

It was common for vessels coming from England to Virginia to bring "Redemptioners," who were technically known as "indentured servants," because they were bound to serve a stipulated time to pay or "redeem" the cost of their transportation. Some of these "Redemptioners" were convicts banished to America for crime; but all of them were sold, and, for the time being, treated as slaves.

An educated man was occasionally found among them, and he was eagerly sought after by planters having children to educate. One of this class of "indentured servants," a young Irishman named Reardon, was purchased by Dr. Alexander's father, and gave the lad his early instruction in Latin.

After serving out his time Reardon enlisted in the army of the Revolution and was wounded in a battle in North Carolina. On his discharge he returned to Augusta, where he taught school for many years.—Youth's Companion.

Food and Drink.

Recent investigations and experiments of Uffelmann of Rostock has convinced him of the following facts.

1. That, in general, a temperature of food and drink which approaches that of the blood is most healthful. For nurslings such temperature is essential.

2. For quenching the thirst the best temperature is from 50 deg. to 60 deg. F.

3. The taking of very hot or very cold food or drink in health has a damaging effect, which is increased just in proportion to the rapidity with which the hot or cold substance is taken.

4. The use of very hot or cold substance, following or alternating, is injurious to the teeth. But the taking of cold water lessens the injurious action of extremely hot substances upon the stomach.

5. Cold food and drink lessens the bodily temperature.

6. Cold fluids lessens an unusual irritability of the stomach, increases the peristaltic action of the bowels, and promotes their movement.

7. Cold food and drink increase the tendency to cough, hence persons with bronchial disease ought not to indulge in cold drinks.

THE STRIKING ENGINEERS.

The second week of the great strike of the Burlington engineers starts in with no particular change in the situation.

The Iowa board of railway commissioners have been investigating charges of incompetency made against engineers on the Burlington road who have taken the place of strikers. They took considerable testimony at Creston from engineers who stated that they did not consider themselves as first-class engineers. They have summed up this testimony and submitted it to the governor. After reciting this testimony the commissioners say:

Mr. Brown, superintendent of the Iowa lines, admits that under the conditions of all his engineers leaving on twelve hours's notice he was compelled to run passenger trains with new and inexperienced men. It may be regarded as proven beyond question and admitted that the men above designated were inexperienced, under the general rules laid down by railroad companies for the running of trains, and tried by their own statements. The commissioners do not hesitate to say that they are incompetent.

After discussing the employment of incompetent engineers, the commissioners say:

We think we are safe in assuming that in these particulars the new men running these trains cannot be equal to those who had been previously selected from the oldest and most competent engineers to run passenger trains. The commissioners believe that the examinations that have been made and tests that have been applied to determine whether engineers are competent to run locomotives are dictated by prudence, and to neglect them is unwise. They would advise the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company to allow no engineer to run passenger trains that is not fully up to the established standard of skill and ability. The law governing the carrier of passengers says he "must use extraordinary care and caution, the highest skill, the greatest foresight and the best appliances," the "highest degree of care, skill and diligence of which human effort is capable," the "diligence must be extraordinary and liability follows slight negligence." It not being in issue the commissioners have not thought it within the scope of this investigation to discuss the merits of the differences that led to the engineers and firemen leaving the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway.

Gov. Larabee has sent a letter to President Perkins of the Burlington advising him to settle the trouble with the strikers by arbitration.

Prominent members of the Brotherhood at New York thus define their position: They do not propose or desire to commit any act conflicting with the laws of the country. The laws of the Brotherhood have been modified, under the advice of eminent counsel, so that authorized acts of its members may not conflict with stringent conspiracy laws. Each individual member is a free agent to engage in a strike or not as he may elect. The Brotherhood never has nor ever will attempt to dictate to any railroad company whom they shall or shall not employ. In the case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, we do not object to their hiring such men as they can get to run their engines, nor do we say to the managers of other lines how near they shall go towards infringing upon the interstate commerce law, but we presume that they, knowing our demands to be just, are willing to give us all the moral support they can; but we do object to managers of other roads supplying the Burlington with men to take our places, thereby conspiring to our defeat and thus depriving us of the rights of fair fight to sustain our just demands. Neither will our organization interfere with any railway company in discharging its duties as a common carrier, but if any individual member of our organization shall decline to work for any railway company handling Chicago, Burlington & Quincy traffic, he has a perfect right to do so. We say, individually to the managers who have been instrumental in supplying the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy with men, that if they do not withdraw said men we will quit their employ. At Kansas City at a meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen Grand Master C. E. Wilkinson, of the Brotherhood of Brakemen, said that organization had determined to give its might to the cause of the engineers and firemen. The brakemen knew, he said, that the engineers now employed by the Burlington system were incompetent. They let the water run so low in the boilers that the brakemen were constrained to take refuge in the cabooses for fear of being blown up. They have in many instances reported this state of affairs to the officers of the other roads. Mr. Wilkinson believed that some time in the future there would be one grand organization of trainmen, composed of engineers, firemen, brakemen, conductors, and switchmen, and then all would get their rights. He said the brakemen would refuse to run for the Burlington road if asked to do so. In the meeting were representatives of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad, the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern road, the Missouri Pacific and others. All reported their men ready to strike if it was necessary for the success of those now out on the Burlington.

At Denver, Col., the striking engineers issued a notice to the officials of the Denver, Utah & Pacific that all their engineers and firemen would go out next day. This road is a narrow gauge running from Denver to Lyons, and is controlled by the Burlington by lease, and is used by the latter as a feeder to one of the richest coal districts of the state.

Postmaster General Dickinson has directed General Superintendent Nash, of the railway mail service, to proceed at once to Chicago, there to remain during the present railroad troubles. Mr. Nash received instructions which will govern in any action he may take.

The general manager of the Milwaukee road says:

It seems to me to be rediculous for a court to order a road to handle Burlington freight when it is not in a position to obey the order. How can the St. Paul haul Burlington cars when our engineers refuse to work? Discharge them and get men that will? That's all very well, but suppose we did discharge some of our engineers, would we be in a better position or would the public be in a better position to stop our road altogether? I could stop the St. Paul road to-day, but I don't propose to do it, because it would only result in injury to the public. The St. Paul is not responsible for the present situation of affairs.

Another General Manager said: It is true that the road I represent and others have considered it for our best interests to disregard the interstate law, but we have adopted the wisest course and one which the outcome will justify us in taking. It was right to avert a general strike by any and all means. No one has yet measured the full extent of such a calamity. It is all nonsense to say that our attitude has embarrassed the Burlington in the slightest degree.

A meeting of the Brotherhood was held in New York on Sunday with closed doors. About 1,800 delegates, representing 20,000 engineers and firemen, were present.

The following resolutions were passed:

We say to the railroad managers, superintendents and master mechanics who have been secretly aiding and abbetting the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroads with a view of defeating the just demands of its old engineers and firemen by sending them incompetent and irresponsible persons as engineers and firemen, thereby endangering the public safety, that if they do not withdraw or cause said men to be withdrawn from the service of said company, we, as individuals, will use our own discretion about remaining in their employ after a certain date. Our moral and financial support is hereby extended and pledged to the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen of the West, who are manfully battling for their just and honorable rights.

This telegram was sent to P. M. Arthur and F. P. Sargent:

To the Engineers and Firemen of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System: Be true, be firm; live or die. [Signed]

UNION MEETING, TAMMANY HALL.

Gov. Williams, of Colorado, says: I am of the opinion that the decision of the Iowa railway commissioners upon the matter of permitting incompetent engineers to run passenger trains or the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy right and just, and no man who has not proven himself fully competent to run a locomotive should be permitted to jeopardize the lives of the passengers as well as the property of the company by being put in charge of the train. Were my opinion asked as to the best way to settle the present trouble, I would advise the officials of the Burlington to accede at once to the demands of the engineers and firemen upon the basis paid these men by other corporations having as extensive territory as the Burlington. If this is impossible, then I heartily agree with the ideas of Gov. Larrabee, advising a settlement by arbitration immediately.

All the railroads terminating in East St Louis have stopped handling Burlington freight. The members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held a meeting in Duluth recently to discuss matters pertaining to a strike. Chief Arthur in a recent interview said:

I think the decision of the Iowa commissioners has been eminently fair and impartial. I also believe that the letter of Gov. Larrabee of Iowa to President Perkins, of the Burlington, will be commended by the business and traveling public, not only in Iowa but throughout the country. The Burlington members of the Brotherhood will be sustained and supported by the entire organization just as long as the men wish or require help and that is certainly longer than the "Q" can go without through freight or fast passenger trains. I have only to say that the nerve of these men has and will be demonstrated in this "Q" strike.

The situation in St. Paul and Minneapolis at the commencement of the second week of the strike is unchanged.

Crop Estimates.

The statistical returns of the department of agriculture for March relate to the distribution and consumption of wheat and corn, the stock in farmers' hands, the proportion of mercantile corn and average prices respectively of merchantable and unmerchantable. The corn crop is the smallest since 1884, and the remainder on farms also the smallest in several years. It is estimated at 508,000,000, against 603,000,000 last year and 793,000,000 two years ago. The indicated stock of the wheat of 1887 in the hands of the farmers was 132,000,000 bushels, against 122,000,000 last year, or 29 per cent of the crop against 26.7 per cent last March. There has been used in seeding of winter wheat 34,000,000 bushels, 187,000,000 in eight months' consumption, 61,000,000 bushels exported in wheat and flour, 38,000,000 visible supply, and an unusual quantity of minor elevators and mill stocks in the course of distribution between farms and local consumption. The report of cotton marketed was complete for eight states a month ago, but for deferred returns from the Carolinas and Texas. The apparent proportions forwarded from plantations on the first of February were as follows: Virginia, 90 per cent; North Carolina, 94; South Carolina, 93; Georgia, 94; Florida, 87; Alabama, 92; Mississippi, 90; Louisiana, 99; Texas, 94; Arkansas, 90; Tennessee, 88; Missouri and Indian territory, 92. The general average is 92 per cent. This indicates an increase of 3 or 4 per cent on the aggregate of the country estimates of the first of October, although the February returns of estimated product compared with that of 1886 were nearly identical with the November returns. This furnishes a further illustration of the local tendency to underestimate the production. It was suggested in the November report that it might be assumed that deep-rooted and early and well-developed plants would produce better than is expected, in their apparent loss of condition, and that it should suppress this first estimate, the excess might be due to this cause. This view was correct. An allowance for the depression effect of panic in local returns, stoutly opposed by speculators, is again found necessary. The quality of the fiber is superior, condition clean and the yield of lint a little above 32 per cent. The value of seed averages 16 cents a bushel on the Atlantic, is 15 in Mississippi, 14 in Tennessee, 13 in Louisiana and 12 in Texas.

Important Decision.

Some time ago the citizens of Clitherall, Otter Tail county, entered a complaint with the railway commissioners against the Northern Pacific Railroad company. It seems that sometime in the early winter the Northern Pacific closed up the station at Clitherall, claiming that the business done at that place was not sufficient to justify the expenditure. The commissioners have recently handed down their decision in the matter. They hold that when a station has once been located, a depot built and opened, and business men have established themselves in business at that point, on the supposition that the company would maintain the facilities they found there when they established themselves, it is a great injustice to those people for the company to practically abandon such station. The report continues: "We do not believe a railroad company is justified in closing an established station the moment it finds that the receipts are not up to the standard. In view of all the facts, the commission recommends that the Northern Pacific Railway company reopen the station at Clitherall and place an agent in charge for the transaction of business."

Germany's New Ruler.

Emperor Frederick III. spent the last night before his departure from San Remo to Berlin in quiet repose. In the morning he drove to the station accompanied by Empress Victoria, and took a special train. The largest crowd ever seen in San Remo gathered to witness the departure. The new Emperor was enthusiastically cheered by the crowd, and he repeatedly bowed his acknowledgments of their greetings. The Emperor looked well except his complexion is somewhat yellow.

King Humbert of Italy traveled from Rome to San Pier d'Arena to meet the Emperor Frederick. King Humbert entered the Emperor's coach and embraced him. The Emperor could not speak because of his sickness, but wrote many thankful notes. Empress Eugene translated signs made by the Emperor and conversed with King Humbert in French. The silent parting between the two rulers was affecting. The accession of Frederick III. to the throne tends to strengthen the hope that peace will be maintained. The soldiers have taken the oath of allegiance to the new Emperor.

Death of Judge Palmer.

Judge E. C. Palmer, one of the best known members of the St. Paul, Minn., bar, died at Jacksonville, Florida, a few days ago.

He was born in Vermont about 1825, and was admitted to the bar of that state. He came to St. Paul, Minn., in 1854, and in 1856 was a lieutenant in the Pioneer guards. He was the first state judge of the district court elected in Minnesota, having been given that position in 1857. In 1866 he prepared the Revised Statutes, which rank among the best. For many years he was attorney for the Sioux City railway, after which he looked after the interests in the First National bank of St. Paul, in the same capacity. He was a large man, well developed physically and a sound legal adviser. He was a quiet man, a close student and an upright judge. He had been south for some time on account of his health.

The St. Paul jobbers union says that proposed legislation in congress will be detrimental to the Northwest, it being regarded as a direct blow to the "Soo" road and the interests of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

At Jeffersonville, Ind., a few days ago, Macey Warner was hanged for the murder of Frank Harris, a fellow convict in the prison at South Jeffersonville. Warner's career was one of crime almost since his infancy. The crime for which he was serving out a sentence of twenty-one years at the time of the last killing was for the murder of Jacob Mandrey at Vincennes in 1886.

The crown prince of Germany becomes Frederick III. by the recent death of Emperor William.

The Supreme court at Des Moines, Iowa, has affirmed the verdict of the lower court in the case of Frank Rainsbarger for murder in the first degree.

While a good deal of attention has been given to opium smuggling via Puget sound and the Canadian Pacific railroad, the fact has been overlooked that for some time past smuggling has been extensively carried on via the Tobacco Plains trail to Montana and by the Sand Point trail to Spokane Falls and points along the Northern Pacific.

Hiram Hizman, of Moorhead, Ky., who gained wide celebrity as the slayer of the desperado, Craig Tolliver, in the fight between the Tolliver faction and the citizens' posse last June, died at his home recently in a fit of delirium tremens.

Injured Trade.

"When shall I call again?" said a man who had brought a bill to Colonel Wimberly.

"Well, you might call next Tuesday."

On the following Tuesday the man promptly presented himself. "Well, colonel," said he, "I have called."

"Yes, so I see."

"Can you do anything for me?"

"No, I am sorry to say."

"When shall I call again?"

"Well, say next Monday."

The man was on hand the following Monday.

"Do anything to-day, colonel?"

"Well, no, not to-day."

"When shall I call again?"

"Oh, any time you feel like it.

"But the question is, when are you going to pay me?"

"Pay you? Why I don't know anything about that."

"I am getting tired of your promises sir."

"Promises! Why, I've made no promises. You asked me when you might call again, and I told you. Noticed that your visits were becoming frequent, but attributed them to your sociability. There, you are frowning. My dear sir, don't you know that men who go about the neighborhood frowning injure trade? They cause business men to feel depressed and consequently lose confidence in each other. Haven't you noticed how much better trade is when everybody is cheerful?"—Arkansaw Traveler.

BLIZZARD OF BLIZZARDS.

New York Carries Off the Pennant for the Worst Blizzard on Record.

The Northwest Discounted by the Atlantic States, Where Distress Held High Carnival.

The Storm Lasted from Saturday, the 10th Inst. Until Wednesday the 14th Inst.

New York City has been buried in snow, the mercury has been down to zero, the wind has been blowing a gale, and a degree of dullness prevails that was never surpassed even in the sparsely settled prairie States of the west. All travel in the city has been suspended; horse cars, steam cars, and even elevated cars stopped running for several days, and even the fire engines could not make their way through the snow drifts that filled the streets. A big conflagration would burn the city down, as engines can not move rapidly. One fire to-day made twenty families homeless. A policeman picked a man out of a snowdrift. He was insane from suffering and begged to be killed. People are sleeping in cots in the down-town hotels. Cabmen are charging $50 for a couple of miles. Tramps have taken refuge in stranded street cars. The saloons are short of supplies, there being no deliveries. The main avenues of traffic are full of abandoned street cars, mail wagons and all kinds of vehicles. The actual snow fall is over three feet. There has been only partial resumption of traffic in the city. Elevated railroad trains are running at intervals, but they are wholly inadequate for the requirements. Most business men who came down were forced to walk. Sleighs and carriages were in great demand. The wind blew furiously and the snow was badly drifted, being piled in many places six and eight feet high. Communication with Washington and all points south of New York was entirely cut off. No surface cars are running and snow is frozen so hard that plows cannot be used. The East river was frozen hard and many Brooklynites walked across to New York side. Few trains, if any, have reached the different termini in New York and Jersey City. Many trains were stalled between stations on the Hudson River and Harlem roads. Officials said that forty trains were snowed in. Not a train reached the depot for one day. Most of the roads report similar condition of affairs. Passengers suffered great discomfort. Ferry boats were only run at long intervals. All eastern wires were down. Communication from Philadelphia by long distance telephone said that the storm there was the greatest in over thirty years. No trains were running. Many were snow bound near the city.

The mercury marked zero and below. The gale swept with fearful velocity. Railroad traffic on Long Island was entirely blockaded. President Austin Corbin was snow-bound at Jamaica. George D. Barrymore, the well known importer and dealer in hops, was found frozen stiff in a snow bank in Smith avenue. Barrymore lived with his wife and family at Fifty-first street and Broadway. He started for his office down town and it is supposed he became exhausted and dropped by the way unnoticed. The body of Annie Halpin Fisher, aged thirty, was found frozen stiff in a hallway in West Thirty-ninth street, where she lived.

Not a surface railroad company made any attempt to run cars. Elevated railway trains ran with irregularity, and with the few sleighs out, were the only means of conveyance. Broadway and other great north and south thoroughfares were well nigh impassable with mountains of snow shoveled from the sidewalks. The majority of the cross streets were quagmires of soft snow, one to three feet deep.

No milk received in New York or the neighboring cities of Brooklyn and Jersey City for thirty-six hours. All provisions were delivered by hand, men floundering painfully through drifts. Coal was being carried in a thousand places by bag, basket and bucketful, and, in the poor quarters on the East side, the price was nearly doubled. A number of restaurants were compelled to close their doors, being unable to get either fuel or provisions. Hotels were compelled to get most of their fresh meats and vegetables carried by hand. Gangs of boys and men have been making their own terms for relieving householders imprisoned behind snow drifts. It was impossible to get a New York paper throughout a large portion of Brooklyn and Jersey City. The public schools were closed. Preparations were being made to mount the fire engines on bobsleds.

Reports from the interior of the Hudson river counties show the country roads terribly blockaded. In some instances drifts were twenty-five feet deep. Stock of every description is suffering.

Telegraphic communication with Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other points South was totally cut off except over precarious lines by way of Pittsburg. The lines to New England points were utterly prostrated. A train with 300 passengers from Jamaica, L. I., after being in snowdrifts thirty-six hours, arrived at Long Island City, and 500 persons walked into Jamaica after passing the night in stalled trains. Drifts in the streets of Jamacia were thirty feet high. Four passenger trains on the Flushing division of the Long Island road were snowbound near Garden City.

The list of casualities caused by the storms, as reported by the police, is already long. That it is not longer is probably due, in a measure, to the instructions given to the police to arrest all persons not able to take care of themselves. The hospitals are full of victims, and hundreds of persons have been more or less frozen while deaths are numerous in localities where the police officers have not penetrated.

THE SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia also suffered severely, but not as much as New York, but the Herculean efforts of railway officials were fruitless in getting the various lines into successful operation. The wind had blown savagely and thousands of laborers who had been digging at the mountains of snow and ice on lines leading into the city have had disheartening tasks. Many cuts would fill almost as fast as the drifts were removed. The loss to the commercial interests of Philadelphia can not be estimated, and the time which will be required to put the railroad and telegraphic traffic in its normal condition is uncertain. The railroad officials made but little effort to operate their roads, and with the exception of a few suburban trains and a train or two from the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, little or nothing was done. On the main line the principal trouble was between Paoli and Parkersburg, between twenty and thirty miles, and the condition of affairs on that piece of road is described as the worst ever known in the history of Eastern railroads. One party of railroad men and passengers had been stuck in a big drift at Dudley, on the Amboy division, in New Jersey. Fearing that they were suffering for want of food, a train dispatcher organized a relief party, taking a four-horse sleigh with provisions. They endeavored to force their way through the country roads. There were about twenty-eight men in the snow-bound party. The Reading and other railroads were in as bad shape as the Pennsylvania.

AT OTHER PLACES.

At Pittsburg there has never been such an absolute dearth of telegraphic communication with the East. Eastward the blizzard rolled down the mountain side and through the Juniata valley, scattering fences, breaking telegraph wires, upsetting small frame buildings and causing great loss in various ways. Trainmen pronounced it the worst storm ever known in these regions. Business on the Pennsylvania railroad between Pittsburg and Philadelphia was completely paralyzed.

Everything was blockaded with snow. All the freight trains were snow-bound and there was little or no prospect of their setting out for twenty-four hours. Never before in the history of the railroads has there been such a blockade.

At Lewes, a dispatch says, one tug boat sunk out of sight; wrecking company steamer sunk near railroad pier; one tug ashore; twenty-three sailing vessels of various kinds ashore. The heaviest loss that ever occurred in that harbor. It is estimated that about twenty-five lives were lost.

A report also says that the iron railroad pier at Lewes parted in the middle during the storm, leaving some people on the outer edge of it whose fate was unknown.

The fierce wind which struck Washington on Saturday lasted three days. The work done one day in the way of repairing the telegraph wires leading to the city and clearing the obstructions from the railroad tracks was to a large extent undone by the wind the next day. Between Philadelphia and Washington linemen removed from the railroad tracks over 700 telegraph poles. The cut-off between Washington and New York seems to be hopeless for the present. The wind blew down all the poles along the Metropolitan branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Telegraph men state that the wreck of the lines was the worst they have ever known.

At the signal office it is said that the present storm is unprecedented since the organization of the service. The temperature was lower than ever before known at this season of the year. All wires between Washington and New York are down, except one to Baltimore. The only other telegraphic communication with the outside world is maintained by means of two wires South and three West.

At Schenectady a train was stalled four miles out. About fifty members and senators were on board. No provisions could be obtained for the snow bound party, for thirty hours. A Rochester millionaire and a Buffalo statesman cooked for hungry passengers until all were provided for. Next day a relief train took the passengers to Schenectady, where five trains were stalled, with no prospects of getting out. A stock train was snowed in near the Rochester train. The stock were all frozen to death.

For the first time in the existence of the telegraph Baltimore was cut off from communication with New York and Washington for over twenty-four hours. Not only were the wires down, but hundreds of telegraph poles along both the Western Union and railroad lines were broken. It was the worst blizzard that has swept that section in twenty years. The tide was lower than ever known before.

At Saratoga, railroad travel was entirely suspended, and not a wheel had moved on any of the roads for twenty-four hours. Four feet four inches of snow has fallen. For sixty hours snow has been falling.

At Albany the storm raged for five days, and only 24 out of 160 members of the legislature were present.

DAKOTA SENDS SYMPATHY.

The following telegram was sent from Bismarck:

Mayor Hewitt, New York: Bismarck stands ready to give substantial aid to the blizzard sufferers of New York. Let us know your needs.

M. H. JEWELL,
Chamber of Commerce.

F. H. Kent, proprietor of the Depot hotel and chairman of the board of trade at Huron, telegraphed a message to Mayor Hewitt of New York city, expressing the sympathy with the blizzard-striken people of the East, and authorizing Mr. Hewitt to draw on Kent for $50 for the sufferers if it is needed.

Sad Chapter of Life.

A woman, residing in Chicago, sent for a detective, and when he came she explained that there lived in Chicago an organized band of male and female thieves, which confined its operations to large hotels. Her husband, she discovered months before, as a member of such a gang, she said, and she then determined to take the first opportunity to notify the police. She uncovered a pile of costly stolen goods in a corner of the room. Frank Emmett, the trusted watchman at the Sherman house, James Baylan and Patrick Needham, two of the porters, were arrested. In the justice court, the woman who gave the information to the police, was asked why she gave her name as Mrs. James Murray, and told the following story of her life, which there is every reason to believe is true: My maiden name was Lizzie Josephine Kerns. My father was John Kerns, who many years before my birth was lord mayor of Dublin. I was born in Dublin, and lived there until I was sent away to go on with my education. Father was wealthy and we were a happy family. There were six sisters of us, and I was the beauty and was spoiled. In the Uruline convent of Thurles I received my instructions in the higher branches, music and painting. Then I was sent to Boulogne, France, where I finished my education. Shortly after my return to Dublin my father died. My mother fell heir to another fortune by the death of a relative in Birmingham, England. Part of the property was at Birmingham. We moved there the next year. I was introduced to James Murray, who was then a wealthy shoe manufacturer in Limerick. We were married in 1868. He took me to his home in Limerick. We were not very happy together. Two years after our marriage we moved to Philadelphia. He is still in that city. We quarreled a great deal about trivial matters. One day, while very angry, I left the house and went to New York. He commenced divorce proceedings on the ground of desertion, and was granted a bill. I was soon out of money. I would not let my people know what had happened. I was forced to go to a cheap hotel. Frank Emmet was a porter in the hotel. I was taken sick with inflammatory rheumatism, and for seven months Emmet sent every week $6 to pay for my board at the hospital. He was the only one who came to see me, and when I recovered my health I commenced living with him. That was four years ago. I got Emmet the place in the Sherman house. He has been night watchman there for two years. I always believed him to be strictly honest. We would have married but that, as a Catholic, I am the wife of James Murphy, the millionaire, to this day, in spite of the decree.

A Long Chase.

Two years ago Medad V. Miller, alias M. M. Vinton, was a farmer in Huron, Dak. He was supposed to be wealthy, and had a good farm. In view of these facts he had no difficulty in borrowing money. At the Union bank in his town he obtained $1,500 on a chattel mortgage on cattle he said he owned, and at another bank he got $1,200 by a similar transaction. Then he left for California, followed by J. W. Campbell, one of the officers of the Union bank. Miller learned that Campbell was on his track and fled to Australia. The bank tracked his movements through Australia, the Mediterranean countries, the Holy land and France, until he reached England, where they lost sight of him. A few weeks ago the bank received an anonymous letter from Detroit, Mich., saying that the man they wanted was there. Then detectives arrested Vinton and took him to the central station, where he was confronted by the Dakota bank officer, who immediately recognized him. Miller says he is tired of wandering about, and he made no attempt to deny his identity. He says he is perfectly willing to go back to Dakota. He is thirty-nine years old, an accomplished linguist, and otherwise a finely educated man. He says he got money enough to see the world, and is now ready to stand his chances of being convicted on the charge of swindling.

Indian Troubles Ahead.

Trouble is feared among the Indians of Northwest British America. The Saskatchewan Herald, published at Battleford, says editorially: It will be remembered by those who had to do with Indian matters after the late rebellion that the Indians attributed their failure to the fact that they had deferred action until too late in the season. They had miscalculated the power of the government to move troops at that season of the year, but said the next time they would rise earlier, and get in all their work before it would be possible to bring any force to oppose them. From information conveyed by some of the Indians to friends whom they wish to warn against danger ahead it appears to be their intention to be governed by the experience of the past to the extent that they will begin operations at an earlier date than they did the last time, and if this plan remains unchanged the time for action is close at hand. The danger of trouble in the near future is foreshowed in so many ways and vouched for by so many people that it would be criminal to neglect taking proper precaution to avert trouble, if possible, or if it does come, to stamp it out with promptitude and thyroughness that will effectually prevent a repetition of the offense.

The two members of the Brown family at Mason City, Iowa, who died of poison have been buried without an autopsy, but their remains will be exhumed, a coroner's jury impaneled, and some of the mystery connected with the deaths cleared away. The family ate some molasses candy during the meal, and the poison might have been in the extract used as flavoring. Some think that trichinæ in the pork was the cause, while others suspect foul play.

The Wisconsin Central passenger train west overtook and killed a deer west of Abbottsford. The deer would not leave the track and fell exhausted after a long chase.

The Indian appropriation bill, among other items contains one to appropriate $150,000 to provide for the education of 150 boys and girls at St. John's university at College Grove, Minn., and St. Benedict's academy at St. Joseph, Minn. From a hundred to a hundred and fifty boys and girls have been educated at these schools yearly, but the Indian commissioner has been steadily decreasing the price allowed for them until it now reaches $108 a year. The Minnesota schools began to feel that they were being discriminated against, inasmuch as pupils educated at Eastern colleges and Indian schools were allowed $150 to $175 each per year. This appropriation will allow each boy and girl educated at the school's $150 a year for their support.

W. E. Purcell, named for United States attorney of Dakota is one of the best known attorneys in that territory. He located at Wahpeton, Dakota, ten years ago, and formed a law partnership with J. M. Pyatt, being at that time twenty years old. He was a delegate to the one-state convention last fall, and was appointed a member of the committee of fifteen to go to Washington to further that cause. He is a member of the North Dakota Territoral Board of agriculture. He was county attorney of Richland county about four years ago.

Sir Charles Tupper, minister of finance, will retire from the dominion cabinet at the end of the present session to accept the position of high commission of Canada at London.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

William Ehrler, the butcher, who was injured in St. Paul, recently, died at Winona of blood poisoning.

The county commissioners of Stearns county passed resolutions of regret at the death of Sheriff Mickley.

The Cannon Valley branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, which has been blockaded with snow is now open and trains are running regularly again.

John P. Hammond of St. Cloud has been appointed Sheriff of Stearns county.

George Blanchard and Thomas L. Sullivan were committed to the next term of the district court at Hastings by Justice O'Brien, for aiding a prisoner (Albert Blanchard, charged with assaulting his wife) to escape.

At a meeting of the city council of Lake City an ordinance was adopted which converts the fire department from a volunteer to a paid one, and puts it altogether under the control of the council. Whenever called out, each member is to be paid 50 cents for the first and 30 cents for every subsequent hour of actual service. The department will be limited to forty-five members, besides the chief and his assistants. Each company will select its officers, subject to the approval of the council.

The Rochester personal property tax that has just been paid was based on an assessment of twenty-four mills and was the heaviest tax ever imposed on city property since war times. The public improvements for which the present administration is responsible accounts for the heavy tax, which has caused some vigorous kicking. Ald. Mayo assured the council that the tax for the coming year would be lighter than the present levy.

The anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmett was celebrated at Faribault on the 5th inst. The entertainment was gotten up by the Celtic club.

Mrs. D. Underwood, one of the early settlers of Dakota county, died at Farmington recently.

Miss Mary S. Highbee, the wife of one of the pioneers, of Olmstead County, died very suddenly at Rochester recently from heart disease.

Rev. Thomas Slave died, aged eighty-three years, at Lewiston, recently.

Mrs. Ole Carlsen died at her home in Lake City, aged seventy-four years.

The ex-soldiers of Scandinavian nationality now residing in Minneapolis held a reunion at Dania hall recently, about one hundred ladies and gentlemen being present. The programme opened with a banquet and music, followed by addresses from Mayor Ames, Col. Hans Mattson, Capt. P. P. Swenson and Ex-Sheriff George H. Johnson, in which full credit was given to the Scandinavian volunteers' for the faithful and heroic sevice rendered to this country during the rebellion.

The funeral of Thos. D. Skiles occurred at Minneapolis a few days ago. There was no attempt at ostentatious display, either in the service or surroundings. Upon the coffin were some tasteful bouquets of lilies and white roses—the offerings of the immediate friends, at the head was a large pillow of roses, in the center of which was interwoven the one eloquent word "Papa.".

The mason contractors of Minneapolis have concluded that they want their class of work directly from the owners or architects, and through their association have addressed a letter to the architects of the city requesting this privilege. It is signed by twenty-three firms.

Charles Dickens, son of the great novelist, whose success as a reader from his father's works has been so marked in the Eastern states for the past four months, will be in Minneapolis April 12. The reading will probably be given in Armory hall.

The Mankota city counsel has given to the Southern Minnesota Live stock and Fair association the privilege of holding its annual fair at "Sibley Mound," the property on which they have heretofore held fairs, but which was purchased by the city last summer for park purposes. The association is to keep grounds and buildings in repair, and the public to have access to any part of the grounds (outside of fairs) except the track.

At the charter election at North Branch Joel J. Weide was elected president of the council; John Elenzree councilman; W. B. Abel, recorder; John Hurley, treasurer, and E. C. Ingalls, village justice.

The labor and the railroad organizations of Brainerd had a larger influence in the result of the recent charter election than was before apparent. The Knights of Labor and the Brotherhood of both engineers and firemen without doubt turned the scale for Hemstead for mayor, while the Knights elected more than half of the aldermen who succeeded.

The case of Nicholas Riplinger vs. the St. Croix Lumber company was tried before Judge Crosby and a jury at Hastings, resulting in a verdict of $378.27 for the plaintiff.

D. S. Hayward's barn was burned at St. Cloud, recently. Cause unknown. Loss $1,500; insurance $1,100.

H. S. French and B. F. Woodman are planning to start a creamery at Northfield this spring. A large number of Northfield dairymen have pledged their support.

At a special school meeting at Chatfield it was voted to build a new school house, to cost not to exceed $15,000. The building will be commenced in the spring.

Charles Betcher has been elected Captain of Company "G," Minnesota National Guard.

Henry Bailey, charged with hiring a team from Walker & Foley of Lake City, and of trying to sell the same and abandoning it at Wabasha last August, was arraigned before Justice McBride recently, waived examination and was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury at its next session.

The Brainerd city council decides in favor of the officers first reported elected at the late city election. This shuts out the women candidates for the school board.

For a second time the Workingmen of St Paul have refused to recognize the Socialistic labor unions.

A successful State teachers institute was held at Waseca recently.

Mrs. Garfield has returned from Europe.

If Mrs. Folsom marries Secretary Bayard she will be allowed to stand next her daughter at the White House reception.

Minnie Hauk has recovered from the effects of the accident which recently befell her, and has resumed work on the stage.

Prof. Simon Newcomb's daughter enjoys the distinction of having been the only female student of Johns Hopkins university.

Senator Palmer of Michigan has the reputation of being the finest linguist in the upper house of congress.

The funeral of Louis E. Fisher, the veteran journalist, occurred on the 8th inst., attended by many of the prominent people of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and the State.

The man arrested at Victoria, Mon., on suspicion of being Tascott, the murderer, proved not to be the man wanted.

Baby king Alphononso XIII. is suffering from epilepsy, an hereditary disease in his mother's family, the Hapsburgs.

It is stated at the treasury department in Washington, that owing to the heavy receipts during the past few months the surplus at the end of June, 1888, will probably reach $155,000,000.

Mrs. C. H. Moore of Philadelphia wears the most costly diamonds of all the society women of the Quaker City. Her jewels are said to be worth $60,000.

Some are of the opinion that Randall's tariff bill will be withheld until the Mills bill shall come up regularly for discussion in the house, when it will be submitted as a substitute.

Under cross-examination before the house printing committee, Mr. Benedict acknowledged that he had authorized the use of his name for reference only in a circular addressed to postmasters seeking to learn the political status of persons in their districts.

Horace W. Rounds, son of the late ex-public printer, is confined at the detention hospital for the insane in Chicago. His nerves are sadly shattered by worry over business affairs and sickness has temporarily unsettled his reason.

Edward Brown, brother of John Brown of Harper's Ferry, is still living at Columbus, Ohio. He much resembles his dead brother, and has the same earnest and at times almost fierce way of speaking.

Officers arrested recently near Ravenna, Texas, Joseph L. Barrett, one of the wealthiest and best known farmers in the county, together with six of his grown sons, all charged with a murder committed in 1886. The murder was that of old man Morgan, a hermit, who was killed for his money—about $1,300.

The investigation of the senate committee in the complaints of the Wisconsin Chippewas who have been down here trying to secure justice from the Indian bureau, has begun.

R. F. Heling, a blacksmith living at Hankinson, Dakota, was killed at Ledgerwood, a small station on the Manitoba between Aberdeen and Breckenridge. He was run over by a passenger train. He leaves a wife and young child.

A fusion ticket against the Knights of Labor is talked of at Dubuque, Iowa.

The local committees having in charge the preparation for the national democratic convention at St. Louis, decided upon the north hall of the exposition building as the place to hold the convention.

CHARLIE'S EPISODE.

"Aunt Betsy, do you think me a humbug?"

I looked at the speaker and considered. He threw himself upon the sofa and fixed his blue eyes expectantly upon my face. I deliberated a moment and then answered slowly:

"A humbug, Charlie, is one who pretends to be what he is not. I am not skilled in entomology, but should feel quite safe in declaring that you do not belong to that species of insects."

"No joking, auntie, I want an honest opinion. Am I not a humbug if I am one thing to-day, another thing to-morrow, and still another thing next week, even if I am sincere in such variety?"

"I don't quite understand the drift of what you say," said I. "Please explain."

"Well, you know Grace Fielding," said he coloring slightly.

"Oh, yes! I know Grace Fielding very well," said I. "Go on. What about her?"

"Pshaw! Aunt Betsey," said he impatiently. "You ought to know what I want to say. It seems as if everybody must know. Why I have thought for more than two years that I was in love with her."

"You thought so," said I. "Don't you think so now?"

"No; and that is why I am disgusted with myself. Six weeks ago I was ready to punch the head of any fellow that looked at her. I wouldn't dare tell you what a fool I made of myself over her picture and a lock of her hair. I have installed her mistress of some of the finet air-castles ever built by mortal man. And now, after all this nonsense, she is no more to me than Susie Allen, or Mary Snow, or a dozen other girls I could mention."

"No more than Dolly Stevens, I suppose," said I quietly.

"Aunt Betsy, where did you get the key to my miserable inconstancy?" said he with almost a groan.

"Then I am not mistaken?" said I.

He buried his face in his hands and did not speak for several moments. Then he raised his head.

"I want to do what is right," said he, "and I want you to advise me. Will it be right for me to go on pretending to care for Grace when I do not? I know I cannot do it. But then, after two years' devotion to her, it doesn't seem just the thing to drop her and devote myself to somebody else—does it?" And he looked at me in a hopeless kind of way that made my heart ache for him.

"Dear Charlie," said I, "would it be any consolation to you to know that Grace has also outgrown her childish preference for you? She told me so when she was here yesterday. Now, as you are both so young, and there is no engagement between you—"

"Then we are a pair of humbugs," said he, interrupting me. "Well, it is a relief to know she don't care for me, but I am almost as sorry to lose confidence in her as to lose it in myself. Of course, any feeling so fleeting could not be real."

"Do you think so?"

"How could I think otherwise?"

"Did you have the toothache badly last Friday night?"

"You bet I did! Dr. Forceps made quick work of it though, Saturday morning."

"Are you quite sure it ached?"

"Sure? I was nearly insane with it for twenty-four hours."

"Twenty-four hours is a short time. Any pain so fleeting as that could hardly be real, it seems to me."

Charlie gave me a comical look.

"It is too bad," said he, "to turn my argument against me in that way, but I don't think your illustration holds good. Physical pain is not a criterion by which to judge emotion."

"Yet, after all," said I, "there is a great similarity between our emotions and physical pain. We know they act and react upon each other through the nerves; but what I want to make you see is that an emotion, as well as a pain, may be real, acute, sincere, and at the same time of short duration. You say you thought you were in love with Grace Fielding; now you think you are in love with Dolly Stevens, and it may be you will—"

"Be in love with some one else next year," interrupted he. "The suggestion is not flattering to my constancy, but I must surely acknowledge its justice."

"Now, my dear boy, do not be too severe in your self-condemnation. Young people fall in love, as young birds try their wings. They usually make several attempts before they are fairly launched in either case. In the birds it is the failure of undeveloped pinions. In the young of the human species it is the failure of undeveloped emotion. Take this as a lesson, Charlie, and be thankful it has not proved so bitter a one to you as it has to many."

"Thank you, auntie, for trying to make me think better of myself than I thought I ever should. And now that I have got out of that scrape, I will go to my room to study the tactics necessary to get me into a similar one."

"Don't be hasty, Charlie. Perhaps—"

" 'Faint heart never won fair lady,' Aunt Betsy. Good-night." And the bright young face of my favorite nephew disappeared.

I could hear him upstairs, whistling softly, and knew that he was building new and beautiful air castles for another queen than Grace Fielding.

Charlie Dayton was only 19 years old when this conversation took place. As a young child, he had been as mischievous, wheedlesome, winsome little rougue as could be found in the country. People understood his pranks, forgave them quickly and petted him. As he grew up he developed an imperious nature, was impatient of arbitrary restrictions, and made some enemies by expressing his opinions more freely than, perhaps, he should have done. But his imperiousness gave way to affection, and public opinion was never shocked by any breach of decorum on his part.

Nature was in one of her most generous moods when she endowed him, for she had given him a variety of talents, and pleasing manners; consequently he became a kind of leader among his young companions, and a favorite with ladies generally. He had seemed much attached to Grace Fielding for two years, and people had begun to look upon the affair as likely to end in marriage. Indeed, Madame Rumor went so far as to report an engagement between them; but the good old dame was mistaken, as she often is. I do not think that Grace ever had any serious attachment for Charlie. She liked him a little better than she did any of the other boys she knew—his devotion was agreeable to her—it was convenient to have an escort always at hand—and so she quietly accepted his attentions; thoughtlessly at first, but for the past six months she had suffered agonies of self-reproach, because she had not courage enough to let him know the truth.

And it was not altogether that she did not love Charlie, but that she did love Will Brooks, a new-comer in town. It was one of your "first-sight" cases, but Grace feared Charlie's hot temper, so poor Will got small encouragement and went about town in a moody, dispirited sort of way, quite heart breaking to the little lady who knew what it meant, but mystifying to outsiders, who could not fathom his secret.

It was the mission of Dolly Stevens to smooth out the tangled skein for Grace and Will. She was a bright little brunette, not in the least like the quiet, submissive Grace—a saucy, piquant, impulsive creature, but as warm hearted and affectionate as such natures usually are. A train of admirers always followed in her wake and she had received so much adulation that she had become just a little vain. But vanity was certainly excusable in her, if in any one, for she was the acknowledged belle of the place.

Now, I knew Dolly was a wee bit of a flirt—it was quite in keeping with her general character to be so—and I felt very anxious for my boy. The machinery of his inner nature was delicate, and I feared it might not be so perfectly adjusted as to stand a severe shock. I slept but little that night, and dreamed that a huge lion, with a face like Dolly Stevens', was just about to devour Charlie. My struggles to save him awoke me, but such a dream could leave no pleasant impression.

The weeks went by, and Charlie was quite assiduous in his attentions to Dollie, and for awhile he had the field all to himself. Boating, walking and driving took so much time that I am afraid the youth sometimes neglected his business a little. And so the summer passed away. In October Arthur Wilson, Charlie's pet aversion, came home from the West. They had been rivals from boyhood up. Soon after Arthur's return it was announced that a grand ball was to be held in the largest hall in the village. There was quite an excitement of preparation among the young people. The day after the posters were up Charlie came home earlier than usual and flung himself upon the sofa without speaking.

"Are you ill, Charlie?" asked I.

"No, not much."

"Can't I do something for you?" said I, really alarmed, he acted so strangely.

"I never want anything done for me again," said he, in a strange, choking tone of voice.

"I saw he was very pale, and I went to him and placed my hand upon his head. He bit his lip to keep back the tears that started to his eyes.

"Is it so very bad, Charlie?" said I, hardly knowing what to say.

"I may as well tell you, auntie. I went over to see Dolly this afternoon, to invite her to the ball, and she told me she was going with Arthur. He has been hanging around her ever since his return, but I never thought she would notice him. I thought she cared something for me, but I was mistaken. I wish I had never seen her."

"Don't feel so hurt about it, Charlie," said I. "It may not be half as bad as you imagine, after all."

"If she hadn't given Arthur some encouragement, he wouldn't have asked her to this ball; that is enough for me to know. I shall never trouble her again."

"Dear Charlie, I don't know what to say to you, except to beg you not to do anything very rash or foolish."

"Never fear for me, auntie! No one but you will know how I feel. I am glad mother is away, so she will not be troubled for my sake. Cousin Katie will go to the ball with me, and I shall be one of the gayest there. I can overcome this, and I will. You will help me all you can, won't you, Aunt Betsy, and let me come to you for sympathy when I want to give way to my feelings?"

He put his hand in mine in that trusting, childlike way, so irresistible in the boy who stands on the verge of manhood, and looked into my eyes for an answer. I was too deeply touched for words but the kiss I gave him seemed to assure him.

"It's all right now," he said. "If Dolly feels that she cannot be happy with me, I will not stand in the way of her being happy with another, even if it is Arthur Wilson; but that's the worst of it all—to think that she should go with him!" and his blue eyes grew almost black at the thought. Then, seeing I looked anxious, he added, "Never fear, auntie! I'll control myself, I can promise you that."

He went out, and as I looked after his retreating form, I wondered how Dolly could possibly have preferred Arthur to my boy.

It was a nine day's wonder to all the gossips in town when it was known that Dolly was going with Arthur to the ball, and much impertinent curiosity had to be baffled by a dexterous mental sleight-of-hand. The announcement of Grace's engagement to Will turned the attention of the public mind from Charlie's affairs, and he was left in peace for the time.

A great change was noticeable in Dolly. She seemed as bright and cheerful as ever, but excluded herself from society in a great measure and devoted herself to study—a freak which astonished her good mother not a little. I met her one day at a neighbor's, and we came out together. She had to pass my house on her way home, so I asked her to come in and sit awhile with me. She knew that I was alone at that hour and accepted my invitation. We talked awhile of her studies, and then the conversation drifted into the general gossip of the place.

"I suppose the chief interest of Mrs. Grundy just now centers in Grace Fielding's engagement, does it not?" said I.

"Yes. Isn't it strange?" was the reply.

"Do you mean that her engagement is a strange one? I do not consider it so."

"It seems so to me, it was so soon after her other engagement was broken."

"Her other engagement! I don't know what you mean."

"Why, her engagement to—to—Charlie," stammered Dolly, coloring deeply.

"Do you mean Charlie Dayton?" said I.

"Yes; I understand that Grace and—and Mr. Dayton were engaged at one time, but he got tired of her and broke it off."

"Now, Dolly Stevens," said I wheeling my chair directly in front of her, "I want you to tell me where you got all this trash—for there isn't a word of truth in the whole story, not one single word. There was a time when he and Grace were fond of each other, but it never went beyond a boy and girl liking, and they both grew out of it at about the same time—Grace, because she found Will Brooks more to her liking, and Charlie—well, there is a certain young lady in this town whom he just adores, but she gave him the slip not long ago in the most significant manner, so now he wears the willow as bravely as possible, poor boy! while some miserable tattler is circulating falsehoods about him. Who is it, Dolly?"

Poor Dolly changed color several times while I was speaking, and by the time I was through she had buried her face in the sofa pillow, and was sobbing hysterically. I waited until she had recovered her composure, and then repeated the question.

"Who is it Dolly?"

"I heard rumors to that effect from several persons, but paid no attention to them, until just before the ball, Arthur Wilson told me that he knew it to be a fact. He said Grace felt badly about it, and only engaged herself to Will to conceal the real state of her feelings. So then I thought that—that—"

"You thought he wasn't a nice person to go with if he treated Grace like that. Well, I suppose you never flirted a bit, did you?"

"Please don't! When I thought how dreadful it was in Charlie, I seemed to see myself, as in a mirror. I only went with Mr. Wilson once and have not flirted a bit since. Haven't I been good?"

"Very good indeed; and I hope—why here is Charlie, now!" It was too late for Dolly to get away, for he was in the room almost as soon as I saw him coming.

"Aunt Betsy, I came in the biggest hurry to get—Oh, excuse me! I didn't know—" and he turned to leave the room.

"No, there are several things you didn't know," said I, intercepting him "and you had better stay and learn some of them. Don't you think so Miss Dolly?"

Charlie looked from me to Dolly's tear-stained face and decided to stay. It was necessary that I should go into the kitchen to look after the preparations for tea, just then, so I have no idea what they talked about, but it was so interesting that Dolly was still there when tea was ready, and she needed but little urging to stay; and after tea Charlie found that he had an errand down her way, and they went off together.

It must have been a matter of importance, for he never returned home until nearly 12 o'clock, and then he came in whistling and singing, quite oblivious of the fact that people were in bed asleep.

Well, I forgave him. I enjoyed his happiness so much that I could have forgiven him if he had rung all the bells in town, or sung "Hold the Fort" under my window. I think, on the whole, he behaved with great decorum, for he only went up stairs three stairs at a time, and did not turn a somersault over the banisters, as I expected he would.

I don't know as I have much more to tell. I never saw two persons so well adapted to one another as they seem to be. They are still young, and life is all before them. May the future be as bright as the present promises. It is all their best friends could desire.

What Divers See.

"The most unpleasant thing a diver can meet is the dead body of a human being," said a member of the craft to a member of the New York Sun correspondent. "It is a popular delusion that all drowned men come to the surface after several days. Probably they would, if they were left alone and were not attacked by wharf rats, eels and fishes. But in the Hudson they are always attacked in this way within an hour or two after they are submerged. Once attacked that ends it. The breaking of the skin diffuses something, it may be a scent, and then everything travels for that body to get a square meal. Long before decomposition it is so cut and riddled that what gases are formed have a chance to accumulate and inflate the walls of the abdomen. We divers never touch bodies in this state, because it brings the worst luck possible. The only exception to the rule I know was the body of a man who had committed suicide. He had tied around his neck a bag of some heavy stuff—shot or lead pipe it may have been—and had jumped in from a ferry-boat or a pierhead near to shore. When I came across it, it was dilated with its own gases, and seemed, in the half light under the water, to be a stout man trying to swim to the surface, but anchored down by a heavy weight. There was so much travel that it had kept the fishes away. A single cut of my knife severed the cord, and the body rose to the surface, where it was found and afterward identified as that of a German cobbler, who had been drinking to excess. Other somber objects beneath the water are the remains of wrecks and wornout boats. Most are grey and black in color, naturally. They become covered with greenish scum and slime and with the dark ooze of the river. They are of no value, and so we never bother ourselves about them.

"There is very little romance or beauty about a diver's life. The white sand beaches and coral floors, the brilliant colored fishes and the exquisite forests of the sea, that the reading public never weary of in Jules Verne and other lying writers, do not exist. It is cold, dark, filthy and dead. The first time you go down there is a novelty and excitement about it which are very pleasant. When these wear off you feel like the grave diggers who every morning go to work in the great cemeteries. You must be quick, alert and sober. You must keep your eyes and ears always open, and be ready for anything. If you don't, you'll probably feed the fishes."

Not Pets for the Parlor.

Cassell's Family Magazine for March.

It was my good fortune to see more of tame tigers in India than falls to the lot of most persons. There are many men who have shot tigers, but my opportunities for taking care of them and observing them in a state of captivity were almost exceptional. My friend, the Rajah of Burdwan, had a very good menagerie in the gardens of one of his summer palaces and we used frequently to meet there and go around and inspect the animals. The Rajah had little difficulty in procuring tigers, leopards and bears, which are to be found in many parts of his extensive estates. But the best of his tigers were two which had been procured from the Province of Oude.

One of these were called Vizeer, and the other had received the name of Bheem, because the natives said he was Hindoo and would not eat beef. So Bheem lived chiefly on goats' flesh, while Vizeer had no scruples as to what he would not eat. The real difference between them was this. Vizeer was caught when he was full-grown and had for a long time been obliged to hunt for and kill whatever he wanted to eat. Bheem was captured when very young, and had been brought up by hand on a milk and rice diet, which had been changed to cooked goats' flesh when he grew up. Bheem had never tasted blood or taken life. He was accustomed to be petted and patted by the keepers, and was, in fact, a beautiful big cat.

Vizeer was a very different character. He was a very large and handsome animal. It was the custom to give him occasionally a pig or a goat to kill, as it is almost essential to the health of a tiger, which has fed on wild animals of his own killing, that he should sometimes taste fresh blood, and eat some of the flesh with the hair on it. Vizeer used to be shut up in the inner compartment of his den, whilst the pig was let down through a grating in the roof into the outer compartment. Before the pig had time to understand the situation, the door of the inner den opened, and Vizeer sprang out. With his fore-paws he seized the pig, and the next moment the huge jaws closed over its neck, so that death was instantaneous. Vizeer never relaxed his hold until he had drained the blood from his victim's body. He would sometimes at once proceed to eat a hind leg, carving the ham with his sharp teeth and bristly tongue as neatly as a cook could have cut it with a knife. Vizeer would then compose himself to sleep, and in the course of the following night he would gradually consume the rest of the carcass; after which he would not care to be fed again for two or three days.

Nearly Perpetual Night.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

"I have just got down from Sitka, Alaska," said John Williamson at the American exchange recently. "It is a weird, wild place up there. It is not so awfully cold, but it is pretty nearly all the time night there. You can't see the sun till 11 o'clock in the day, and it goes down again behind the mountains almost immediately. There is just a narrow strip of day in a great big ocean of night. Lamps have to be kept burning most all the time, and men can't accomplish anything much trying to work. It is rather worse seventy-five miles farther north, Killisnoo, where I was for a little while. Snow was about eight inches deep, and the lowest I saw the thermometer was five deg. below zero. There are only about three hundred people at Sitka, and not over six hundred or seven hundred at Juneau. It is the same way at Fort Wrangle. The population has shriveled up a great deal. Many people have come away. They hate to spend the winter there, it is so fearfully long and dark. A lot more people would like to get away, but they have not got the money to come on."

The Funereal Month of March.

An observant metropolitan barber says that he can tell one's physical condition by the state of the hair! The Bible tells us that with his hair gone Samson lost his strength. The Romans considered baldness a serious affliction and Julius Cæsar was never quite satisfied with himself because his poll was bare.

The face, however, is the open book and one can readily trace in its various expressions, lines, changes and complexion the state of the system.

The eye that is unusually bright and yet has a pallid brightness, the face upon whose cheeks nature paints a rose of singular beauty and flush, more marked in contrast with the alabaster appearance of the forehead and nose and lower part of the face, is one of those whom the skilled physician will tell you will some day dread the funeral month of March, because it is then that consumption reaps its richest harvest. Consumption they tell us is caused by this that and the other thing, by microbes in the air, by micro-organisms in the blood, by deficient nutrition, by a thousand and one other things, but whatever the cause, decay begins with a cough and the remedy that will effectually stop the cause of that cough cures the disease of the lungs.

That is all there is of it.

The cough is an evidence of a wasting. To stop it effectually, a remedy must be used that will search out the cause, remove that and then heal the lung and do away with the cough. This is the power, special to itself, possessed alone by Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy. This is no new-fangled notion of narcotics and poisons, but an old-fashioned preparation of balsams, roots and herbs, such as was used by our ancestors many years ago, the formula of which has been secured exclusively by the present manufacturers at great trouble and expense. It is not a mere cold dryer. It is a system-searcher and upbuilder and a consumption expellant. Where others fail, it wins, because it gets at the constitutional cause and removes it from the system.

J. W. Hensaw of Greensboro, Pa., on Jan. 15, 1888, reported that "he had derived more real benefit for the length of time, from Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy than he had for years from the best state physicians."

If you have a cough, night sweats, "positive assurance in your own mind that you, oh—you, have no consumption," and yet lose flesh, appetite, courage, as your lungs waste away, you may know that soon the funereal month of March will claim you, unless promptly and faithfully you use the article named. If other remedies have failed try this one thoroughly. If others are offered, insist the more on trying this unequaled preparation.

Some persons are prone to consumption and they should never allow the disease to become seated.

Her Own Way.

"A pusson sometimes gits more ob dere own way dan agrees wid dere own healt," philosophically remarked an old colored woman to her mistress. "I mind onct dat I wanted ter visit my sistah, 'n'nuffin mus' do but dat I mus' go in Moses's ox-kyart. Moses was a-goin' down dere faw to do some haulin', 'n' I tole him to take me 'long.

"He says to me, 'Polly dem oxen is mighty fresky, an' yer bes' not go wid all dem pickaninnies', but I paid no 'tention ter 'im.

"I tuck six or seben ob de smalles' chillen, and climbed into dat ox-kyart.

"Well, fus' ting I knowed dem oxens 'gan ter trot, and I yelled ter Moses ter know what was de matter.

" 'Dey is makin' for de water!' says 'e.

" 'Stop 'em, den, for massy's sake!' says I.

" 'I can't,' says 'e.

"Wid dat I jumped outen dat kyart Jeabin' all dem pickaninnies in dar. Den I war in distress sho' 'nough, 'n' I yelled, 'O dem axens! O my chillens!' And all de time dem beasts kep' a-lopin' for de branch, 'n' Moses was runnin' 'n' yellin' 'gee' 'n' 'haw' 'n' raisin' a pow'ful dus', but couldn't stop 'em.

"Putty soon I saw young Mars Robert comin' down de road, 'n' I says, 'Mars Robert, for goodness' sake keep dem oxens from de drink!' 'n' he jis say, 'whoa dar now!' 'n' dey stop stock still.

"I got out dem chillen, 'n' I haint been so sot in my way eber sence!"

Doing Up a Man.

Detroit Free Press.

A well-dressed, well-satisfied man stood leaning against a lamp-post at the corner of Woodward avenue and Congress street recently to enjoy the sunshine and the panorama of travel, when a man who had been observing him from a doorway for some time walked up to him held out his hand and said:

"Hello! Dick, you here?"

"You are mistaken, sir," coodly replied the other.

"What! Are you not Dick Richards?"

"No, sir."

"Come now, Dick, no playing off. That was a bad affair of yours in Mobile, but I'm glad to see that you got away. I shan't blow on you."

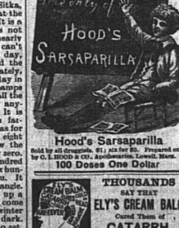
"Sir! You are mistaken in your man!" exclaimed the other. "My name is not Dick Richards, and I was never in Mobile in my life."

"Good!" whispered the other. "Don't give yourself away, but look out for the peelers. Any of 'em can pick up on the description. Mum is the word. Ta-ta."

And he went back to his doorway, while the other man got red and white by turns and finally moved off down the street. He had no sooner left the post than the other took his place, and as he rubbed his hands together he chuckled:

"He was too well dressed and taking too much comfort, and I had to do it."

A sensational suicide occurred in Chicago. Miss Josie McCullen had agreed with William S. Hartnell, who shot himself the day before, to follow his example, and fulfilled her promise.



Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

100 Doses One Dollar

This is not a catch line only, but is original and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is the very best spring medicine and blood purifier. Now, reader, prove it. Take a bottle home and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. Thus the evidence of the peculiar strength and economy of Hood's Sarsaparilla is conclusive and unanswerable.

"Feeling languid and dizzy, having no appetite and no ambition to work, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, with the best results. As a health invigorator and for general debility I think it superior to anything else." A. A. Riker, Utica, N. Y.

"My wife and myself were both generally run down. Hood's Sarsaparilla brought us out of that tired feeling, and made us feel like young people again. It has done more for us than all other medicines together." Richard Hawkhurst, Amityville, Long Island, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

THOUSANDS SAY THAT ELY'S CREAM BALM Cured Them of CATARRH.

Apply Balm into each nostril. Ely Bros., 235 Greenwich, N. Y.

IT WILL PLEASE

Your boy or girl and your neighbor's boy or girl to receive a paper "all their own." Try sending them THE YOUNG IDEA, The Best Low-Priced Juvenile Magazine Published. 12 pages—48 columns—Monthly—Illustrated Only 30 cts. per Year. A sample copy for examination FREE. Address THE YOUNG IDEA, GRANT C. WHITNEY, Pub., Belvidere, Ill.

How General Sickles Cured a Condor.

The condor, or South American vulture, is the largest of known living birds, and so fierce and powerful that in its native freedom no creature can meet it in successful combat. General Daniel Sickles, while on a diplomatic mission to Bogota, saved the life of one of these great birds (then in captivity), and received it from its keeper as a present; but it proved too much of "an elephant on his hands." The general thus tells the story of his volunteer surgery:

The man who owned this bird had captured it when very young. It was fastened by a chain around one leg to a stake driven into the ground. The sight of the bird made a great impression on me.

It was about seven feet in length, and the distance between the tips of its wings when outspread was about sixteen feet. It stood nearly three feet high. Its talons were as long as my fingers. Its eyes were as large as pigeons' eggs, and blazed with a light which no captivity could subdue.

I saved that condor's life. One of its legs had been attacked by a little insect peculiar to South America, which has a habit of worming its way into human and animal flesh, multiplying with such frightful rapidity that the victim dies in a few days in excruciating agony. I have seen natives lying beside South American roads, their bodies swollen as large as a barrel from the inflammation produced by the ravages of this insect. One of the condor's legs had been badly lacerated by the inroads of this insect. I told the owner of the bird that I could effect a cure, but he laughed at me.

Said he, "You do not dare go near him. He has killed three dogs. I have seen him take a dog by the scruff of the neck with his beak, and then tear a pound of meat from his ribs."

I told his owner that I would take the risk. I went into the forest and cut a strong, withy sapling. From this sapling I made a yoke, such as is used to put over the necks of geese to keep them from getting through fences. This yoke I succeeded in putting over the condor's neck. The condor was thus unable to use his formidable beak, although he tried hard to do so. Two men held his sound leg, while I doctored the diseased one.

The treatment I adopted was to bandage the condor's leg in cotton soaked in oil. Three days later I paid another visit to my patient. This time I cauterized the wounds, and the result was that the leg became completely cured.

The owner of the bird had doubted my surgical skill, and had said that if I cured the bird, I could have him. I began to make preparations to have the condor transported to Central Park. I found, however, that the expense would be enormous, involving relays of some thirty natives to carry the condor to the coast, besides his care on shipboard; and so Central Park lost probably one of the finest specimens of the great South American condor which has ever been taken alive.—New York Sun.

Open or Shut.

Riding on a railway train, a gentleman sitting next an open window was tapped on the shoulder sharply by a woman behind him, who said, "I wish you'd shut that window right off, mister, I'm freezing."

"Freezing!" exclaimed another woman, who occupied the same seat with the gentleman; you ain't doing anything of the sort. I'm just suffocating with the heat."

"I'm freezin' I tell you!"

"And I tell you I'm suffocating!"

"I'll tell you what to do," said an elderly man in the front seat, turning around impatiently; "shut the window by all means, until this one is suffocated, and then open it until the other freezes to death!"

This was decidedly a rude remark, but it emphasized the need of courtesy if one wishes to travel pleasantly on railroad trains.—Youth's Companion.

Persons prematurely gray can have their hair restored to its youthful beauty, by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best article in the market.

An exchange contains the following information regarding the value of rare American coins: The half-dolla of 1852, representing Liberty seated, is in circulation. It is worth $1.75. The quarter of 1853, with rays, is also occasionally met. It brings $2. Among silver dollars of recent coinage, the 1858 dollar, representing Liberty, seated, is the most valuable. It is worth $15. The dollar of 1838 has a flying eagle on the reverse side. A little worn it would pass without notice. It is worth $15. So is the same coin of 1839. Both are in circulation. The 20-cent piece of 1877 is worth 1.50, and of 1878, 1.25. They are to be met, though rarely. The valuable dimes and half-dimes were all coined before 1846. The silver 3-cent piece of 1873, with the large star brings 60 cents; the copper 2-cent piece of the same year is worth the same. The flying-eagle cent of 1856 sells for $1. All the gold coins coined prior to 1833 command premiums.

At New York the extensive lace factory of Duden & Co. was burned with a large quantity of valuable lace intended for export. Loss, $100,000.

"I have thee on the hip," cried rheumatism seizing his victim and tossing him on a suffering bed. "Not so," he cried, "not so! Wait, my ancient foe, just five minutes, until the boy brings a bottle of Salvation Oil, then we'll see who wins the day.

Patti, it is said, guards herself carefully against cold. She evidently does not believe in free concerts, but does believe in the free use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, as it has cured her several times.

Baron Richtofen, professor of geology in the university, and a famous Chinese explorer, is dead.

Another story is related concerning Emperor William's economic habits. On a recent cold morning his servant brought him his military cloak which he has worn for many years. He put it on, looked into the glass, and remarked that the collar ought to be renewed, as it seemed faded. The attendent suggested it would perhaps be better to get a new cloak, whereupon the Kaiser replied: "What are you thinking of? The cloak is good enough. I have not even worn it as long as a good coat has to serve for recruits."

The Comstock silver mines in Virginia City mining science has reached its highest point, according to a San Francisco newspaper, which says that there they carry water down a vertical sha" to the ?epth of 1,700 feet, and then gear it back to the surface, running the gigantic mills by the 1,700 foot pressure. When the plan was suggested to engineers of Europe they laughed at it; but now it's a proved success and furnishes a power immeasurably greater and cheaper than anything hitherto applied in mining.

Trooper Charles Allman committed suicide in Milwaukee recently.

Unitarian Literature

Explaining the Liberal Faith as held by Unitarians, sent free by addressing M. R. Partridge, 1108 Harmon Place, Minneapolis, or J. E. McCain, 194 Pleasant Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

A farmer near Rush City, Minn., committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a musket.

A colored school teacher near Owensboro, Ky., is accused of having betrayed seven female pupils.

An Extended Popularity. Brown's Bronchial Troches have been before the public many years. For relieving Coughs and Throat Troubles they are superior to all other articles. Sold only in boxes.

During the war, Dr. Lloyd, of Ohio, from exposure contracted consumption. He says: "I have no hesitation in saying that it was by the use of Allen's Lung Balsam that I am now alive and enjoying perfect health." Don't experiment with new and untried medicines. If you have a cough or cold, take at once Allen's Lung Balsam.

The old Universalist church at Minneapolis, Minn., one of the landmarks of the city, is burned.

A Prominent Merchant in Trouble.

Old moneybags mopes in his office all day,
As snappish and cross as a bear;
The clerks know enough to keep out of his way,
Lest the merchant should grumble and swear.
Even Tabby, the cat, is in fear of a cuff,
Or a kick, if she ventures too near;
They all know the master is apt to be rough,
And his freaks unexpected and queer.

What makes the old fellow so surly and grim,
And behave so confoundedly mean?
There's certainly something the matter with him—
Is it stomach, or liver, or spleen?
We've guessed it—his liver is sluggish and bad,
His blood is disordered and foul.
It's enough to make any one hopelessly mad,
And greet his best friend with a growl.

The world-wide remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, will correct a disordered liver and purify the blood, tone your system and build up your flesh and strength.

Don Piatt, who has been seriously ill at Washington, has somewhat improved. He was removed to Providence hospital.

The North Star Lung and Throat Balsam is a sure cure for Coughs and Colds.

The Iowa house has defeated the woman's suffrage bill.

The spooks and goblins that delight
To fill with terror all the night;
That stalk abroad in hideous dreams
With which dyspepsia's fancy teems,
Will never trouble with their ills
The man who trusts in Pierce's Pills.
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets:—vegetable, harmless, painless, sure!

Bismarck will be seventy-three years old on April 1.

W. F. Meader, the ex-grain commission man of Minneapolis, Minn., has been indicted on a charge of selling store wheat.

Bronson Alcott left a diary that fills fifty-seven large bound volumes.

What It Means.

To the man or woman who has never been ill, the word "health" is meaningless. But to the one who has suffered and despaired, health appears as a priceless boon. To the thousands of unfortunate women who are suffering from some of the many forms of weaknesses or irregularities peculiar to their sex, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription holds forth the promise of a speedy restoration of this "priceless boon."

At Humboldt, Mich., the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic freight and passenger depot was burned. Nothing was saved. Loss and insurance about equal.

Piso's cure for consumption is the best cough medicine. If you don't believe it take a dose. By druggists 25c. a bottle.

Sir William Harcourt is particularly fond of cultivating cabbages.

Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. Swayne's Ointment can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.

Valentine Winter, a banker of Dayton, Ohio, at a family dinner distributed $500.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl st. N. Y.

Con. Hennesy, the thief who escaped from the bailiff at Minot recently has been arrested at Great Falls, Mon.

BARBED WIRE.

If you have barbed wire fences, keep Veterinary Carbolisalve in your stables. It cures without a scar and renews the hair its original color. 50 cents and $1.00 at Druggists or by mail. Cole & Co., Black River Falls, Wis.

ST. JACOBS OIL

FOR CATTLE. FOR HORSES.

—CURES—

Cuts, Swellings, Bruises, Sprains, Galls, Strains, Lameness, Stiffness, Cracked Heels, Scratches, Contractions, Flesh Wounds, Stringhalt, Sore Throat, Distemper, Colic, Whitlow, Poll Evil, Fistula, Tumors, Splints, Ring bones and Spavin in its early stages. Apply St. Jacobs Oil in accordance with the directions with each bottle.

Invaluable for the Use of Horsemen, Cattlemen, Stablemen, Turfmen, Ranchmen, Stockmen, Drovers, Farmers.

FOR FINE HERDS, CHOICE STOCK, Common Herds.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

The Seven Cuticura Boys

These seven beautiful boys owe their beauty of skin, luxuriance of hair, purity of blood, and freedom from hereditary taint or humors of the skin or scalp to the celebrated CUTICURA REMEDIES.

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin of children and infants, and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are infallible.

Your most valuable CUTICURA REMEDIES have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin disease. My little girl was troubled with Eczema, and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest.

ANTON BOSSIMER, Edinburgh, Ind.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are in great demand. The CUTICURA RESOLVENT sells better than any other blood purifier. The CUTICURA SOAP is praised by my customers, especially mothers, who say it is the best for babies, preventing and curing scall head and similar diseases.

GEORGE HOBBS, P. M., Collins, Texas.

Our little son will be four years of age on the 25th inst. In May, 1885, he was attacked with a very painful breaking out of the skin. We called in a physician, who treated him for about four weeks. The child received little or no good from the treatment, as the breaking out, supposed by the physician to be hives in an aggravated form, became larger in blotches and more and more distressing. We were frequently obliged to get up in the night and rub him with soda in water, strong liniments, etc. Finally, we called other physicians, until no less than six had attempted to cure him, all alike failing, and the child steadily getting worse and worse, until about the 20th of last July, when we began to give him CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally, and by the last of August he was so nearly well that we gave him only one dose of the RESOLVENT about every second day for about ten days longer, and he has never been troubled since with the horrible malady.

H. E. RYAN, Cayuga, Livingston Co., Ill.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourth day of January, 1887. C. N. COE, *J. P.*

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

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

BABY'S skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

DO YOU KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE?

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

The Remedy for Curing Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Pains and Oppression of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all the Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

No Better Remedy for Whooping-Cough Can be Found.

CAUTION.—Don't experiment with new and untried medicines, but always keep on hand this safe and sure remedy,—Allen's Lung Balsam.

MOTHERS, have you delicate, weakly children, who are always *taking cold*, and subject to *Croup*? Remember there never was a case of *Croup* which did not originate in a *Cold!*

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM IS YOUR REMEDY.

Physicians who have failed to cure their patients should try this medicine before they give the case up, as we know many valuable lives have been saved by being persuaded to give it a trial. DO NOT DESPAIR because all other remedies have failed, but try this remedy, and you will not be deceived. *It will cure when all others fail.* DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE.

Price 25 Cents, 50 Cents, and $1.00 Per Bottle. Sold by All Medicine Dealers

TOWER'S FISH BRAND. None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK.

SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" slicker and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "fish brand", send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

Tutt's Pills

This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness

And all diseases arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion.

The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegantly sugar coated and easy to swallow.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

GOLD is worth $500 per lb. Pettit's Eye Salve is worth $1000, but is sold at 25 cents a box by dealers.

OLD SORES AND ULCERS of long standing cured by ALLEN'S ULCERINE SALVE. It never fails. By Mail, 50c. Made by J. P. Allen, St. Paul, Minn.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $1.50 FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

FREE By return mail. Full Description Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O.

PATENTS J. F. Williamson, 15 Collom Block Minneapolis, Attorney and Solicitor Late examiner U. S. Patent Office.

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ALLEN'S IRON TONIC BITTERS. The great Tonic, Blood Purifier, Appetizer and Liver Invigorator. Genuine made by J. P. Allen, St. Paul, Minn.

PORTRAITS We want good reliable agents to handle our work in your vicinity. Crayon, Ink, Pastel and Water Colors. Send for circulars The Horton Portrait Co., 471 Wabasha st., St. Paul.

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LADIES My Taney Regulating Pills never fail, try them, no pain, insure regularity, safe and effectual. For especially to Ergot, Pennyroyal or Oxide. $1 per package. Sent secure by mail (particulars 2 cts) Dr. R. F. CATON & Co., Box 5257 Boston, Mass.

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We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

FREE TO ALL.

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MAGNETIC GARMENTS

and Appliances have wonderful curative power, more direct and effectual than all other known remedies. They are worn with convenience and comfort. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

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Tubular Well and Prospecting Machine, famous for succeeding where others have failed! Self cleaning! Drill drops 60 to 90 times a minute!

Catalogue FREE. LOOMIS & NYMAN TIFFIN, OHIO.

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There are yet some months of cool weather in which to prepare and practice music for the concluding concerts and festivals of the season.

It is quite time to send for our complete and rich lists of EASTERN MUSIC!

Now let girls and boys begin to practice the sweet CANTATAS—Voices of Nature, or Forest Jubilee Band, or Merry Company, or New Flora's Festival, each 40 cts., or $3.60 per dozen.

Pupils of the higher schools will like Drum Rehearsal (50 cts., or $4.50 per doz.), New Flower Queen (60 cts., or $5.40 per doz.), or Haymakers ($1.00, or $9.00 per doz.)

Fine Cantatas of moderate difficulty for adults are, Heroes of '76 ($1.00), Herbert and Elsa (75 cts.), Joseph's Bondage ($1.00), Rebecca (65 cts.), Ruth and Boaz (65 cts.), Wreck of Hesperus (35 cts.), Fair Melusina (75 cts.), Battle of Huns (80 cts.) Send for lists.

For Male Quartets and Choruses

Saengerfest ($1.38), Male Voice Glee Book ($1.00), Emerson's Quartets and Choruses (60 cts.), Emerson's Male Voice Gems ($1.00.)

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Fine Teas a Specialty.

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GROCERIES, FLOUR AND FEED,

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P. L. MATTESON & CO.,

CITY MEAT MARKET!

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C. H. PAINE & CO., Proprietors.

All kinds of FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH, BUTTER, Etc., always in stock and for sale at the very lowest prices. Try Paine's celebrated

Home Made Sausage,

The very best Sausage sold in this Market.

A Large Stock of

New Silverware and Clocks

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—AT—

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☞ Goods sold on the installment plan to parties who so desire.

American White Bronze Co.,

White Bronze Monuments and Statuary.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, January 23d, 1888.

JSEY & DEAN,
BRAINERD, MINN.

GENTLEMEN:—We take pleasure in informing you that we have commenced the new year with upwards of $30,000 worth of orders for monumental work on our books, to be delivered during the spring, a far better showing than we ever made before at this season of the year. Under the circumstances, and with so encouraging an outlook for the spring trade, we think it advisable that you impress upon those intending to have monuments erected during the spring or summer, the necessity of placing their orders early, to insure their being filled in time. We cannot promise to fill orders for monuments wanted before Decoration Day, unless we receive the orders before March 1st.

Yours Respectfully,
AMERICAN WHITE BRONZE CO.

KOOP BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Flour and Feed.

Lowest Price and Freshest Stock. Free Delivery.

Front St. between 6th & 7th.

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BRADBURY & PEABODY, Prop'rs.

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.

THE DRUGSTORE,

36 FRONT STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. Physician's Prescriptions Compounded with care. Night Bell promptly responded to.

N. McFADDEN, Prop.

Brainerd Dispatch.

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

N. H. Ingersoll, } Editor and Proprietors.
E. 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 TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the South at 8:05 p. m. Departs going West at 8:30 p. m.
No. 2 arrives from the West at 8:15 a. m. Departs going South at 8:30 a. m.

These are through trains between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and stop only at principal stations between St. Paul and Fargo, and run daily.

No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:05 a. m. Departs going West at 1:25 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:15 a. m. Departs going South at 1:30 a. m.

These trains run daily between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and local through sleeper between St. Paul and Wahpeton, via Wahpeton.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 1:30 p. m. Departs going West at 2:00 p. m.
No. 6 arrives from the West at 6:30 a. m. Departs going South at 6:35 p. m.

These trains run daily through to the Pacific and local emigrant sleepers.

No. 7 arrives from Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 8:30 p. m. daily.
No. 8 departs for Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 6:45 a. m. daily.

No. 19 freight goes south 6:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 20 " " west 2:30 p. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 21 " " south 10:00 p. m. daily.
No. 22 " " west 7:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.

These freight trains carry passengers who are provided with tickets, but may not be relied upon for regularity of movement, as they are liable to be cancelled without notice.

No. 17 freight arrive from South 7:30 p. m.
No. 18 " " east 7:00 a. m.
No. 23 " " south 4:15 p. m.
No. 24 " " west 4:15 p. m.

Local News

District court opens next Monday

See what Leopold Bros. have to say in this issue.

H. Harrison reports a nice new girl baby at his home.

Geo. F. Cook, of Wadena, was in the city Thursday.

Two "loved not wisely but too well" cases in Brainerd this week.

Miss Lillie Lafond, of Little Falls, is in the city visiting friends.

W. L Harrison his gone to Fargo in the employ of the company.

To-morrow is St. Patrick's day and a celebration will take place at the roller rink.

Think of it, fifteen pictures for 25 cents at Robinson's gallery for the next two weeks.

Chas. Greeves left Monday for Hillsboro, D. T., to look after his farming interests.

A civil service examination will be held in this city April 17th at the high school building.

The ladies of St. Francis Church will give an oyster supper at the rink to-morrow evening.

Remember the Y. W. C. T. U. gives a sociable next Monday evening at the residence of L. J. Cale.

Mrs. J. B. McMullen, of Minneapolis, is in the city visiting with the family of Mrs. S. A. Gleason.

Judge Fleming united E. E. Phelps and Miss Rosetta Coon, of Crow Wing, in the holy bonds of matrimony yesterday.

Lumbermen predict that ten days more will wind up the logging operations. A good winter's work has been accomplished.

A meeting of the Lamplighters of the First Congregational Church will be held at their parlors next Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Oddfellows of Brainerd are preparing for a grand celebration of the 69th anniversary of that order, the date being April 26th.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Potter are rejoicing over the arrival of a twelve pound daughter. Grandpa Farrar wears a very pleasant smile since the occurrence.

A. E. Losey was elected representative to the grand lodge from Evergreen Lodge, No. 90, I. O. O. F., on Monday evening. The grand lodge meets at Fergus Falls this year.

The Y. W. C. A. U. will give a social Monday evening, March 19th, at the residence of L. J. Cale, the proceeds to go toward furnishing one of the rooms in the new Y. M. C. A. building. All are invited to attend.

A. A. Green, who has for the past five years faithfully served the N. P. company as train dispatcher in this city, has resigned his position here, and will go to Kansas City where he has accepted a similar position on the Missouri Pacific.

A grand reception was tendered Mayor Hemstead at the residence of H. C. Miller last Friday evening by the Liederkranz and a large circle of friends. A very enjoyable evening was passed by the assemblage. An elegant supper was served which was followed by music, speeches, etc.

Mrs. Chiperfield, a lady evangelist has been holding revival meetings this week in the M. E. church. She is a successful evangelist and her meetings here are attended with good audiences and with marked and constantly increasing interest. She will speak each evening this week and on Sunday next.

A movement is on foot among the member of White Cross Lodge, K. P., to organize a uniform rank in that organization. Every members now wearing signified their intention of joining. This number is enough to get a warrant from the grand lodge, which will be done immediately and the organization completed.

The board of trade at its meeting Monday evening conducted to send a man east among the paper mills and other factories to work up Brainerd's advantages and present to capitalists the superior advantages we possess for business of all kinds. A. E. Taylor was selected as the gentleman best fitted for the trip, as he has a large circle of acquaintances among that class of men in his native state, Michigan, and particularly with several manufacturers who have written for information regarding our city. The selection was a wise one.

Died at Ft. Ripley.

HATCH.—At her home in Ft. Ripley, on Thursday morning, March 15th, 1888, of typhoid fever, Mrs. H. A. Hatch, aged 23 years.

The deceased had been sick some time but had not been considered dangerous and was recovering from an attack of typhoid fever. She suffered a relapse and died Thursday morning at 4 o'clock. The lady was highly respected by a large circle of friends. She leaves a husband and two children to mourn her untimely death. The funeral services will be held at the Ft. Ripley school house Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Raised the Salary.

A special session of the city council was held last evening to fix the city attorney's salary. The meeting was called to order by President Doran, who stated the object of the meeting, and after a general discussion of the matter it was agreed that the salary of $25 per month, which has heretofore been given the attorney was too small. Ald. Keough moved that the same be fixed at $50 per month, and the motion carried unanimously. Bills of the clerks and judges of election amounting $540 were presented and allowed. The council then adjourned.

The New Regulations.

The police have instructed the gamblers that their places must be closed as no gambling will be allowed. The saloon keepers will be allowed to run their places during the week days but must close them up promptly at 12 o'clock Saturday night and keep them closed until Sunday night at 12 o'clock. The demi-monde will be allowed to remain in the city as long as they keep off the streets and out of the way of respectable people, the monthly fine system being continued. Male habitues of the houses will be obliged to leave or take the consequences.

The Republican Rally.

The Republican meeting at the opera house Saturday evening was attended by a large audience of representative men of that party and a goodly number of the Democratic brethern. The meeting was called to order by President C. L. Spaulding at 8 o'clock, who in a few brief but pertinent remarks reviewed the organization of the club in this city and then introduced the Hon. E. G. Hay, of Minneapolis, as the first speaker. Mr. Hay prefaced his speech with a few complimentary remarks in regard to our thriving city. Mr. Hay spoke at considerable length upon the questions of the day and he was listened to with interest by the audience. He was followed in his remarks by Mr. Byrnes and local speakers and the meeting closed.

New Town Officers.

The following are the officers elected for the various towns in the county at Tuesday's election, as far as we have been able to ascertain:

CAR LAKE.

Board of Supervisors—John Cameron, Chairman; C. B. Slade and S. W. Gray. Town Clerk—Herbert Cameron. Assessor—H. Harmon. Treasurer—A. Cameron. Justice of Peace —Jackson Constables—Frank Cannon and Matt. Cameron.

DAGGETT BROOK.

Board of Supervisors—N. A. Lease, Chairman; C. D. Glidden and Michael Remmels. Town Clerk—John Driver. Assessor—F. Towle. Treasurer—Edgar Place. Justices of the Peace—Andrew Mead and John Knebel. Constables—John Roach and D. McCosby. Pound Masters—Abner Place and John Knebel.

The vote on restraining cattle stood 15 for and 27 against the law.

CROW WING.

Board of Supervisors—M. D. Everett, chairman; Charles Milspaugh and A. F. Ludwig. Town Clerk—Joel Smith. Assessor—S. Hall. Treasurer—A. Everett. Justices of the Peace —Joseph Ball and L. O. Larson. Constables—Frank Hathaway and Geo. Fryfield.

It was decided that the law for restraining cattle from running at large should not be enforced.

Signs of Prosperity.

The News predicts the complete downfall of the city since the election if the present council with Mayor Hemstead at the head. Note the following real estate transfers and see if it doesn't indicate prosperity:

Max Shapiro has purchased two lots in block 99, and will erect a new brick residence.

F. H. Koop has sold three lots on Main street to the Co-operative Mercantile Co. for $2,000.

Dr. Camp has purchased the Ainslie residence on 7th street.

The lumber for W. B. Ankeny's new foundry is being hauled onto the ground.

A new house is going up at Fifth and Pine streets.

W. W. Fleming sold two lots in block 132 to D. E. Walsen on Monday.

Leon R. Lum purchased a lot on Front street of Mrs. Tucker the first of the week.

M. Hagberg received his deed of lots 1, 2 and 3 in block 130 from A. Folse to-day.

Jas. McNaughton has sold his residence property on eight street to N. W Wheatley.

These are only a few of the transfers that have been made, but straws show which way the wind blows, and the News does that Brainerd has gone to the dogs, which the defeated personal organ down street would like to force upon the people outside of the city, for the citizens here well know that it is all bluff and bluster fetched. As the season advances and Brainerd continues to thrive and grow in greatness we shall continue to let the public know whether the words of the people was for the interest of the city or not. Up to date there have been more transfers of property since last week Tuesday than for three months previous.

L. M. Clark & Co. carry the most complete line of crockery, hardware, lamps, nails, and everything pertaining to the business in the city. See them before buying, as you will save money by so doing.

Fifteen Pictures for 25 cents.

For the next two weeks I will make fifteen Gem Pictures for 25 cents, at Robinson's gallery, corner Front and Fifth streets.

A New Order of Things.

Wednesday afternoon the police, under instructions from the Chief, served notice upon the houses of ill-fame that frequenters of these places would be arrested and summarily dealt with. The places were visited during the night by the officers and Pat. Clifford and Frank Gray were found there and were placed under arrest. This somewhat surprised the leaders in that class of society and considerable indignation was manifested by them, notwithstanding the fact that they had been given fair warning. The cases came up before the court this morning with Judge Douglas as counsel for Gray, and E. M. Donaldson for Clifford. In the latter's case the counsel proved that Clifford owned the property and was in his own house but it did not avail, and after some skirmishing about the validity of the ordinance under which they were arrested, the case was submitted without argument. The court found Clifford guilty and fixed a fine of $7.40, or ten days in the city jail. The attorney gave notice of an appeal and bail was fixed at $100.

In the case of Gray nearly the same procedure was gone through with and it resulted in finding him guilty and a fine of $7 was imposed. This case will be appealed.

A piano player by the name of Smith was brought up on the same charge, that of frequenting a house of ill-fame, but he plead guilty and the judge fined him $6.

From Crow Wing.

Perhaps winter will weary of us if given enough time.

D. M. Everest is just recovering from a severe attack of neuralgia.

Mrs. C. H. Sterling has been quite poorly the past week.

Mrs. D. Holmes has been sick for some weeks past and is still on the sick list.

Mr. Leonard, of Ft. Ripley, is stationed in C. H. Sterling's office for a time.

Mrs. Elmer Phelps and Miss Rosa Coon stole a march on the Crow Wing people and were married at Brainerd yesterday.

Ft. Ripley Items.

Herb Hatton is working for Richard Gorst.

J. L. Berg took a trip to Minneapolis on Saturday.

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J. L. Berg took a trip to Minneapolis on Saturday.

Mr. Billings and his crew are cutting logs on Richard Gorst's land, and boarding with J. N. Matheny.

Mrs. Henry Hatch has had a relapse of the fever, and at present but few have any hopes of her recovery.

Wm. Parsons, of St. Cloud, is at Ft. Ripley again, looking after his preemption and making preparations to move on to it.

Temperance meeting at the school house one week from next Sunday evening. Every one is cordially invited to attend.

Chas. Conway and wife started on Tuesday of this week for Washington Territory, it is said. A Mr. Fowler has taken his place in the depot.

A man who lives not far from our village, came to town quite early one day this week and left his team tied in the trest all day without a blanket upon them, while he, himself, was carousing and drinking in the saloon. A good temperance sermon.

Gull River Notes.

Mrs. Campbell is slowly recovering.

Several teams came out of the woods yesterday.

Mrs. John Phillips is on the sick list this week.

W. S. Tracy and wife were in Brainerd yesterday.

F. E. Jago visited his friends in Brainerd last Sunday.

Miss Mary Hanson entertained her friends a few evenings ago.

Mrs. Cobb and Miss Alice Day are visiting their sister, Mrs. White, of Brainerd.

Charlie Samuelson and his son John, started for Sweden last Monday morning.

We think spring must be near for there are trumps in town, a pretty sure sign.

Little Hiram Moores, while playing Saturday, slipped and hurt his back very badly.

Miss Zella Burgoyne, who has been visiting her aunt in Minneapolis, returned last Saturday.

Last Sunday Dr. Rosser was called to attend Ole Oleson, who is quite sick with the typhoid fever.

Mr. Allen, our venerable butcher, has moved his family back into his summer residence on 3rd St., S. W.

The clerks in the G. R. L. Co.'s store are busy unpacking goods since H. F. Downs came back from Minneapolis.

Mrs. T. H. Moores and her son Tom, drove down to Brainerd while exercising their roadsters one day this week.

The W. C. T. U. L. was well attended. There were three new names added to the list and the programme was excellent.

We are informed that John Manson expects his brother George to-morrow, and that he is not coming alone this time. Accept our congratulations.

The De Causey Hotel has just received a fresh coat of paint and the walls are newly papered, which gives it a bright and spring-like appearance.

We were glad to see the smiling face of Mrs. H. M. Chiperfield again in our midst last Sunday. She is now in Brainerd and it is needless to say that she is doing good work.

Picture Albums 25 Cents Each.

Think of it, a fine gem album for 25 cents. Also fifteen gems for 25 cents at Robinson's gallery.

The New Council.

The city council met on Tuesday evening in a special session, the object being the election of city officers coming under their jurisdiction. The meeting was called to order by Clerk Mahlum and the business stated. The first matter to come up was the election of a president. On the informal ballot D. Doran received six votes for the position and J. G. Camp two. The formal ballot resulted in a similar vote and Ald. Doran was declared elected.

For city clerk A. Mahlum received seven votes on the informal ballot and Geo. S. Canfield one. R. G. Sparks presented a communication to the council asking them to consider him available but his strength did not materialize.

The city attorneyship next took up the attention of the council. On the first ballot W. S. McClenahan received five votes and G. S. Ferrand three. A formal ballot was ordered which resulted in a 6 votes for McClenahan and 2 for Ferrand. McClenahan was declared elected.

For city surveyor S. H. Relf received five votes against three for R. K. Whitley, and he was declared elected. No other business coming before the body they adjourned.

R. L. Weeks came over from Brainerd on business this week. He is stopping with friends while in the city.—Sauk Centre Alavanche.

It was ascertained to-day that a Scandinavian family by the name of Peterson, on Sixth street south, was in destitute circumstances and the man was nearly dead from lung fever. The matter was taken in hand and a physician sent to his relief, but it is doubtful if he recovers. Provisions were furnished and the immediate wants of the family relieved.

The Gilbert Lake

Boat house and boats together with real estate for sale or rent. For further particulars enquire of

J. N. NEVENS.

Only Two Weeks.

Call early and avoid the rush at Robinson's gallery, where you can get fifteen Gem Pictures for 25 cents. Also gem albums at 25 cents each.

C. B. Sleeper has 200 residence and 50 business lots, centrally located, for sale cheap for cash or on time contracts. If you buy of him, you pay no commission. Call on

C. B. SLEEPER,
or J. L. SMITH,
Sleeper Block.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the firm of Church & Nutting are requested to call and settle immediately as I must have the money or I will fail again.

A. L. NUTTING.
Brainerd, Jan. 10th, 1888.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

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

O. H. HAVILL,
REAL
Estate
AND
Loan Broker

Improved and unimproved property for sale in all parts of the city.

Money to loan on real estate on chattle security. Mortgages bought, etc.

Babies that are fretful, feverish, cross, or troubled with Whitly Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soothing Syrup. Opium or Morphine, hence is safe. Price 25 cents. Sold by Sold by Johnson & Bain.

Acker's Blood Elixir is the only remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Pimples on the face, Blotches, Boils, and Malarial Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it. Sold by Johnson & Bain.

If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. Price 25 and 50 cents Sold by Johnson & Bain.

Wisconsin Central Line.

The Fairest Sleeping and Palace Car Route to Chicago.

Departing trains from Minneapolis. St. Paul
Chicago Day express: ..... 12:10 m. 12:35 p. m.
Chicago night express: ..... 7:30 p. m. 8:15 p. m.
Fremtine and Antigo: ..... 7:30 p. m. 8:15 p. m.
Minneapolis. St. Paul
Chicago fast express: ..... 10:50 a. m. 7:15 a. m.
Fremtine and Antigo: ..... 10:50 a. m. 7:15 a. m.
Chicago day express: ..... 4:30 p. m. 5:00 p. m.
Sunday. † Daily except Sunday.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

All trains carry elegant day coaches, superb sleepers and magnificent dining cars without change between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. For tickets, rates, berths, sleepers, and all desired information apply to

CITY OFFICES

Minneapolis—No. 19, Nicollet House Block, Corner of Nicollet and Washington Avenues. F. H. Angell, Northwestern Passenger Agent.
St. Paul—No. 162, cor. Third street, Merchant's Hotel block. C. E. Bebb, City Ticket Agent.
W. H. MALLERY, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. C. GAVIN, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt.
General Manager, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
Milwaukee.

Professional Cards.

DR. S. SIBBEL,
DENTIST.
Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block.
BRAINERD, ... MINN.

P. C. WHITELY,
CITY ENGINEER.
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 8, Sleeper Block,
BRAINERD, ... MINN.

M. McFADDEN,
Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent
Represents some best first-class companies.
OFFICE—WITH REGISTER OF DEEDS AT COURT HOUSE.
BRAINERD, ... MINN.

G. W. FERNALD,
(Successor to Foster & Fernald.)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 1 and 2 . . . Sleeper Block

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

A. E. VEON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND PENSION ATTORNEY,
No. 18, 5th Street.
☞ Will attend to any business in either line.

L. N. ROBERTS,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Residence—Room No. 5, Hartley Block, Front Street, near W. A. Smith's House.

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:

Four business lots, corner Front and Broadway. The best bargain in Brainerd.
One lot adjoining Opera house, on Broadway.
Four lots on Front street.
Three lots 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.

The 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 or J. L. SMITH,
Sleeper Block.

FACTS YOU CAN BET ON.

That the *oldest and largest tobacco factory in the world* is in Jersey City, N. J.

That this factory makes the popular and well-famed Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard for fine-class chewing tobacco.

That this factory was established as long ago as 1826.

That last year (1887) it made and sold the enormous quantity of 22,262,262 lbs, or fourteen thousand tons of tobacco.

That this was more than one-seventh of all the tobacco made in the United States—notwithstanding that there were 566 factories at work.

That in the last 21 years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the extent of over Forty-four million seven hundred thousand dollars ($44,700,000.00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internal Revenue Taxes.

That the pay-roll of this factory is about $2,000,000.00 per year or $10,000.00 per week.

That this factory employs about 3,500 operatives.

That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew in Climax Plug that many other factories have tried to imitate it—but without success—every new try to attract custom by offering larger pieces of inferior goods for the same price.

That this factory nevertheless continues to increase its business every year.

That this factory belongs to and is operated by Yours, very truly,
P. LORILLARD & CO.

ARBUCKLES'

name on a package of COFFEE is a guarantee of excellence

ARIOSA

COFFEE is kept in all first-class stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

COFFEE

is never good when exposed to the air. Always buy this brand in hermetically sealed ONE POUND PACKAGES.

Minneapolis and St. Louis RAILWAY
AND THE PARKS
ALBERT LEA ROUTE

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY.
from St. Paul and Minneapolis
To Chicago,
Without Change, connecting with the fast train
East and Southeast.
The direct and only line running through Cars between St. Paul, Minneapolis and
DES MOINES, IOWA
Via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge. Also "Short Line" to Waterloo 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 run using two trains daily to Kansas City. Leaves words and Jacksonville, making connections with all Trains for Florida and the Southeast. Sleeping Cars For Sale.

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

☞ 150 LBS. of Baggage Checked Free. Fast time and Low Rates. For Tickets, Time Tables and Through Tickets, etc., call upon the nearest ticket agent or write to

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

SHERIFF SALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF CROW WING, }
District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District
Plaintiff,
vs.
Wm. H. Harrison
Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution to me directed by said court from the county of Crow Wing, dated the 8th day of March, 1888, in favor of Plaintiff and against said Wm. H. Harrison, I have levied upon and taken all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The south half of the south east quarter of section number Seven (7) in Township number Forty-five (45) north of Range number Twenty-eight (28) west of the 4th principal meridian, Minnesota, and will sell the same at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Dated Feb. 9th, 1888.

M. McLAREN,
Sheriff of Crow Wing County.

J. H. RIGGS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

J. A. McCOLL,

Has just received a Large Supply of

Artists Materials!

At his Gallery on 7th Street.

The Assortment includes:
Academy Board,
Japanned Panels,
Ground Glass Panels,
Canvas Face Panels, fine
Brushes and Bronze Paints,
Brass Banner Rods,
Artist canvas by the yard. Artists stretchers made to order and covered with canvas. The stock is complete and will bear the closest inspection.

Give Us A Call.

J. A. McCOLL, 7th Street.

BOOTS & SHOES

Of Every Description,

CHEAP!

—AT—

R. F. WALTERS,

No. 9, 6th Street.

Fine Shoes made to measure from the smallest infants to the finest ladies hand turned shoes. Gents' custom work as usual.

Also Neat Repairing Promptly Done.

Sign of the Big Boot, 6th Street.

EMPIRE
RESTAURANT AND HOTEL.

Corner Fifth and Front Streets.

C. E. SMITH, Proprietor.

I board at Smith's Empire Hotel

And Restaurant.

You see by my looks that I am sleek and fat. A word to the wise is sufficient. You can get a square meal, a good lunch, a downy bed or anything to make you comfortable.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

MONEY TO LOAN

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

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

A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.

☞ Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

Cabinets, $3.00 Per Dozen,

At the Corner Front and 5th Streets, where

J. B. Robinson

Will be pleased to welcome former patrons and all others. Thanking the citizens of Brainerd and Vicinity for former patronage, and by earnest efforts to please we hope for a continuance of the same. We guarantee all our work.

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