THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 7, NUMBER 23. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1888. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS

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.

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 35c. 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.

EMPIRE RESTAURANT AND HOTEL.

Corner Fifth and Front Streets.

C. E. SMITH, Proprietor.

I board at Smith's Empire Hotel

And Resauran.

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

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

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.

No Other RAILWAY in the Northwest

has in so short a period gained the reputation and popularity enjoyed by the WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE. From a comparatively unknown factor in the commercial world, it has been transformed to an independent, influential, grand **THROUGH ROUTE**, with magnificent depots, superb equipment and unsurpassed terminal facilities. Through careful catering to patrons, it has won for itself a reputation for solidity, safety, convenience and attention to its patrons, second to no railroad in the country. **Pullman** sleepers, models of palatial comfort, dining cars in which the cuisine and general appointments are up to the highest standard, and coaches especially built for this route, are among the chief elements which have contributed towards entering successfully to a discriminating public. Located directly on its line between MINNEAPOLIS and ST PATL, and MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO, and DULUTH and MILWAUKEE and CHICAGO, are the following thriving cities of Wisconsin and Michigan: NEW RICHMOND, CHIPPEWA FALLS, EAU CLAIRE, ASHLAND, HURLEY, WIS., IRONWOOD, MICH., RESSEMER, MICH., STEVENS POINT, NEENAH, MENASHA, OSHKOSH, FOND DU LAC, WAUKESHA and BURLINGTON, WIS.

For detailed information, lowest current rates, berths, etc., via this route, to any point in the **South or East**, apply to nearest Ticket Agent, or address

WM. S. MELLEN, JAS. BARKER,
General Manager. Gen. Pass'r Ticket Agt.
MILWAUKEE.

P. H. ANSON, Northwestern Passenger Agent, No. 2, Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wisconsin Central Line.

To Parlor Sleeping and Palace Car Route to Chicago.

Departing trains from:	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago Day express:	A11:10 m.	12:05 p. m.
Chicago Night express:	A7:00 p. m.	7:55 p. m.
Prentice and Ashland:	A7:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
Trains Arrive at	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago express:	A7:00 a. m.	7:35 a. m.
Prentice and Ashland:	A7:30 a. m.	7:35 a. m.
Chicago Sleeper open for reception at	9:00 p. m.	9:30 p. m.

A Daily. B Daily except Sunday.

Through cars exclusively.

All trains carry elegant day coaches, superb sleepers and luxurious dining cars without change between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. Tickets, rates, berths in sleepers, and all detailed information apply to any agent.

CITY OFFICES.

MINNEAPOLIS—No. 19, Nicollet House Block; Corner of Nicollet and Washington Avenue. P. H. Anson, Northwestern Passenger Agent.

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General Manager, Gen'l Pass'r & T'kt Ag't
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The Royal Route!

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha,

AND

Chicago & Northwestern Railways,

Offer the best service, and makes the fastest time of any line between St. Paul and Chicago, and between St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha, Des Moines and Kansas City. All trains carrying through sleepers and making close connection at Omaha and Kansas City for California points. This is the short line to Chicago, no change of cars and all classes of tickets honored. Two trains a day each way with finest Pullman sleepers and most modern dining cars, on which every delicacy of the season may be obtained at a moderate price. These dining cars are a special feature of the "Royal Route," and for liberal service and comfort, are unequalled by any in the world.

Buy your tickets over the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, and you will never travel by any other line.

Tickets for sale by all ticket agents.

For time tables and other information apply to

T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. S. McCULLOUGH, M. M. WHEELER,
Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt. Trav. Pass. Agt.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

The New Brainerd Foundry

Is open for business, and all orders will receive prompt attention. All work done in the best manner at the lowest living prices.

W. B. ANKENY, Proprietor.

G. G. HARTLEY will undoubtedly be elected as one of the delegates to Chicago.

THE Mass convention of the Republicans Thursday evening was a very harmonious affair and passed off to the satisfaction of all.

THE Norman County Herald has made its appearance. More Democratic newspapers will be born this year than ever before.

MILLE LACS county has elected Blaine delegates to the state convention. They also elected congressional delegates who are for Buckman first and Barto second.

A SMALL sized cyclone struck the tail sycamore of the Wabash on Tuesday and if telegraphic reports are correct, Voorhees will not desire to tackle the Senator from Kansas again in a hurry.

It was a cold, wet day for the St. Paul democracy on Tuesday. For the first time in years the city went republican by a large majority. The Republicans are awake this year all over the state.

THERE are some counties in this district that are electing delegates to conventions which have not yet been called. As a word of caution we will state that it is irregular to elect delegates to any convention until the call has been issued.

G. D. KNOX, who was injured at the sham battle at the State fair grounds last fall, is totally blind and very poor and he has asked the sham battle committee to pay him the remainder of the sum it agreed to give him. It is certainly a shame that the man is allowed to suffer.

Proceedings of the Republican County Convention.

Pursuant to a call issued by Chairman Nevers a mass convention of the Republicans of Crow Wing county was held at the court house in the city of Brainerd, on Wednesday evening, May 2nd, at 8 o'clock. The meeting was called to order by the chairman of the county committee and the call read. The first business was the election of a chairman. A. J. Halsted moved that the usual method of electing a temporary organization be dispensed with in order to expedite matters and that Justin Smith be elected permanent chairman. The motion was put and carried and Mr. Smith took the chair, and asked the further pleasure of the meeting. J. J. Howe nominated N. H. Ingersoll as secretary and he was elected.

The next business coming before the convention was the election of delegates to the St. Paul convention to be held May 16th, for the purpose of electing four delegates at large to attend the Chicago convention. The nominations of Dr. J. L. Camp, Ole Errickson and A. J. Halsted were made by W. A. Fleming. The question was put in regular order and the gentlemen were elected unanimously.

As delegates to attend the Republican district convention at Crookston on May 15th, W. A. Fleming, M. Hagberg and John Willis were put in nomination by Wm. Paine, and receiving a second they were chosen by a unanimous vote.

A motion was made by A. J. Halsted and carried in usual form, that in case any delegate elected to attend these conventions is unable to attend that the balance of his delegation have the power to name his substitute.

On motion of W. A. Fleming the following county executive committee was elected: J. J. Howe, chairman, J. N. Nevers, A. M. Bratt, Wm. Paine and J. L. Camp.

A suggestion was made to the effect that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions to be presented to this convention. This was followed by a motion from H. Poppenberg that a committee of six be appointed by the chair on resolutions. The motion was carried and the committee appointed as follows: H. Poppenberg, W. A. Fleming, G. S. Fernald, F. G. Sundberg, O. H. Havill and Ed. Mahan. The committee retired and after consultation returned and requested that the convention grant them until the next county convention in which to prepare the resolutions and the request was granted. The convention then adjourned.

N. H. INGERSOLL,
Secretary.

A Creature of Destiny.

To see Brainerd is to be impressed with her great possibilities. Taking into consideration the splendid advantages of the place there can be but one outcome of the confidence it has inspired, and one of the finest cities in the state is destined to grow up at this point. Almost every day brings inquiring strangers into our borders looking for investment. It only remains to extend the spirit of enterprise and confidence for which our citizens are noted to insure a speedy realization of the most sanguine hopes, and the outside world as well as our own people are cognizant of the fact. We have superior advantages and of a nature that cannot be offered by any other city in Northern Minnesota. Brainerd will become a great manufacturing and distributing centre. Our business firms are all well established and enjoying a lucrative patronage more so by far than at any other time in the history of the city. We have professional men, mechanics and laborers of every kind, and almost every branch of commerce and industry is represented. With half a show our city will far outstride all competitors in the coming two years.

COMMISSIONERS' PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings of Regular Session of the Board of County Commissioners Held May 1st, 1888.

Proceedings of meeting of county commissioners held May 1st, 1888.

All members present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved as read.

The following bills were allowed:

M. Hagberg, groceries furnished C. S. Winor, janitor	$ 10 46
M. Hagberg, oils furnished county jail	2 85
Brainerd Dispatch, printing commissioners' proceedings, stationery, etc.	25 00
Brainerd Dispatch, printing financial statement	255 20
Dr. J. L. Camp, fees as coroner	21 10
M. McFadden, making out list of taxable mortgages	31 00
D. D. Smith, fees in case State vs. Pat Hawley	90
C. Cross, custodian Mississippi bridge	15 00
A. S. McIntire, repairing pipes in court house and jail	12 45
Mrs. John Peterson, taking care of Clara Chenofska	17 50
James Whitford, fees and mileage arresting three prisoners	16 00
John Buher, board and care of Nick Witham, January 1, to April 16th	101 50
N. McFadden, medicine furnished pauper	50
Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery	5 00
Pioneer Press Co., books and stationery	3 50
Geo. D. Barnard & Co., books and stationery	90 80

Resignation of Dr. J. L. Camp as county physician was, on motion, accepted, and Dr. M. L. Roberts appointed as such at a salary of $195 per annum.

Board adjourned until 2 p. m.

All members present.

The following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

RESOLVED, That the following recommendation be made to the district court:

To the Honorable C. B. Sleeper, Judge of the 16th Judicial District:

The county commissioners of the County of Crow Wing, Minnesota, on the representation of Father Watry, would respectfully recommend that the judgments standing against the real estate, taxed in the name of the Catholic Congregation of this city, said real estate being situated in Blocks 42 and 65, this city, be reopened, and the said Catholic Congregation be allowed to redeem said real estate, by paying the amount of taxes only, the interest and penalty being abated.

On motion the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED by the board of county commissioners of Crow Wing county, That it appearing to the satisfaction of this board that due notice has been given by David Magnan of his intention to apply to this board at this term for license to construct and maintain the dam hereinafter located and described, and it further appearing that it is necessary and advisable that such dam be maintained for the purpose of raising a head of water to facilitate the driving of logs and timber in the Nokasabie river and that it is for the general interest of those engaged in the lumbering business on said stream that such dam be erected and maintained on the land on both sides of such stream is under the control of the party applying for license and that he is a suitable person to build and maintain such dam, and a proper bond having been filed, license is hereby granted to David Magnan to construct and maintain a dam across the Nokasabie river on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 43, Range 31, in said county, with proper and sufficient sluiceway for sluicing logs, timber and lumber, and not less than an eight foot head for the period of six years from the date hereof, and said Magnan is authorized and empowered to collect and charge as toll for sluicing any logs, timber or lumber, through said dam, the sum of six cents per thousand feet, board measure, for all logs, timber and lumber so sluiced.

J. S. GARDNER,
J. M. MASTIN,
J. J. NEVERS,
HARRY PATTERSON,
P. G. FOGELSTROM,
County Commissioners.

Dated May 1st, 1888.
Attest: LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Bill of H. Spalding, boarding prisoners and attending court $59.00.

On motion tax on a certain mortgage of J. R. Howes in the sum of $950, was recommended abated.

Bill of John Chisholm, board and care of Dan O'Connell; $16.

On motion, properly carried, surveyor was instructed to locate section line between Sections 32 and 33, T. 45, R. 30.

The following persons were appointed, according to Chapter 150, General Laws 1887, relative to burial of deceased soldiers:

R. H. Capistrant, 1st commissioners' district.

C. A. Douglas, 2nd commissioners' district.

A. E. Veon, 3rd commissioners' district.

C. L. Spaulding, 4th commissioners' district.

J. M. Martin, 5th commissioners' district.

On motion, properly carried, taxes on Lots 8 and 10, B. 10, Second Addition, were recommended abated from $150 to $10, there being no building on same.

On motion the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That the county attorney be and he is hereby requested to make no objection to an application for the cancellation of all taxes against a certain mortgage of Margaret Lino, same having been satisfied in 1884.

Bill of Harry Patterson, per diem and mileage attending three commissioners' meetings, $19.20.

Commissioners Farrar and Gardner were appointed as a committee to examine bridge across inlet of Rice Lake.

Board adjourned until 1st Tuesday in June.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

DANGEROUS FOOD ADULTERATION.

The Fraudulent use of Alum and Lime in Cheap Baking Powders.

If consumers prefer to buy an adulterated article of food because it can be had at a lower price, they undoubtedly have the right to do so, provided the adulterants are not of a character injurious to health. If such articles are not falsely sold as pure, and the customer is not deceived as to their real character, the transaction is not illegitimate.

But the great danger in the traffic in adulterated food arises from the deception that is practised by manufacturers usually classing such goods as pure. This is almost invariably done when the adulterant is one that is injurious to the health. For instance, manufacturers of alum and lime baking powders not only fail to inform the public of the real character of their goods, but carefully conceal the fact that they are made from these poisonous articles. Most of these manufacturers also claim that their articles are pure and wholesome, while some go still further and proclaim boldly that they are cream of tartar goods, or even the genuine Royal Baking Powder itself. No consumer will buy alum baking powders knowingly, for it is well understood that they are detrimental to health. The sale of lime and alum baking powders as pure and wholesome articles is, therefore, criminal, and it is satisfactory to notice that several persons engaged in such sale have already been brought to justice in the courts.

The official analysts have recently been active in the pursuit of these dishonest articles. The baking powders of several states have been carefully and critically examined. The officials are surprised at the huge amount of lime and alum goods found. It is a suggestive fact that no baking powder except the Royal has been found without either lime or alum, and may contain both. Dr. Price's baking powder has been found to contain nearly 12 per cent of lime; Cleveland's 11 per cent of impurities; the phosphate powders over 12 per cent of lime.

The chief service of lime is to add weight. It is true that lime, when subjected to heat, gives off a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, but a quick-lime is left a caustic of most powerful nature. A small quantity of dry lime upon the tongue, or in the eye, produces painful effects; how much more serious must these effects be on the delicate membranes of the stomach, intestines and kidneys, more particularly of infants and children, and especially when the lime is taken into the system day after day, and with almost every meal. This is said by physicians to be one of the causes of indigestion, dyspepsia, and those painful diseases of the kidneys now so prevalent.

Adulteration with lime is quite as much to be dreaded as with alum, which has heretofore received the most emphatic condemnation from food analysts, physicians and chemists, for the reason that while alum may be partially dissolved by the heat of baking it is impossible to destroy or change the nature of the lime so that the entire amount in the baking powder passes, with all its injurious properties into the stomach.

The large profits from the manufacture of lime and alum baking powders has placed many of them in the market. They are to be found in the stock of almost every retail dealer, and are urged upon customers calling for baking powders upon all occasions. Because of their well-known detrimental character it is desirable that prompt means be taken to suppress their manufacture.

Pure baking powders are one of the chief aids to the cook in preparing perfect and wholesome food. While those are to be obtained of well-established reputation, like the Royal, of whose purity there has never been a question, it is proper to avoid all others.

More Puzzles.

In order that the strain occasioned by the hen puzzle may be lifted from the minds of the people the following puzzles are presented for consideration:

A young man wished to wed a fair young lady and was advised by her father as follows: "If you will bring in a quantity of apples and give me half and half of one more than half; give Mary's mother half of what remains and half of one more than half; and to Mary herself half of what remains and half of one more than half, still having an apple left, you may have her. The young man did as requested and captured Mary. How many apples did he begin on?

Supposing that a train of cars of unusual length ran over the Brooklyn bridge under one minute headway. The first car in the train we will call 85 feet long and will carry 56 passengers. The third or last car in the train is as long as the first car and one-half as long as the middle car combined, and the middle car is as long as the first and last car together. After obtaining the lengths of the middle and last car they are supposed to carry as many passengers in proportion, as is seen, that a 36 foot car will 56 persons. How many passengers will such trains carry over the bridge in one hour?

TUESDAY was rather chilly for the Democratic brethren all round.

HIGH water is causing much damage at Winona.

THIRTEEN horses were burned up at an incendiary fire at Portage, Wis.

A Stretch of Imagination.

Dr. J. R. Howes, of Brainerd, who is supposed to carry the Republican vote of Crow Wing county in his vest pocket, registered at the Nicollet yesterday.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Wife Murder and Suicide.

HELENA, Mont., May 3.—John T. Rand last night shot and fatally killed his wife who was fleeing from him with her babe in her arms. The child's spine was broken when the mother fell. Rand then blew the top of his head off. Rand came from Oldham, Maine, in 1852.

Cheap Excursion Rates.

Saturday excursion rates, at one cent per mile the round trip, between Brainerd and Perham at $1.45, and Brainerd and Detroit Lake at $1.85 for the round trip, have been placed on sale at the Brainerd ticket office. These tickets will be sold on Saturdays only, and must be signed by the purchaser and witnessed by the agents at Perham or Detroit, and used returning on or before the Monday following date of sale. A similar rate has been fixed at stations east of Jamestown for same points. Round trip tickets from Brainerd to Perham and return, $3.40, and Brainerd to Detroit and return, $4.45, good for thirty days, are for sale daily.

Land Excursions 1888. One Fare for the Round Trip.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway will sell upon April 3rd and 24th, May 8rd and 22nd, June 5th and 19th, round trip tickets at above named rate to all points in Nebraska, Texas, Kansas, Arkansas, New Mexico, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Minnesota and Dakota.

Tickets good for thirty days from date of sale.

For tickets, rates, sleeping car accommodations, call upon nearest ticket agent or write to E. A. Whitaker, Gen. Tkt. and Pass. Agt., Minneapolis, Minn.

—The population of London now exceeds every other city, ancient or modern, in the world. New York and all its adjacent cities combined are not equal to two-thirds of it. Scotland, Switzerland, and the Australian colonies each contains fewer souls, while Norway, Servia, Greece and Denmark have scarcely half as many. Yet at the beginning of the present century the population of all London did not reach one million.

—The electric bell system has been developed to such a fine point in New York hotels that by moving a pointer upon a dial and then pressing the bell the guest can indicate to the office his desire for his bill, cologne, a carriage, writing materials, chambermaid, messenger, boots, waiter, porter, fireman, ice-water or hall-boy. At one hotel the dial is divided into three sections, one for eatables, one for drinkables and a third for ordinary hotel service.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The sayin' th't it's better to give th'n to receive is a good un, giner'ly speakin'; but when I heard a fellerer crack it wunst, in relation to receive a bad shillin' from a poor cuss th't he had give it to himself only a minute afore, I thort to m'self 'twas a pity even the best o' sayin's way liable to warp a leetle, wunst in a while. Speakin' o' sayin's th' hadn't no truer one th'n th' charity begins to home. If thar any feller or wuman is kind, charitable, an' hain't got no hum to b'gin at, I want to put it on record right here th't th' hain't a word in the good ole sayin' that prevents him from goin' right to work an' beginnin' at mine.—*Ed. Mott, in Puck.*

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 world-famed Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard of the chewing tobacco.

That this factory was established as long ago as 1826.

That last year (1887) it made and sold the enormous quantity of 27,626,000 lbs. or fourteen thousand tons of tobacco.

That this was more than one-seventh of all the tobacco made in the United States—equivalent to one-fourteenth of all factories at work.

That in the last 61 years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the extent of over *Twenty-four Million* two hundred thousand dollars ($24,200,000.00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internal Revenue Taxes.

That the pay-roll of this factory is about $1,000,000 per year or $600,000 per year more than the Climax.

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 in vain, and in despair now try to amuse the public 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 YOUR, very truly,

J. 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 popular Coffee in hermetically sealed PACKAGES.

ARE BY FAR THE MOST POPULAR CORSETS EVER INTRODUCED.

CORALINE is superior to whalebone. Cannot be broken. It is flexible and easy to the wearer. It cost us no more to get these made 17 Warner Bros.

$10.00 REWARD—For any strip of CORALINE that breaks with six months proper wear in a corset. Have your dealer show you what we mean. Sample pair of CORALINE COATED STEELS, 2-0-12 in Drab, Black or White, by mail, 75 cts.

For Sale by all Leading Merchants.

WARNER BROS., 351 & 353 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO.

For the National Democratic and Republican Presidential Nominating Conventions.

From June 2nd to 5th, inclusive, to St. Louis, good to return only from June 6th to 11th, inclusive, and to Chicago June 16th to 19, inclusive, good to return from June 20th to 25th, inclusive, the MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RY. ("Albert Lea Route,") will sell excursion tickets to points named above at rate of ONE FARE for the round trip. For full information, call on or address any agent, or

E. A. WHITAKER,
Minneapolis, Minn. G. T. & P. A.

ARDMORE

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT!

Cor. 5th and Laurel Sts.,

Owned by Geo. Gardner,

has been recently refitted and furnished, the furnishing having been bought of C. M. Palek, who has a large stock of the finest goods in the city. We would say to the public we invite your attention and solicit your patronage. Meals and lodging, first class style. Orders promptly filled for suppers, excursions, picnics, etc. A colored cook, one of the best in the northwest, always in attendance. Lunch counter open night and day. Bread, pies, cakes, and pastry of all kinds constantly on hand.

Ardmore Hotel and Restaurant,

ELWELL & HARRIS, Props.
Brainerd, Minn.

April 26, 1888.

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, 5th street, desirable residence property.

Three cottages, rear of Opera house, cheap.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN

SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, OR DULUTH.

And s. Points in

Minnesota, Dakota Montana Idaho, Washington Territory OREGON, British Columbia. Puget Sound And Alaska.

Express trains Daily, to which are attached

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER AND ELEGANT DINING CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN S PAUL AND PORTLAND.

On any class of Ticket.

Emigrant Sleepers Free

The only all Rail Line to the YELLOWSTONE PARK.

For Full information as to Time, Rates, St Address,

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

Minneapolis and St. Louis RAILWAY

AND THE FAMOUS

ALBERT LEAROUTE

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY, from St. Paul and Minneapolis

To Chicago,

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

East and Southeast.

The direct and only line running through Cars between St. Paul, Minneapolis and

DES MOINES, IOWA

Via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge. Also "Short Line" to Kansas City, Atchison, D. T.

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN MINNEAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS

and intermediate points on the Mississippi Valley, connecting in Union Depot for all points South and Southwest.

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

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

☞ The Lake of Bargains Checked Free. Fast as low as the lowest. For Time Tables, Through Rates, etc., call upon the nearest ticket agent or write to

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

CANINE PARADOX

SLEEPER OPERA HOUSE!

Saturday Night, MAY 5TH.

Grand Matinee 2.30 P. M.

This is not the Professor.

Pronounced by the Press and Public to be the Finest Exhibition of Canine Intelligence ever witnessed upon the American Stage.

The Professor is positively the entertainment until Saturday, at noon. After that time he will be replaced by the celebrated Chicago pet, "Jerry."

25 Educated Dogs 25

Do Everything But Talk.

ADMISSION 25 and 35c. Reserved Seats, 50 Cents

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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.

Bargains in Real Estate

A. P. RIGGS,

Room 11, Bank Block.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

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 $3.00. 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. VIGEN,
NO. 19, FIFTH STREET

TO BE CLOSED OUT.

Commencing MONDAY, MAY 7th, we will sell our

ENTIRE STOCK

—OF—

Dress Goods, NOTIONS, ETC., At and Below first Cost!

For the remainder of this month we will offer you

Great Bargains.

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NO. 4, CALE BLOCK, FRONT STREET.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

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has a large and complete stock of

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

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Odd Fellows' Block.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - MINNESOTA.

More than 200 bodies have been dug out of the avalanche in the Italian Alps.

Representative Mulligan has offered a bill in the Kentucky Legislature to make poker-playing a felony. The honorable gentleman has probably had a full hand beaten.

Dr. Hattie Allen has been elected a professor of medicine at the University of Michigan. No woman before has ever received such recognition in the West.

Minister Phelps expresses himself heartily glad to be in the United States again. He wears a suit of gray tweed, mutton-chop whiskers and has a distinctively English appearance.

Mrs. Mary D. Lowman, Mayor of Oskaloosa, Kan., is forty-nine years of age and of Pennsylvania origin. She has a pleasant face and motherly manners, her deep set hazel eyes being the handsomest feature of her face.

Ten tons of canceled tickets, that accumulated during the past two years at the office of the Boston & Albany Railroad in Springfield, Mass., are being cut up, preparatory to selling them as old paper.

The largest book ever bound is owned by Queen Victoria, and measures eighteen inches across the back and weighs thirty pounds. It contains the jubilee addresses of congratulation from members of the Primrose League.

One of thirteen men in a saloon at Plover, Ia., stepped up to the bar and invited the rest to drink. A local paper says that not one of them stirred, so much were they under the control of the superstition regarding the number thirteen.

M. Chevreul, the French centenarian chemist, who will be one hundred and two years old if he lives till next August, is said by a writer who recently visited him, to look scarcely more than eighty years of age, and to be as gentle, even tempered, and self-controlled as ever.

An Atlanta man, who is a preacher and an editor, was sent to jail the other day for contempt of court. He had been called as a juror, but refused either to take the oath or affirm, maintaining that any sort of swearing was wrong and contrary to the teachings of the Bible.

Of the eight Republicans who received votes for the Presidential nomination at the Chicago Convention of 1880 four are dead, four still live. Grant, Garfield, Washburne and Conkling have passed away. The four who remain are Blaine, Sherman, Edmunds and Windom.

The friends of Secretary Bayard and Mrs. Folsom are greatly incensed at the report in New York papers that an engagement of marriage exists between them. The story is characterized as a malicious invention without a single basis of truth. The secretary denies it.

The Emperor of Germany may be very sick, but he is well enough to order the prosecution of every newspaper which published insulting rumors about the Empress Victoria. The lamentable lack of gallantry of some of the German sheets deserve punishment. They need a lesson in manners.

We wonder how much truth there is in the story that the proprietor of one of the New York dailies offered to pay one of his editorial subordinates $20,000 and his expenses if he would marry a certain young southern authoress who has recently sprung into fame. There is a story to this effect and it appears to be pretty well corroborated.

The little King of Spain is a constant source of disturbance in the Royal Palace at Madrid. A few days ago he was lost for hours and, as has been related, was finally found in a cupboard. Not long after he was taking his midday repast of bread and milk. Not liking the flavor of the milk he suddenly seized the dish and poured its contents over the nurse who was feeding him. Then his Majesty laughed in a mocking, haughty way and ran off to play with his toys.

At the last session of the South Carolina Legislature an act was passed giving a pension of $5 per month to all disabled Confederate veterans or their widows. The act appropriated $50,000, and authorized the Treasurer to borrow as much as was needed after the appropriation was exhausted. The Pension Board is now in session, and they are appalled at the number of applications pouring in. It would require at least $200,000 to pay the pensions applied for.

While a citizen of Lumpkin, Ga., was cleaning out his cellar recently after it had been flooded he discovered a slight depression in the earth, and, examining it closely, saw a bar of metal partly buried there. Picking it up, he found it to be lead. Further search revealed 167 bars, weighing about a pound each. How they got there is not known, though it is surmised that they were buried during the Indian war of 1836, when a rude fort stood on the present site of the house.

The Chinese Minister and his secretary have been making a great stir in New York society, not only on account of their own social position, but also of their picturesque costume, which is a great break upon the dull monotony of men's evening dress. At a recent reception offered these Oriental gentleman by Mrs. J. W. Drexel, they appeared in their most gorgeous silk gowns, the Minister wearing in the center of his skull-cap an immense ruby, said to be second to but one in the world. Mr. Chang does not always wear this ruby; sometimes he wears an equally large diamond, or a pink amethyst which is said to be unique among precious stones.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

News from Washington.

The president signed Nelson's bill, granting the Duluth, Rainy Lake River & Southwestern railway the right of way through the Minnesota Indian reservations.

The report of the house committee on elections on the Lynch-Vandever contested election case (Sixth district of California) will hold that not enough ballots actually cast were thrown out to have changed the result in favor of Lynch, the Democratic contestant.

The department of agriculture claims that the approximate damage to barley, rye, millet, etc., by the chintz bug was last year about $60,000,000. They attacked wheat and rye first, then barley and oats, and afterward corn, grass, millet, sorgum and broom corn.

With all the expedition possible, Speaker Carlisle does not now think it probable that congress will adjourn before the middle of August. One month at least after the meeting of two national conventions will be devoted to the making of campaign speeches. The record of the last congress was larger than any which preceded it. This congress will surpass them all.

The secretary of the treasury opened proposals of sales of bonds to the government, under the circular of April 17. The total amount offered was $1,824,600. The secretary accepted the following offers: $20,000 coupon 4s at $1.25; $10,000 and $5,000 registered 4s at $1.24¾; $15,000 coupon and $15,000 registered 4s at $124.70; $150,000 coupon and $5,000 registered 4s at $1.25. All the other offers were rejected.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmasters: Hiram P. Graham, Eau Claire, Wis., William H. Clark, Jr., Florence, Wis.; James M. Custard, Hayward, Wis.; John Metzer, Little Falls, Minn.; Samuel E. Carroll, Adel, Iowa; Elias L. Brownell, Spirit Lake, Iowa; Harry C. Briley, Dell Rapids, Dak.; Daniel P. McLaurin, Grand Forks, Dak.; Jacob E. Zieback, Scotland, Dak.; John R. Prendergast, Webster, Dak.; Oliver S. Glenn, Bellevue, Idaho, and William T. Griffin, Moscow, Idaho.

Mr. Nelson has directed the attention of Secretary Vilas to the fact that the agent upon the White Earth reservation is reported to have been engaged in canvassing among the Indians to secure their opposition to his bill for the civilization of the Chippewas and their request for the adoption of the agreements made with the Northwestern Indian commission last year. He has asked the secretary to ascertain definitely to what extent Agent Sheehan has interested himself in this matter, and why he has taken so deep an interest in it.

Items About People.

Hon. Absalom Townsend, one of the oldest and best known residents of Galena, and Wisconsin lead mines, died at his home in Shullsburg, in the latter state, aged seventy-eight years. He was for many years prominent in the politics of Wisconsin, and represented his district for several terms in the state senate.

Mr. Phelps was upon the floor of the house and senate the other day. It his purpose was to convince those congressmen who have protested that he ought not to be appointed chief justice because he appears like an Englishman, he undoubtedly failed to accomplish his purpose. Mr. Phelps looks, talks and dresses like an Englishman.

A novel marriage occurred at Aberdeen, Dak. George W. Griswold of Mina, Dak., was united to Miss Hattie Hunt of Chicago, whom he saw for the first time an hour before the ceremony. The marriage is the result of a correspondence begun through a matrimonial paper. Griswold is an industrious young farmer in fair circumstances. Miss Hunt is a rather attractive, bright and modest German girl. Their meeting, which was warm and unaffected, indicated a clear case of love by correspondence.

Miss Ada Bell Richards, daughter of the late Capt. S. C. Richards, of St. Louis, a cousin of President Arthur, was married to Dr. Wright, of the Choctaw nation, Indian Territory, the ceremony by by Rev. Dr. Marshall, a cousin of the bride. The groom is a quarter blooded Choctaw Indian, a son of the late Gov. Wright of the Indian Territory. He is a well educated physician, 30 years old and quite handsome. The couple became acquainted while Miss Richards was doing missionary work in the territory last year.

Crimes and Criminals.

Mrs. Marvin, an old lady of Freeborn county, Minn., started for California to visit a daughter; but when she got to West Liberty she was robbed of her purse, ticket and check to her trunk. The purse contained about $40, and Mrs. Marvin had to return home.

Much excitement was caused in Licking, Mo., by the discovery that James Smalley, a well known citizen and proprietor of the Smalley house, had murdered his two children, aged five and seven, by cutting their heads with an axe. He next attacked his wife, who escaped by jumping through a window, as her insane husband had locked all the doors. Smalley then cut his own throat and wrists with a carving knife and expired by bleeding to death.

A shooting affray occurred at Dickinson, Dakota, between Jasper Hultz and Frank Chase, resulting in the death of Hultz. It was the result of an old quarrel. Both men lived fifty miles north of there, and had been drinking and playing poker all night. Hultz lost heavily. It is thought that Hultz fired the first shot. Four chambers in his revolver are emptied and one in Chase's. The ball entered under Hultz's right eye and passed through his head, coming out at the base of the skull. Hultz is a married man. It is thought that Chase fired in self defense.

Geo. Dunham was hanged at Woodbury, N. J. There was a clamor for tickets to witness the execution, which is the first that has occurred in Gloucester county in 65 years, but Sheriff Ridgeway adhered to the strict letter of the law, and few were admitted. Dunham slept but little the night before, although he was quiet. A glass of milk punch was given him, and he took a drink of whisky a few minutes before leaving his cell. The hanging was successfully accomplished and was without special features of interest. The crime for which Dunham was executed was the murder of his mother-in-law, Barbara Kandel.

Foreign News Nuggets.

The London Chronicle announces the approaching marriage of Joseph Chamberlain to Miss Endicott, daughter of the American secretary of war.

While President Carnot, of France, was laying the foundation stone of a new lyceum at Agen, a platform on which were seated hundreds of guests collapsed and all were thrown to the ground. Twenty persons were injured.

In the Canadian house of commons Sir Charles Tupper gave notice of resolutions which he will move in committee on ways and means, designed to secure for Canada the advantages of free lumber into the United States in the event of the Mills tariff bill becoming a law.

At the trial of H. McKittrick and George Velie, for alleged complicity in the Union bank robbery at Winnipeg, both prisoners were committed to stand trial at the next assize. Diamond, who was dismissed, intends taking action against the Union bank for $50,000 damages for false arrest. McKittrick and Velie were released on $8,000 bail.

Record of Casualties.

George N. Baker, a prominent and wealthy young farmer residing two miles west of Fairmont, Minn., was struck by lightning and instantly killed while building a wire fence. A rain storm prevailed at the time.

Jacob Haubrich, while unloading wood at the Empire mill at New Ulm, Minn., was thrown in front of the wagon by the breaking of a stake. The team ran away and both wheels passed over his body. His injuries are internal and will prove fatal.

What has proved to be a serious fire started in the snow sheds of the Northern Pacific at Mullen tunnel. It was at first thought that the delay would only be for a few hours, but the flames were not subdued, and the work of putting in an overhead line has been commenced. So far the timber in the tunnel has not ignited, and as it is damp it is believed it will escape. The fire started from a spark from a passing engine.

At Chippewa Falls, Wis., William Williams, who is foreman of the big mill and an old riverman, and John Shea, an old employe of the company, and one perfectly familiar with the river, insisted on returning to the city in the skiff which they had been using in breaking a small jam, much against the wishes and advice of their fellow employes and the manager of the company. They started down the rapids, but had only gone a few rods when the boat capsized and both were drawn into the under current and drowned.

A fatal accident occurred on the Stellaquamish river, Washington Territory, near the town of Stanwood, in which the lives of three young ladies and one man were lost. They were crossing the river in a canoe. The man's hat fell off, and in trying to recover it the canoe ran into the riffles and, becoming unmanageable, capsized, throwing the occupants into the water. At the point on which the canoe capsized the water was only eighteen inches deep, but so swift that it carried the bodies into deep water before the people, of whom several were standing on the land, could render any assistance.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

The final arrangements for the purchase of the Steward mansion in New York by the Manhattan club have been made. The price agreed upon is $800,000.

The board of aldermen of New York passed over Mayor Hewitt's veto the resolution curtailing his power in the matter of displaying flags on the city hall. This is the outcome of St. Patrick's day row.

The Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions for the Northwest held its seventeenth annual session in Freeport, Ill., with over 200 delegates present, coming from eight neighboring states and Dakota.

The Democrats of Garfield, N. J., are excited and angry at the fact that a Republican has been appointed postmaster to succeed G. D. Bogert, a Democrat. The new man is Joel Horton, a school teacher, also noted as a prohibitionist.

The Jersey City Branch of the Irish National League adopted resolutions thanking Congressmen McAdoo, P. A. Collins and others for requesting the President not to nominate Minister Phelps, author of the new extradition treaty, for chief justice of the supreme court.

The Catholic News at New York received the following cable dispatch: "The Vatican has issued a decree condemning boycotting and the plan of campaign. The decree distinguishes the national movement from these revolutionary means. It condemns only the latter."

One hundred and fifty men were put to work at Superior, Wis., breaking ground for the immense steel and iron works of the Land and River improvement company at West Superior. Some 230 men will be employed to construct these works, and when completed 300 men or more will have steady employment.

The family of J. C. Waltmeyer residing in West Hempfield township, Lancaster county, Pa., has within the last ten days lost four children from a malignant type of diphtheria. Now the four remaining children, three well grown sons and a daughter, are dying, and the father and mother are down with the disease. The neighbors are panic-stricken.

The capital of the Standard Oil trust now is $90,000,000 and the market value of each $100 of the stock is $160, making the total market value of the trust $144,000,000. The dividends for 1887 were 10 per cent. on the capital stock. The average dividends had been 7 per cent, and the average earnings 13 per cent. Out of the surplus stock dividends had been in part declared.

A spike-nosed sturgeon was taken out of Lake Elysian at Elysian, Minn., that weighed 192 pounds. Its length was six feet and two inches from tip to tip. It measured eight inches thick and sixteen and a half inches wide. The spike on the nose was eighteen inches long and two inches wide. It was dead when found. There is no doubt that it is a salt water fish. The question is how it got into the lake.

Register of Deeds Barney Doyle has sued the Milwaukee Sentinel to recover damages to the amount of $10,000 for defamation of character. The Sentinel, a few weeks ago, published an item stating that Mr. Doyle's name had been stricken from the roll of members of the Ninth ward club. The Sentinel company's answer states that the report was common talk among politicians and others before they published it.

The Democratic congressional committee of the fifth district of Minnesota have called a district convention to nominate a congressman. After 13 ballots it was decided to hold it early in July at Fergus Falls, the exact date to be fixed by the executive committee, which consists of J. P. Schmitz, Fergus Falls; J. W. Lilly, Crookston; Henry Keller, Sauk Center; Theo. T. Hudson, Duluth. The basis will be a delegate for every 250 votes for Ames, making 120 delegates in convention. The second congressional convention will meet at Mankato on the day before the democratic State convention.

The supreme court at Washington affirmed the decision of the supreme court of Minnesota in the case of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad against Fred G. Herrick. Herrick was an employe, injured through the negligence of an engineer. He received damages under a statute in Minnesota, also in force in Iowa, making railroad companies liable for injury to employes, through the acts of an agent of the company. Senator Davis, for the company, contended that these statutes violated the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, in that it showed discrimination in not applying to all persons and corporations alike.

Sullivan, the slugger, has returned to Boston, where he was received with an ovation and procession. Mrs. John L. Sullivan, the champion's legal wife, intends to set herself right before the world. She is endeavoring to secure a warrant for the big fellow's arrest immediately on his arrival, on the charge of improper relations with Annie Livingstone. She takes this step, she says, because John L., while traveling on two continents during the past two years, has acknowledged Annie Livingstone as his wife. She tried to have the slugger arrested while he was surrounded by his enthusiastic friends and admirers, but her evidence was not strong enough.

The World's Boston special says that Sullivan went on a spree aboard the Catalonia, insulted ladies, had fights with the steamer's employes, beat Anna Livingston, and was so violent that the captain threatened to put him in irons. Rev. W. R. Mantley, one of the passengers, is given as authority for the statements. He says that Sullivan cursed Mrs. Mantley, and threatened to "swipe her d—d brats out of existence" if she did not keep them out of his way. The steward, in defending himself from an attack, broke a soda syphon over John's head, which pleased the big fellow so much that he said the steward was the only man aboard. The engineer threatened to turn the hot water hose on Sullivan, who thereafter let him alone.

A Singular Accident.

An explosion that pitched 70 people into the air, throwing one man 50 feet, wrecked 17 large plate-glass windows, ruined $35,000 worth of clothing, damaged a building $15,000 and caused a stampede of hundreds of people from the upper stories of tall buildings, occurred in the basement of a building on State and Jackson streets in Chicago. Queer enough, no one was killed, although two or three may be fatally injured.

Two workmen were drilling a hole across the street from the basement to make a conduit for electric light wires, and accidentally punctured a gas main. They lit a candle to see what was the matter with the drill, and the next instant they and 70 odd clerks and customers in the clothing store overhead, the massive plate glass front and great piles of ready-made clothing were mixed up in an almost inextricable mass with broken timbers and falling plaster, while people for blocks around thought an earthquake had occurred and rushed to the scene. The fire was quickly extinguished by the department. The two workmen in the basement were found to be very badly injured and three or four clerks in the store above were injured internally. One of them, George Dunlap, when the explosion occurred was standing on a hot air register, and was thrown 50 feet, landing on a pile goods. His back is badly injured.

The Pope and Ireland.

LONDON, April 27.—The statement that the pope has issued a decree condemning the plan of campaign in Ireland is confirmed. He says he does so because he is convinced that the plan of campaign is illegal. He says he is also convinced that the land court will reduce all unfair rent. Another circumstance that influenced him, he says, is the fact that funds are extorted from contributors to the plan. The pope condemns boycotting as a practice contrary to justice and charity. He makes no mention of the National league. The Dublin Freeman's Journal urges the people to exercise calmness and patience, and to receive the papal decree with profound respect and loyalty to Rome. It declares that boycotting is rare. The Nationalist members of parliament are somewhat agitated over the pope's decree, and are eagerly conferring as to what steps are necessary.

The Nationalists have determined to continue the plan of campaign in spite of the papal decree. It is asserted that the movement will not suffer much from the necessary defection priests who will undoubtedly continue to sympathize with the people, and that the vacancies can easily be filled with laymen. The matter has caused an extremely bitter feeling among the Nationalists, who indignantly resent the government's intrigues with the Vatican.

A Town Destroyed.

Central City, Dakota, was almost destroyed by fire. The entire town between the sawpit and pocket gulches is gone—113 stores and houses altogether. Every business house, except the brewery and McDonald's hardware store, is gone. The fire accidentally originated in Bellevan & Johnson's restaurant, spreading so rapidly that it was impossible to check it. The Central fire department and entire service from Deadwood were on the ground, but the water gave out and nothing could be done. The loss is fully $250,000; insurance only $15,000, about equally divided in the St. Paul Fire & Marine, Commercial Union, Niagara, Springfield, Firemen's Fund, London Fire. Relief for the stricken city is being organized in the various towns in the Black Hills. Central is one of the first and richest mining camps in the Black Hills, but the deposit was long ago worked out. The town probably never will be entirely rebuilt.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Senate and House.

SENATE.

The House bill giving to the city of Grand Forks, Dak., the right to build two free bridges across the Red River of the North, was passed.

Mr. Hopkins, of New York, objected to the request from Mr. Mills that a night session should be held; and then the house went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, the floor being accorded to Mr. McMillen, of Tennessee. During the course of his speech there was a running fire of questions and answers between the speaker and Messrs Kelly and Reed, which provoked applause on both sides of the house.

Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the secretary of the treasury for copies of the reports of Special Agents Beecher and Tingle as to the alleged smuggling of opium from British Columbia.

The motion to refer the President's message was taken up and Mr. Voorhees proceeded to address the Senate thereon.

On motion of Mr. Frye the conference report on the joint resolution for a conference of the American nations was non-concurred in and a new conference was ordered.

The animal industry bill was laid aside and the bill to forfeit unearned land grants was taken up, but went over without action and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House went into committee of the whole on the tariff. Mr. Bynum of Indiana said the bill presented did not meet with his unqualified approval. He believed that duties on imports should be levied and collected at all times to meet the current, ordinary expenses of the government and that any extraordinary expenses should be met by a resort to internal taxes. Believing this to be correct, he would maintain the present internal revenue system of taxation until the last obligation of the war was discharged.

Mr. Deckery, of Missouri, said that the surplus was required in the channels of business and trade and commerce, in order that capital might employ labor, and said that the question presented was how that surplus was to be disposed of.

The committee then rose.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, from the committee on appropriations, reported the bill making an appropriation of $150,250 to enable the executive departments to participate in the Centennial exhibition to be held in Cincinnati, O., in July, August and September. Committee of the whole.

The house then took a recess until 8, the evening session to be for debate only on the tariff bill.

SENATE.

Mr. Sherman, from the conference committee on the House joint resolution accepting the invitation of the French republic to take part in the international exposition in Paris in 1889, made a report which was agreed to. It fixes the amount of appropriation at $250,000.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the railroad land forfeiture bill, and Mr. Palmer proceeded to argue against all the amendments as to the lands granted to the State of Michigan for railroad purposes, and by the Governor of that state deeded to the Lake Superior Ship Canal Company.

After a speech upon the general land policy of the government, by Mr. Dolph, the bill was laid aside without action.

The following bills were taken from the calendar and passed: The senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Black river, Arkansas; the senate bill granting the right of way, 100 feet in width, to the Kansas City & Pacific Railway company through the Indian Territory, the company to pay $15 per mile per annum for use of the nation or tribe of Indians whose land is taken.

HOUSE.

The Senate bill was passed for the relief of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the tariff. Mr. Buchanan, of New Jersey, opposed the bill.

Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, said he could not conceive a system more unjust, more unreasonable, more unfair and more unrighteous than the protective system.

Mr. Osborn, of Pennsylvania, submitted an argument against the bill, which he characterized as a blow at the dignity of American labor.

Other speakers followed until the day was spent.

SENATE.

The Senate committee on education and labor, at its meeting, ordered favorable reports on the following: Senator Blair's bill to restrict the sale of opium in the District of Columbia and the territories; House bill to establish a department of labor; Senate joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution forever prohibiting the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic liquors in the United States. Senator Call was authorized to report as from the committee his bill of the last congress to establish a national college of dental science in Washington.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Dunham, of Illinois the Senate amendment was concurred into the House bill authorizing the city of Chicago to erect a crib in Lake Michigan for waterwork purposes.

Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, from the merchant marine and fisheries committee, reported and the House adopted a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information relative to the seal fisheries in Alaska.

After a short discussion as to whether it was competent for the House to proceed to the consideration of private business, the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer of Illinois, in the chair, on the tariff bill. Speeches were made by Messrs. Bremer, Ford, Goff and Laudes.

Mr. Gifford presented the petition of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union against running interstate trains and mail trains, and against military drills on the Sabbath. Tariff speeches have been the order of the day, thus adding to the stock of campaign literature to be distributed in the coming Presidential campaign. The House committee on military affairs directed a favorable report on the bill granting right of way to the Duluth & Manitoba Railroad Company through Ft. Pembina (Dakota,) military reservation.

SENATE.

The resolution offered last week by Mr. Hale calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to appointments in his department below the civil service grade since March, '85, was taken up and adopted.

The following Senate bills were taken from the calendar and passed.

For public buildings at Youngstown, O., $100,000, and Akron, O., $75,000. To authorize the secretary of the treasury to re-examine and reaudit the claim of the state of Pennsylvania for advances made and money advanced to pay the militia called in the service under the President's proclamation of the 15th of June, 1863.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the railroad and forfeiture bill.

HOUSE.

The tariff debate in the house was opened by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, who attacked the bill. Discussing the speech of Mr. Nelson of Minnesota, he quoted that portion of the speech in which the gentleman put free wool and free lumber against free whisky and free tobacco. When the gentleman undertook to put the Republicans who urged the appeal of the internal revenue law in the position of favoring free whisky and free tobacco he made a great mistake. The proposition to repeal the tax on whisky was to remit the power of taxation to the states, and to permit the states to take the place of the general government. Mr. Rayner of Maryland criticised severely the trusts of the country, especially the Standard Oil, which he pronounced as one of fraud, corruption and oppression.

Mr. Lind presented resolutions adopted by the board of railroad commissioners of Minnesota asking congress to authorize the interstate commerce committee to require the adoption of safety appliances on trains; also a petition from the Grand Army of Minnesota asking an appropriation of $200,000 for headstones for graves of soldiers.

SENATE.

The day was given up to the speech of Ingalls of Kansas in reply to Senator Voorhees of Indiana which is said to have been one of the savagest personal philippics ever heard in the Senate. The situation is thus related by a reporter. Mr. Voorhees is left by the speech in a peculiar position. Mr. Ingalls, invited by Voorhees' attack upon himself to assume that Voorhees was one of the noted Union leaders of the war, looked into his military record, and unearthed the famous speech of Voorhees, reported to have been delivered at Greencastle, Ind., in 1864. In that speech Abraham Lincoln was called by the most infamous names. Voorhees simply denies that the speech is his own. It happens that the speech was reported by Joseph S. McCulloch, now editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The friends of Mr. McCulloch state that his accuracy and honor being impeached, he will put Mr. Voorhees to his proofs. Mr. Voorhees made the mistake after uttering his denial of Mr. Ingalls' charges of wandering off into a long eulogy of himself and his services. When he sat down the senator from Kansas again rose and with a merciless hand showered upon the Indianian letters, reprints of speeches, pamphlets, documentary evidence and letters in Voorhees' own handwriting, going to prove the dallying with treason which the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash had indulged in through the war. At each fresh charge Voorhees would spring up and shout that it was false. But his protests became more and more feeble until Ingalls sat down, and then he rose. In a voice mellow with suppressed tears he struck out at Ingalls, but he could only repeat, "It's a lie; it has been answered by my people." Finally Ingalls rose and asked, "Did not the soldiers on a train in Indiana threaten to hang you with the bell cord at one time?" Voorhees in wild rage yelled, "When the senator from Kansas states that he is a liar. I repeat it, a liar, and he can pass it on to the man behind him (Johnson of Indiana) who informed." There was a sensation in the galleries, but Ingalls simply smiled and Voorhees set down trembling like a leaf. During the cross fire of words Voorhees called Ingalls "a great liar and a dirty dog" and compared him to a peacock on a barnyard fence. Voorhees insisted that he had always been the true friend of the Union soldier.

HOUSE.

No business transacted.

The Chirombo.

My introduction to them occurred on the borders of Lake Shirwa—one of the smaller and less known of the great African lakes—and I shall record the incident exactly as I find it in my notes. I had stopped one day among some tall, dry grass to mark a reading of the aneroid, when one of my men suddenly shouted, "Chirombo!" "Chirombo" means an inedible beast of any kind, and I turned around to see where the animal was. The native pointed straight at myself. I could see nothing, but he approached, and pointing close to a wisp of hay which had fallen upon my coat, repeated, "Chirombo." Believing it must be some insect among the hay, I took it in my fingers, looked over it, and told him pointedly there was no "Chirombo" there. He smiled, and, pointing again to the hay, exclaimed, "Moio!" "It's alive!" The hay itself was the Chirombo. I do not exaggerate when I say that that wisp of hay was no more like an insect than my aneroid barometer. I had mentally resolved never to be taken in by any of these mimetic frauds; I was incredulous enough to suspect that the descriptions of Wallace and the others were somewhat highly colored; but I confess to have been completely stultified and beaten by the very first mimetic form I met. It was one of that very remarkable family, the Phasmidæ, but surely nowhere else in nature could there be such another creature. Take two inches of dried yellow grass stalk, such as one might pluck to run through the stem of a pipe; then take six other pieces nearly as long and a quarter as thick, bend each in the middle at any angle you like, stick them in three opposite pairs, and again at any angle you like upon the first grass stalk, and you have my Chirombo. When you catch him, his limbs are twisted about at every angle, as if the whole were made of one long stalk of the most delicate grass, hinged in a dozen places, and then gently crushed up into a disheveled heap. Having once assumed a position, by a wonderful instinct, he never moves or varies one of his many angles by half a degree. The way this instinct keeps up the delusion is indeed almost as wonderful as the mimicry itself; you may turn him about, over and over, but he is mere dried grass, and nothing will induce him to acknowledge the animal kingdom, by the faintest suspicion of spontaneous movement. All the members of this family have this power of shamming death; but how such emaciated and juiceless skeletons should ever presume to be alive is the real mystery. These Phasmidæ look more like ghosts than living creatures, and so slim are they that, in trying to kill them for the collection box, the strongest squeeze between the finger and thumb makes no more impression upon them than it would upon fine steel wire, and one has to half guillotine them against some hard substance before any little life they have is sacrificed to science.—Good Words.

Decidedly Queer

From the Atlanta Constitution.

When an exceptionally warm day comes along, our Northern visitors are loud in their expressions of delight. On the other hand, when we have a touch of cold weather, they shiver under their heavy wrap pings and utter vigorous complaints.

This is strange. One would naturally suppose that the Northerner in the South would object to the heat, and feel braced up on a cold day. Southerners, however, are just as peculiar. When they find themselves in Chicago in the dead of winter, with the thermometer 20 deg. below zero, they take the streets and enjoy themselves. Old Chicagoans walking with them have their noses frozen and are ready to succumb, but the tourists from the Sunny South are at their best. But, when the summer comes, the Southerners who are caught in the Northern cities pant and blow, and declare that the heat is killing them.

But it does not pan out this way all the time. In his second winter in the North the Southerner yields to the rigorous climate, and the Northerner down South begins to enter his protest against the long summers.

Perhaps the explanation is to be found in the fact that the change of climate is at first a tonic. Later, the tourist, whether North or South, relapses into his normal condition, and what pleased him at first worries him. Of course there is still another stage with most people. They become acclimated, and then they are all right. Men from the far North have led an active life in the South for fifty years, and Southerners transplanted to the North have thoroughly accustomed themselves to the climate.

Generally, however, the Southerner who goes North, and the Northerner who comes South, feel braced up at first, and then suffer a relapse. It is only after acclimatization that they are affected by the climate in their new homes just as their neighbors are affected.

The Drummer.

A Philadelphia drummer saw a man in a railroad car whom he thought he knew, and, slapping him on the back, asked him how he was. The man looked up, and the drummer saw that he was a stranger. He apologized, saying that he thought he was a friend of his. What followed is thus told by a Jersey newspaper: "'I hope I am a friend of yours,' the man said, and they got to talking, and the commercial man, seeing the gentleman's gripsack, thought he must be a commercial man also, and asked him what house he represented. 'I represent,' said the gentleman, 'the largest house in the world.' 'Well' said the traveling man, 'if you represent the largest house in the world you certainly have a snap. What house is it?' 'The Lord's house,' said the gentleman; 'my name is Bishop John Scarborough, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.'"

Crimp Sister Crimp.

My child, do you know why your hair curls when you run a hot poker or slate-pencil wearily through your bangs? No, you do not. But every school girl ought to know the reason of this familiar phenomenon. It is because the moisture on the side next the iron being evaporated by the heat the cells in that part approach each other more closely, and this shrinking of one side causes a bend or curve. Crimp, sister, crimp with care; if your poker is too hot you will lose your hair.—Ex.

Two cases of scarlet fever have been reported at the State agricultural college at Lansing, Mich., and the authorities have announced that the classes are dismissed until May 21.

GEN. GRANT'S BIRTHDAY.

Its Anniversary Celebrated in New York, Boston and Pittsburg, With Many Interesting Incidents.

In commemoration of the birthday of Gen. Grant, re-unions were held and banquets given in many cities. In a grand banquet at New York at Delmonico's, Gen. Sherman presided over the first table, and on his right sat Chauncey M. Depew—the orator of the evening—and on his left Mayor Abram S. Hewitt. Among them present were.

Gen. William Mahone, Gen. Whilliam H. Seward, the son of Lincoln's secretary of state; Hon. George W. Childs, Cyrus W. Field, Rev. John R. Paxton, Edward S. Pierrepont, Gen. C. B. Comstock, W. C. Andrews, Samuel Sloan, Capt. W. W. Paxton, Albert Bierstadt, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Col. A. Loudon Snowden of Philadelphia, D. O. Mills, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. Wager Swayne, Col. Douglass, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Elliot F. Shepard, Hon. Elihu Rood and Herman C. Armour.

The menu card was an elaborate one, engraved on a double sheet of celluloid, shaped like a field tent, and richly trimmed with colored silk. On one side was a portrait of the late general, and on the other the record of his life. Among the letters of regret were those received from the following:

Hon. William M. Evarts, Gen. J. S. Moseby, Gen. S. B. Buckner, Gen. J. E. Johnston, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Gov. D. B. Hill, Senator John Sherman, Senator Hiscock and Admiral Gherardi.

President Cleveland sent the following telegram: "Will recall with heartfelt homage the virtues and achievements of the illustrious American."

CONFEDERATE TRIBUTES.

The following are extracts from the letters read:

Col. John T. Moseby—I regret that I cannot be with you on the occasion to add my tribute to the memory of the generous soldier whose victories in peace were no less renowned than in war. With feelings of pride I remember that I honored him in life, and was not one of those who did not discover his virtues until he was dead.

Gen. James Longstreet—I was more indebted to Gen. Grant for personal kindness than to any other friend living or dead.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and Fitz-Hugh Lee also read letters of regret.

Gen. Sherman, in introducing Chauncey M. Depew to respond to the formal toast—"The Day We Celebrate," said:

Washington never took the oath of general of the army of the United States, and was buried a lieutenant general. There have never been in this country but two generals, Grant and Sherman [prolonged applause], and three lieutenant generals—Washington, Scott and Sheridan.

Mr. Depew delivered a brilliant oration in which he compared and contrasted President Lincoln and Gen. Grant.

HISTORICAL.

Gen. Grant's Reasons for Accepting the Republican Nomination in 1868.

New York Special: Gen. Sherman has given to the North American Review a copy of a letter received by him from Gen. Grant in June, 1868, in which the great soldier gives his reasons for accepting the Republican nomination for president. The letter is historical and interesting. It is as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1868.—Dear Sir—Your kind favor written from New Mexico, is received. You understand my position exactly. It is one I would not occupy for any mere personal consideration, but from the nature of the contest since the close of active hostilities, I have been forced into it in spite of myself. I could not back down without, as it seems to me, leaving the contest for power for the next four years between mere trading politicians, the elevation of whom, no matter which party, would lose to us largely the results of the costly war we have gone through. Now the Democrats will be forced to adopt a good platform and put upon it a reliable man, who, if elected, will disappoint the copperhead element of their party. This will be a great point gained if nothing more is accomplished. I feel very grateful to the officers of our army whose military achievements made my reputation as well as their own, to know that they support me in this new field. I do not expect or want active support but merely the satisfaction of knowing what your letter assures me of on your part. Officers who expect to make the army their home for life have to serve under successive administrations and should not make themselves obnoxious to any party likely ever to come into power. I shall not ask you to come to Washington until after November, and probably not then. For myself, I expect to be away from here most of the time, but I shall keep within telegraph and being within the limits of my command will exercise it.

Yours Truly,
U. S. GRANT.

The New Chief Justice.

President Cleveland has astonished the country by appointing Melville W. Fuller as Chief Justice of the United States to succeed the late Judge Waite. It is understood that he will accept the chief justiceship if confirmed. He had an interview with the president a few days ago, having come to Washington as it was understood, at the invitation of the president. No application for the appointment of Mr. Fuller is on file at the White House, but a great many letters and telegrams voluntarily sent have been received there since his name was first mentioned in connection with the office, urging his appointment. The senators from Illinois have strongly advocated his appointment.

The nomination of Mr. Fuller seems to give general satisfaction to the democrats, while no unfriendly criticisms are heard from republicans. Senator Cullom says Mr. Fuller is an excellent lawyer and will make an excellent chief justice. Senator Spooner speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Fuller, and says he is a man of profound learning and eminent responsibility and no opposition from Republican senators to his confirmation is apprehended.

Much comment is indulged in regarding this unexpected appointment as Mr. Fuller has rarely if ever been heard of outside of his local sphere.

Melville Weston Fuller was born in Augusta, Me., on Feb. 11, 1833. His father was Frederick A. Fuller; his mother, Catherine Martin, daughter of Chief Justice Martin Weston. Melville graduated at Bowdoin college in the class of 1853, his classmate being E. J. Phelps, minister to England.

Mr. Fuller began the study of the law at Bangor. After attending lectures in the law department of Harvard university he began the practice of his profession in 1856. He acted for a time as editor of the Age. Mr. Fuller soon afterward went to Chicago. His ability was speedily recognized and properly rewarded. For thirty years he has enjoyed a lucrative practice and has won distinction among the foremost at the bar. In 1861 he was elected a member of the state constitutional convention. In 1862 he was chosen to the legislature, and although a Democrat, running each time in a strong Republican district, he was victorious by large majorities. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1864, 1872, 1876 and 1880. In 1860 he was selected by citizens to deliver the address of welcome to Stephen A. Douglas.

The Des Moines (Iowa) Leader newspaper office was burned on the 1st inst., the three-story brick building and entire outfit being a total loss. The Homestead office, occupying part of third story and press room on the first floor, was also cleaned out, only the books and mailing list being saved. The fire started in the mailing room by the igniting of benzine used in cleaning type.—The total loss is $45,000.

In a menagerie at Prague where a crowd of 1,500 persons had assembled, a pick-pocket raised a cry of fire, which caused a stampede for the doors. During the frantic efforts of the crowd to escape six persons, were trampled to death and many were seriously injured.

The sultan of Morocco hesitates to submit to arbitration the dispute between his government and the United States regarding the imprisonment at Rabat of persons under the American consular protection.

The commissioner of Indian affairs has received his order in regard to teaching the English language in the Indian school rather than the native languages, with explanatory remarks, because, he says, the order has been misrepresented. He claims that the assumption that the use of the Bible in the Dakota language is forbidden is entirely unwarranted.

The Western Steel Company, which has been operating the Vulcan steel mills in South St. Louis, will close down in July throwing several hundred men out of employment.

A passenger train on the New York & Pennsylvania railroad was wrecked near White House, New York, by the spreading of the rails. The mail and baggage car and two passenger coaches, containing about 40 passengers, rolled down a 20-foot embankment. No one was killed outright, but some of the injured will die.

At a meeting of the "Hickory" Club, of New York, it was decided that 80 members shall attend the convention at St. Louis on June 5, attired alike in light gray clothes white high hats and canes.

During Queen Victoria's visit to Berlin she gave gold snuffboxes, ornamented with her monogram set in brilliants, to Prince Barons Lyncker and Reisbach and Gen. von Rauch. She also gave money presents to the servants at Charlottenburg castle.

How He Killed Him.

John Gorres, the Willow Lake farmer who killed his hired man, John Rosencrantz, near Redwood Falls, Minn., made the following statement before the coroner's inquest: Rosencrantz made a contract with him on the 4th instant to live with him for one year. On the 23d instant he said he was dissatisfied and wanted to leave. Gorres told him he could go and that he would pay him off as soon as he could go to Sanborn to get the money. He and his wife went to Sanborn for that purpose, and on their return home, their children informed them that Rosencrantz had been stealing various articles. On being charged with this, Rosencrantz admitted that he had taken a few iron rings of but little value, and some camphor and asked Gorres to come up stairs and he would get them out of his trunk. Gorres did so and on the articles being restored he became enraged and slapped Rosencrantz's face. Rosencrantz went out of the house. When Gorres started to go out shortly afterwards, Rosencrantz stood in front of the door with a pitchfork and said he would kill him. A struggle over the fork ensued; and Gorres getting possession of it struck Rosencrantz over the head at least three times. On Rosencrantz saying he had enough, Gorres helped him into the house and upstairs to his room, where he went to bed. Gorres went for a neighbor, who, on going to Rosencrantz, found him unconscious. A doctor was sent for but shortly after his arrival, about 9 o'clock, Rosencrantz died. There were no other witnesses to the killing and the jury found that Rosencrantz came to his death from blows at the hands of Gorres with some blunt instrument, and he was turned over to Deputy Sheriff Larner, who committed him to jail at New Ulm. Rosencrantz was unmarried, aged twenty-five years, and without any relatives in the country. Gorres is a well to-do farmer, and has heretofore stood well with his neighbors.

A Public Land Dispute.

There was quite a little row in the United States senate the other day over a debate on public lands. Plumb's forfeiture bill was the measure in hand and the great question involved was "shall actual purchasers from land grant companies or subsequent homesteaders and pre-emptors, or squatters, be allowed preference when their lands are returned to the public domain?" The whole question settled itself locally in Northern Michigan about the lands of the Ontonagon & Brule River railroad and those of the Portage Lake canal. The curious spectacle of a house divided against itself was presented in Senator Palmer's efforts for certain homesteaders who had gone on these lands and Senator Stockbridge's fight for the actual purchasers of the same land from the companies, to which number himself and Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin belonged. Palmer had offered an amendment protecting the squatters in case the lands were forfeited, and Stockbridge one to protect the purchaser. In the interest of harmony both were withdrawn. Senator Hoar renewed Stockbridge's amendment in the interest of a Boston syndicate which owns the land, and a distinguished controversy ensued. Hoar was better read on these subjects than Palmer or Stockbridge, and went on to show that all of Palmer's honest settlers and homesteaders were dummies placed on the land by a company of Washington claim agents, among them J. H. Reddington and W. C. Hill, to wrest the lands from the purchasers in case it was forfeited. He read from letters and contracts to show that those Washington land attorneys were to have one-fourth interest in each claim the "honest settler" succeeded in getting away from the purchaser who had already lived on and improved it in case it was forfeited.

Queen Victoria in Berlin.

Queen Victoria of England has just visited her daughter, the empress of Germany at Berlin. The empress, the crown prince and crown princess, and the prince and princess of Saxe-Meiningen received her at the depot. The greetings between Queen Victoria and the royal family of Germany were warm. The crown prince conducted the Queen to an open carriage drawn by four horses, which she entered, and with the empress beside her was driven to the castle. Crowds of people lined the route and cheered enthusiastically as the carriage passed.

Queen Victoria made three visits to the sick room of the Emperor, who, by the doctor's advice, kept his bed, which he will do for a day or two till he gets stronger. After breakfast, Queen Victoria summoned Dr. Mackenzie and made minute inquires as to the Emperor's health.

The meeting between Queen Victoria and the Empress was very touching. The Queen burst into tears on the approach of her daughter. They embraced and kissed each other repeatedly with hands firmly clasped. The Queen only waited to remove her mantle and went immediately to see the Emperor. She was astonished and delighted to find him looking better than she expected.

The greeting of the people of Berlin to the Queen was everywhere respectful. The men doffed their hats and the women curtsied. She was cheered enthusiastically except in the immediate vicinity of the palace, where the people refrained from any noisy demonstration on account of the Emperor.

By invitation of the Empress there was a large gathering of members of the imperial family at the palace, to meet the Queen. Among those present were the crown prince and crown princess, the Emperor's daughters, the prince of Hohenzollern, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Leopold, the hereditary prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, Prince Henry, the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Meiningen and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden.

All About Blaine.

Under the caption "Mr. Blaine, A Highly Imported Intimation," the New York Sun (Dem.) prints the following:

A political rumor reaches us from a high Republican source and of so important a character that we publish it prominently. According to this intimation, the last thing that Mr. Blaine will do as he embarks on board the steamship which is to bring him home to the United States, will be to renew in the most positive language his refusal to be the Republican candidate for the presidency. This time, the declaration will be so absolute that it will give to all his friends a notice which they cannot ignore. He will say that even if he should be nominated by the Republican convention, he will refuse to stand, and as it will be impossible to communicate with him after the publication of this new refusal until the convention has met and done its work and adjourned, his most enthusiastic supporters will no longer be able to find any reason for hoping that he may be induced to change his mind and accept the nomination.

About the health of Mr. Blaine, his son, Walker Blaine, of Chicago, says: "I received a letter from my mother dated Rome, April 10. She says that my father at the time of writing was in the very best of health. He was going out every day, and enjoying his visit to that city in the highest degree. Invitations of a social nature were pouring in upon him in great numbers, and he was accepting as many of them as his time would permit. There was not the slightest symptom of any ailment about him. Indeed, on the contrary, he had not felt so strong and vigorous for many years."

Walker Blaine also stated that his father's trip to Europe was entirely for pleasure and not for health.

Sharp Letter to Sheehan.

In reply to a petition form the settlers of Crow Wing and Cass counties, complaining of depredations, etc., which have been committed by reservation Indians, and asking that such Indians be restrained from making incursions into the settlement of the petitioners, the department of the interior has addressed the following letter to T. J. Sheehan, Indian agent at the White Earth agency:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—J. T. Sheehan, Esq., United States Indian Agent, White Earth Agency—Sir: I am in receipt of a letter by department reference from Hon. Knute Nelson, inclosing one from H. C. Stions, dated Brainerd, April 7, transmitting three petitions signed by 191 persons, settlers in the counties of Crow Wing and Cass, complaining that reservation Indians go into the settlements, purchase whisky and commit depredations and other offenses, and pray that the proper Indian agents be instructed to restrain all Indians from making such incursions. You are instructed to make a thorough investigation of the subject and take such prompt and effective measures as will result in keeping the Indians on their reservation. * * * You will say to the Indians that if they continue to annoy settlers that they will be liable to arrest and prosecution under the laws of the state, and further that the settlers may become exasperated and resort to violence (in fact they so threaten in their petition), an event which might lead to the most serious results. * * * You will take such steps as may be necessary to vigorously prosecute the parties referred to in the petition who have been guilty of selling liquor to these Indians.

(Signed.) A. B. UPSHAW,
Acting Commissioner.

The Situation in France.

A majority of the deputies for the Seine department have signed a manifesto to the electors condemning the Boulangist movement. The senators for that department have been asked to attach their signatures to the manifesto. The threatened split among the Boulangists seems to have been averted. La Cocardo officially announces that Gen. Boulanger will not be nominated for other constituencies. Gen. Boulanger has issued invitations to a political dinner at the Cafe Riche. President Carnot has imparted to the council the purport of the speech which he intends to deliver at Bordeaux.

The chamber of deputies fixed Thursday, April 26th, for the discussion of the Panama canal lottery loan. The report of the committee of the chamber of deputies which considered the Panama lottery loan proposal recommends that permission be immediately given to the company to issue the loan, and expresses confidence in the early completion of the canal.

President Carnot was met at the various places by officials expressing their attachment and devotion to the republic, and was everywhere received with acclamations. Sometimes shouts for Boulanger mingled with the cheers. At Souterraine, replying to the mayor, the President said. "You are right in thinking that I shall know how to defend the republic against enemies within and without."

Government Indian Affairs.

Indian Commissioner Atkins says to his friends that he intends to resign the commissionership of Indian affairs. It is his avowed purpose to contest with Senator Harris of Tennessee for the seat in the senate, which will be made vacant next March. The only two persons mentioned as likely to succed Atkins as commissioner are A. B. Upshaw of Tennessee, the assistant commissioner, and J. H. Oberly, one of the civil service commissioners. Both are understood to have the confidence of the president. Mr. Upshaw has been acting commissioner of Indian affairs much of the time since the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, owing to the frequent absences of Mr. Atkins on account of the long and serious illness of his wife. Mr. Oberly was at one time superintendent of Indian schools and became quite prominent in connection with Indian matters. Nothing is known as to the president's purpose. Possibly Mr. Vilas may have some choice in the matter. Oberly would be glad, it is believed, to accept the place because it has a better salary and there is a better opportunity in the Indian office for a political manager.

Land Office Consolidation.

The three land offices in Congressman Lind's district—Tracy, Redwood Falls and Worthington—are to be consolidated. The law places it within the discretion of the secretary of the interior when the receipts of a land office fall so that its expenses exceed one-third of the amount received to consolidate that office with another. The receipts of these land offices have fallen very low, so that neither of them exceed $15,000 per year. The question of their consolidation was referred to the commissioner of the general land office, who has recommended that the three offices be consolidated. The question has arisen as to where the consolidated office shall be located. Certain influences have been at work, among them it is said that of J. F. Meagher, to secure its location at Mankato. This is hardly to be considered, however, as it would take the new office at least 150 miles away from the vacant public lands and entail great hardships upon people with final proofs, contests or filings to make. It seems pretty certain, however, that the three offices will be consolidated at an early day.

It Goes to Fergus Falls.

The joint commission appointed by the North Dakota and the Northern and Minnesota conferences of the M. E. church, to settle upon a location for the proposed Methodist seminary, met in Fargo to hear propositions from competing towns. The commission consists of ten members, five from Dakota and five from Minnesota. Mayor Newman delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the city, and Mr. Tevomy welcomed the visitors on behalf of the board of trade. Rev. Mr. Hollman responded for the commission, after which they proceeded to business. Propositions were received from Moorhead, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton and Fargo. The Moorhead site was visited in the afternoon, and at the session of the commission afterward it was decided to accept the offer of Fergus Falls, which consists of $5,100 cash, $7,000 in real estate, and a site of ten acres or more, valued at about $10,000. Most of the Dakota members voted for Fergus Falls, it is said, in the hope that a more important institute could soon be built in Dakota.

An Interesting Experiment.

An interesting experiment to the medical profession is now in progress at the New York hospital. Thomas Young, who was handling hides in a wholesale leather house on April 12, had just thrown one from his shoulders when he felt a sharp sting on his neck immediately below his right ear. The following Friday his neck became so sore and swollen that he was obliged to quit work. Iodine afforded no relief and on the next Sunday morning he was taken to the hospital and placed under the care of Dr. Gordon. Mr. Young told the physician that he thought he had been bitten by an insect which burrows in new leather brought from the South and West. Mr. Young died. An autopsy demonstrated that the man died of malignant edema, a disease which when it afflicts cattle is cattle anthrax. It is thought that some of the anthrax bacilius was in the hide handled by Mr. Young, which rubbing against an abrasion on his neck inoculated him with the disease. A quantity of Mr. Young's blood was saved, which is being examined with the microscope for the bacillus. When that is found, animals will be inoculated with it, and the result carefully noted.

Wholesale Poisoning.

A Rio Janeiro letter to the New York Herald says: Accounts have been received from the Southwestern frontier of San Paulo of the alleged poisoning of Indians in a mass. According to the statements forwarded thence to San Paulo a certain Joaquin Cueno, who has seventy armed men under his command, recently assaulted large Indian villages, and while the frightened Indians were absent poisoned by strychnine not only the food and drink abandoned by the fugitives, but also the wells and springs. According to Buenos' own declaration he found, when he returned a few days later, 3,000 corpses of Indians in a village. He also boasted that in another village he had poisoned 800 Indians, and he was about to treat similar another in which 5,000 Indians resided.

The Burlington & Quincy road has violated the terms of the recent passenger and freight agreement in making a circus contract at a less rate than that fixed. This nullifies the argeement, and leaves the various roads free to make such rates on circus transportation as they choose.

The greeting of Queen Victoria in Berlin was everywhere respectful and many times the waiting crowds cheered with enthusiasm. The Queen made three visits to Emperor Frederick's sickroom.

Lord Wolseley, at the banquet to Sir John Peader, disapproved the present English army and navy system, which he said would sooner or later land the country in disaster.

The Dominion government requested the bill to charter the Western & Northwestern road, now before parliament at Ottawa, to stand over for another session. This company contemplated building a cut-off to the boundary, but the government refused its assent, the intention being, it is supposed, to not allow more than the Red River Valley road at present.

In the Canadian house of commons the correspondence with the United States bearing on the sea fisheries question was called for. Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John MacDonald assured the house that they had the utmost confidence that the United States would be forced to compensate all Canadians damaged by the seizures.

The President has issued an order assigning Maj. Gen. Crook to the command of the division of the Missouri and Brig. Gen. Brooke to the command of the division of the Platte.

The Winnipeg Free Press correspondent at McGregor reports that Mrs. T. Orchard eloped with F. M. Edy. Edy sent his wife off to Montreal some weeks ago on a visit, and as soon as she had gone sold out the farm and stock. He then took his departure, ostensibly for British Columbia, but only went to a small station down the line, where he was joined by Mrs. Orchard, who walked thirteen miles. She leaves a husband and two small children behind. She was highly respected by her neighbors.

Some alarm having been raised about smallpox breaking out on Blackfoot reserve, sixty miles east of Calgary, the Canadian government has taken steps to have a large number of the Indians vaccinated at once.

The U. S. senate passed the house bill granting the city of Grand Forks the right to erect two free bridges across the Red river, but in this way: The senate bill which had passed was recalled from the house and all after the enacting clause stricken out. Then the house bill, which is in better form, was inserted and the bill passed. When the house has concurred in this amendment, which it will do, the bill can go to the president.

Judge Patterson of New York has denied the motion to quash the indictment in the case of Thomas B. Kerr, who is indicted together with Sharp, Foshay and Richmond for bribing the 1884 board of aldermen in connection with the Broadway surface railroad. His honor says the trial must be proceeded with at once.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

The house, granary and barn on the farm of N. B. Gallop, near Dodge Centre, were burned. These were good buildings, the barn being as large as any in the country. The loss will be heavy.

Fire broke out in the coal sheds of the Manitoba company at St. Cloud, and the building was entirely consumed. Twenty-five hundred tons of coal, which were stored in the shed, caught fire.

Thomas Noyes, who was a pioneer settler in Wabasha county, died at his home in Maple Grove, Dak., on the 17th inst, aged eighty-seven years.

Fergus Falls will make an effort to secure the Methodist seminary to be located somewhere in the Red river valley. It is understood the city will offer $25,000 in property and cash.

R. F. McGrath's hardware store at Barnesville was broken into by tramps, presumably, and about $25 worth of plated ware and revolvers carried off. A tin box containing valuable but not negotiable papers were found near the railroad cattle yards, the box having been cut open and abandoned.

A loud report was heard and a shock felt by parties south of Averil. It was at first thought that a steam boiler had exploded, but it is now thought to have been a meteor. As yet searchers have been unable to locate it, as the shock was felt for miles around.

August Kauke, who was robbed at Verndale, and nearly killed by highwaymen, is improving. The doctors feel confident that they will not only save his life but his arm also. Milo Lavanway, Owen Kingston and a young man named Rice have been arrested on suspicion, and were identified by the injured man.

Gilbert J. Hopkins, late from Montevideo, Chippewa county, whose people reside in Castle Rock, was adjudged insane and will be sent to the Rochester asylum. His father was committed to Rochester over a year ago.

A Worthington man found a pocketbook recently out on the prairie that another Worthington man lost while helping to fight fire out there some seven or eight years ago. There was something like $100 in the book when lost, and when found about $30 of it was in passable condition, but the balance was about destroyed by the exposure to the wind and weather.

Over thirty families have settled in the vicinity of St. James this spring, coming mostly from Illinois.

Frank Collins, American expressman of St. Cloud lit a cigar and, finding it would not draw, cut it in two and discovered a small cartridge in the middle with the ball pointed toward the small end.

Charles Greenwood, of Owatonna, while springing a trap for glass balls, was shot in the forehead and left eye by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Fred Clinger.

The house of Mrs. Wade, in East Rochester, was burned, none of the contents being saved, but the sewing machine. Mrs. Wade is a widow with four children to support, and all her worldly wealth was in this house. No insurance.

A recent offer of C. A. Ballack to build a flax fiber mill at Lake City for a bonus of $4,000 is not likely to be accepted.

Hon. Amos Coggswell's nomination as postmaster of Owatonna has been confirmed, and he has received the necessary papers for execution before taking the office.

James O'Neil, who came to Moorhead from Milwaukee, attempted suicide by jumping through a second story window of the Key City hotel. He had been intoxicated, and it is supposed attempted to take his life while suffering with tremens.

Frank Alle and Mrs. T. McDonald, arrested on the charge of setting fire to the house of Robert McDonald, had their examinations at St. James, and were discharged.

Mary Carron, aged 30, who lived with her brother, Fred, and her mother, on the Kieth farm, west of Marshall commited suicide by hanging herself in the barn. She had been considered partially insane for some time. Some few weeks ago she attempted to commit suicide, taking poison, and had been ever since closely watched by the family.

Rev. Louis Salzerer, of St. Paul, a German Catholic priest who was being taken to an insane asylum at Chicago, jumped from a car near Beudi Landing and fractured his skull. He died at Wabasha.

The Rochester city council has voted to remit the customary tax on the opera houses for the purpose of encouraging managers to bring before the people first-class entertainments.

An important case was decided at Duluth, involving the title to many hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of land. Messrs. Rice and Mallett were in partnership and the latter made several deals which his partner claimed were firm transactions, while Mallett claimed they were his own private affairs and in his wife's name. The judge decided in favor of Rice, who get $75,000, being the quarter interest in $250,000 worth of iron lands in the Vermillion range, 1,000 acres of land in Michigan and the Mallett addition to Ely.

A. H. Bereman, editor of the Wadena County Pioneer, died at his home, of congestion of the blood and heart. He had been sick for some time. His age was 27. He leaves a wife and little daughter.

H. E. Boen, secretary of the State Farmers' alliance, was arrested at Fergus Falls, by Deputy Marshal Campbell on the charge of cutting timber on government land. He had a hearing before United States Commissioner E. E. Corliss. Boen claims it is a piece of spite work and will amount to nothing.

A meeting has been called by the township supervisors for the purpose of raising a tax to build an iron bridge across the Zumbro river between Kasson and Mantorville.

A large circular saw, in the sawmill of Messrs. Youmans Bros. & Hodgins at Winona, struck an iron bolt in a log and burst to pieces, which flew in various directions, but fortunately without hitting any men in the mill. One man had the front of his hat torn.

In the district court at Red Wing Judge Crosby sentenced John Joerger Jr., convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses, to five years in the state penitentiary.

Ceremonies of considerable magnitude will take place in Little Falls, May 10, in celebration of the practical completion of the water power improvements. The Louisville capitalists who have invested several thousand dollars in the river improvements and other enterprises have arranged for an excursion party from Louisville to Little Falls and they will be conveyed by a special train of vestibule cars.

Mrs. Mary Ann Grinnell of Lake City has been committed for lunacy to the insane asylum at Rochester.

"PUT ON MORE COALS."

Well, gentlemen, if you wish it, I'll tell you the story. When I was a youth of nineteen and lived with my parents in a Pennsylvania town, I had a taste for railroading and a boyish ambition to become a driver, although I had been educated for loftier pursuits.

During my college vacation I lounged about the station almost constantly, making friends with the trainmen, and especially with a driver named Silas Markley. I became much attached to this man, notwithstanding he was forty years old and by no means a sociable fellow.

He was my ideal of a brave, skillful, thoroughbred driver, and I looked up to him as something of a hero. He was not a married man, but lived alone with his old mother. I was a frequent visitor at their house, and I think they took quite a fancy to me in their quiet, undemonstrative way.

When Markley's fireman left him I induced him to let me take his place during the remnant of my vacation. He hesitated for some time before he consented to humor my boyish whim, but he finally yielded and I was in great glee. The fact was that in my idleness and the overworked state of my brain I craved excitement as a confirmed drunkard does liquor, and, besides, I had had such longing dreams of the fiery ride through the hills, mounted literally on the iron horse. So I became an amateur fireman, and liked it exceedingly, for the excitement more than compensated for the rough work I was required to do.

But there came a time when I got my fill of excitement. Mrs. Markley one day formed a plan which seemed to give her a good deal of happiness. It was her son's birthday and she wanted to go down to Philadelphia in his train, without letting him know anything about it, and there purchase a present for him. She took me into her confidence and bad me to assist her. I arranged the preliminaries and got her into the train without being noticed by Markley, who, of course, was busy with his engine.

The old lady was in high glee over the bit of innocent deception she was practicing on her son. She enjoined me again and again not to tell Silas, and then I left her and took my place.

It was a midsummer day and the weather was delightful. The train was neither an express nor an accommodation, but one which stopped at the principal stations on the route. On this occasion, as there were two specials on the line, it was run by telegraph—that is, the driver has simply to obey the instructions which he receives at each station, so that he is but a machine in the hands of one controller who directs all trains from a central point, and has the whole line under his eye. If the driver does not obey to the least tittle his orders it is destruction to the whole.

"Well, we started without mishap and up to time, and easily reached the first station in the time allotted to us. As we stopped there the boy ran alongside with the telegram which he handed to the driver. The next moment I heard a smothered exclamation from Markley.

"Go back," he said to the boy; "tell Williams to have the message repeated, there's a mistake."

The boy dashed off, in ten minutes he came flying back. "Had it repeated," he panted. "Williams is storming at you, says there is no mistake, and you'd best get on." He thrust the second message up as he spoke.

Markley read it and stood hesitating for half a minute. There was dismay and utter perplexity in the expression of his face as he looked at the telegram, and then at the long train behind him. His lips moved as if he were calculating chances, and his eyes suddenly quailed as if he saw death at the end of the calculation. I was watching him with considerable curiosity. I ventured to ask him what was the matter and what he was going to do.

"I'm going to obey," he replied, curtly.

The engine gave a long shriek of horror that made me start, as if it were Markley's own voice. The next instant we rushed out of the station and dashed through low-lying farms at a speed which seemed dangerous to me.

"Put in more coal," said Markley."

I shoveled it in, but took time.

"We are going very fast, Markley."

He did not answer. His eye was fixed on the steam gauge, his lips close shut.

"More coal," he said; I threw it in.

The fields and houses began to fly past half seen. We were nearing Dutreme, the next station. Markley's eye went from the gauge to the face of the timepiece and back. He moved like an automaton. There was little more meaning in his face.

"More!" he said, without turning his eye. I took up the shovel—hesitated.

"Markley, do you know that we are going at the rate of sixty miles an hour?"

"Coal!"

I was alarmed at the stern, cold rigidity of the man. His pallor was becoming frightful. I threw in the coal. At least we must stop at Dufreme. He told me that was the next hault. The little town approached. As the first houses came into view the engine sent its shriek of warning; it grew louder—louder.

We dashed into the street, up to the station, where a group of passengers waited, and passed it without the halt of an instant, catching a glimpse of the appalled faces of the waiting crowd. Then we were in the fields again. The speed now became literally breathless, the furnace glared red-hot. The heat, the velocity, the terrible nervous strain of the man beside me seemed to weigh the air. I found myself drawing long, stertorous breaths like one drowning.

I heaped in the coal at intervals, as he bade me. I did it because I was oppressed by an odd sense of duty, which I never had in my ordinary brain work. Since then I have understood how it is that dull, ignorant men, without a spark of enthusiasm, show such heroism as soldiers, firemen, and captains of wrecked vessels. It is this overpowering sense of routine duty. It's a finer thing than sheer bravery in my idea. However, I began to think that Markley was mad—laboring under some frenzy from drink, though I had never seen him touch liquor.

He did not move hand or foot, except in the mechanical control of his engine, his eye going from the gauge to the timepiece with a steadiness that was more terrible and threatening than any gleam of insanity would have been. Once he glared back at the long train sweeping after the engine with a headlong speed that rocked it from side to side.

One could imagine he saw the hundreds of men and women in the carriages talking, reading, smoking, unconscious that their lives were all in the hold of one man whom I now strongly suspected to be mad. I knew by his look that he remembered their lives were in his hand. He glanced at the clock.

"Twenty miles," he muttered. "Throw on more coal, Jack, the fire is going out."

I did it. Yes, I did it. There was something in the face of that man I could not resist. Then I climbed forward and shook him by the shoulder. "Markley," I shouted, "you are running this train into the jaws of death."

"I know it," he replied, quietly.

"Your mother is aboard the train!"

"Heavens!" He staggered to his feet. But even then he did not move his eyes from the gauge.

"Make up the fire," he commanded, and pushed in the throttle valve.

"I will not."

"Make up the fire, Jack," very quietly.

"I will not. You may murder yourself and your mother, but you shall not murder me."

He looked at me. His kindly gray eyes glared like those of a wild beast. But he controlled himself in a moment.

"I could throw you off this engine, and make short work of you," he said. "But, look here; do you see the station yonder?"

I saw a faint streak against the sky about five miles ahead.

"I was told to reach that station by six o'clock," he continued. "The express train meeting us is due now. I ought to have laid by for it at Dufreme. I was told to come on. The track is a single one. Unless I can make the siding at that station in three minutes, we shall meet in yonder hollow!"

"Somebody's blunder?" I said.

"Yes, I think so."

I said nothing. I threw on coal; if I had had petroleum I would have thrown it on. But I never was calmer in my life. When death actually stares a man in the face, it often frightens him into the most perfect composure. Markley pushed the valve still further. The engine began to give a strange panting sound. Far off to the south I could see the bituminous black smoke of a train. I looked at Markley inquiringly. He nodded. It was the express! I stooped to the fire.

"No more," he said.

I looked across the clear summer sky at the gray smoke of the peaceful little village, and beyond that a black line coming closer, closer, across the sky. Then I turned to the watch. In one minute more—well, I confess I sat down and buried my face in my hands. I don't think I tried to pray. I had a confused thought of a mass of mangled, dying men and women—mothers and their babies.

There was a terrific shriek from the engine, against which I leaned. Another in my face. A hot, hissing tempest swept past me. I looked up. We were on the siding and the express had gone by. It grazed our end carriage in passing. In a sort of delirious joy I sprang up and shouted to Markley. He did not speak. He sat there immovable and cold as a stone. I went to the train and brought his mother to him, and when he opened his eyes and took the old lady's hand in his I turned away.

Yes, gentlemen, I have been in many a railway accident, but I have always considered that the closest call I ever had.

"What was the blunder?"

I don't know. Markley made light of it ever afterward and kept it a secret, but no man on the line stood so high in the confidence of the company after that as he. By his coolness and nerve he had saved a hundred lives.

When Wolves Were Plentiful

Chambers' Journal.

Ancient chroniclers state that King Edgar attempted to extripate the wolves in England by commuting the punishments of certain offences into the acceptance of a certain number of wolves' tongues from each criminal, and in Wales by converting the tax of gold and silver into an annual tribute of 300 wolves' heads. In subsequent times their destruction was promoted by certain rewards, and some lands were held on condition of destroying the wolves which infested the parts of the kingdom in which they were situated. In 1281 these animals troubled several of the English counties, but after that period our records make no mention of them. The last wolf known in Scotland was killed in 1680 and in Ireland one was killed in 1701. Very fearful accounts are on record of the ravages committed by wolves when in hard weather they associated in immense flocks. So lately as 1760 such terror is said to have been excited in France by ravages of wolves that public prayers were offered for their destruction. Since India has become so much the country of Europeans the race of tigers has been much thinned, and ere long it is probable that they will be driven to the most remote and impenetrable districts. The wolf in these islands was hunted by an animal known under various appellations, as the Irish wolf dog, the Irish grayhound, the Highland deerhound, and the Scotch grayhound. There appears to be no doubt that all the dogs thus denominated were essentially of the same breed. Its original home is supposed to have been Ireland, whence, during the proud days of ancient Rome, it was frequently conveyed in iron cages to assist in the sports of the city on the Tiber. Buffon observes: "The Irish greyhounds are of a very ancient race and still exist (though their number is small) in their original climate; they were called by the ancients dogs of Epirus and Albanian dogs." Holinshed, in his "Description of Ireland and the Irish," written in 1586, says: "They are not without wolves and greyhounds to hunt them, bigger of bone and limb than a colt." In Anglo-Saxon times a nobleman never went out unaccompanied by these dogs and his hawk, and so highly were they esteemed that by the forest laws of Canute it was ordered that no person under the rank of gentleman should keep one.

Buy the Best.

Many anecdotes of the early Quakers are preserved in Philadelphia, to show how even, under Peen's rule, the impulses of human nature struggled against their rigid laws of duty and submission.

Not a few of the young men of Quaker families served in the Revolutionary Army and in the navy in 1812, and wore on the field their broad-brimmed hats and shad-bellied coats.

It is said that one of these young "Fighting Quakers," as they were called, met his father on the street on his return home. The old man laid his hand rebukingly on his son's arm, saying, "The wool in thy coat was sheared from my sheep, and woven in thy mother's loom, yet there is blood on it!"

"And the blood is thy blood," boldly replied the young man. "If thou hadst been twenty instead of sixty, thou, too, wouldst have fought under Washington."

"Zachariah!" stammered the old man. "It may be so, Zachariah. Thou hadst better go in to thy dinner."

A well known story is that of a Friend who was in a sailing vessel boarded by a British press-gang in 1812. He paced the deck with folded arms during the fight, until he saw one of the assailants climbing on deck by means of a cable.

"Friend, dost thou want the rope?" he said, calmly, hurrying up, knife in hand. "Thou shalt have it," and he cut it. The man dropped into the sea.

A better authenticated story is that of a grave old Quaker, two of whose sons went into the late Civil War without his knowledge. The youngest son was fired, as was almost every other young man at that time, from Maine to Florida, with the wish to give his life for the cause which he believed just. He had accepted a commission, but did not wish to go without his father's consent.

He took occasion to make his preparations rather ostentatiously in his father's sight, laid out his officer's uniform and tried to attract attention, but all in vain. As a last resort he seated himself in the room where the old man was pacing up and down, and began polishing his sword.

His father watched him, with a face growing paler and with dim eyes. At last he went up to the young man and said quietly: "Samuel, if thee thinks thee must use one of those tools, buy the best and—I will pay for it, Samuel."

Don't try, if you are an ordinary man to occupy two seats in a crowded horse car. Only women can do that and look as innocent as a lily-of-the-valley all the while.

THE DEMON DEBT

The Safe Rule for Beginners in Life.

From the Philadelphia Record.

One of the most serious and insidious obstacles in the way of thrift, of ease of mind and of true household comfort, is the "running account." Doubtless the credit system originated in a benevolent intention to do good, and, in its wider application, it is necessary to carry on the great commercial, social and financial undertakings of the world, but it is a great enemy to home economy. It is the foundation for debt and all the distressing formula of indebtedness, duns, notes of hand, liens, mortgages and a thousand-and-one of the miseries and incumbrances known to legal phraseology and practices which are the bane of life.

Jack Falstaff, who got all the good out of the credit system there was in it, declared: "If I had a thousand sons the first human principle I would teach them should be to forswear their potations and addict themselves to sack." But Jack was the prince of scapegraces and only remembered one half of the meum et tuum division of property. His debts never bothered him except he had difficulty in making them. If the writer had a thousand sons and daughters the first human principle she would teach them would be never to establish a running account. No one can live within his or her income who spends money in advance of earning it. Persons who live in this way, in fact, never have any income; they have an outgo that eats up income before it gets inside the door.

The "running account," however, is more dangerous for the housewife, because she is not usually either the wage-earner or the pay-master in the household. She gets what she wants on credit, because there is no particular trouble in getting it and without the appreciation of the trouble of paying for it, which grows out of the necessity of scraping the dollars together in whatever way the husband comes by his money, whether it be in swinging a blacksmith's hammer, in throwing a weaver's shuttle, in measuring tape and molasses or in guiding the handles of his plow. She does the multifarious and never ending work of her household, keeps the table well spread, the house tidy, the beds aired, and the bread well-baked an nutritious, and it is not at all to be wondered at that she thinks this is enough. The mistake is in the beginning in having things that are not paid for. The housekeeper who spends only what money she has to spend is not only relieved of the worry of debt—for what worries the husband will worry the good wife—but she is made a conscious power in the pay and provender department of her establishment. Instead of being a drag upon her husband's energies she is made to understand for herself the limitations of the fund which she draws upon and how much may be paid and how much laid up for emergencies.

Young couples who start out by running in debt should remember that they cannot, in the long run, get an inch the start of the world in that way. They can only live up to their earning after all is said and done. By running an account with the butcher, the baker and candlestickmaker, they give these several dealers an opportunity to charge them high prices for their purchases. The storekeeper who sells his wares on credit is always obliged to make good the accounts of his bad customers by taking larger profits from those who get credit and pay. Besides, it is a rule, which acute business men thoroughly understand, that money is worth and will usually fetch some rate of interest or an equivalent sum by being frequently turned over. It is not fair to suppose that the shopkeeper looks to his credit customer to make good the deficit in his bank account brought about by the system of "running accounts?" On the contrary, the buyer who buys for cash can choose where she will buy, which is a great advantage, and she can buy for lower prices. The cash price is always the lowest, and the cash customer is always the preferred customer.

It too often happens that no check is kept upon the running account. Settling-day is always a day of surprise for the debtor, and big store bills are a perpetual source of family broils and discomfort. People who pay "some other day" nine times out of ten carry the improvidence of their getting into an improvidence of use. Those who are accustomed to get without care use without stint.

There is no rule in the world for large affairs or small ones like the rule of "pay as you go." It is the foundation not only of good finance but of good temper and good fortune as well. And especially the housewife who is wise enough to give the matter a little serious thought and determination enough to stand by her convictions will need no monitor to warn her of the folly and danger of "running accounts."

Ideal Husbands and Wives.

It may be truthfully said that less than one-fourth of the women who marry know what they are doing. They have no idea of what their duties are, much less their rights. About all they know is that they are getting married. Is it any wonder that so many are disappointed and wish themselves out of it?

It is perfectly right for a woman to have an ideal husband, yet more important that she should have a clear and distinct notion of what constitutes an ideal wife. There's where the trouble lies. They all want ideal husbands, but never seem to think that men may want ideal wives. Men imagine that a wife will make them happy, and women think that all they need to put an end to their troubles is to secure a husband. How sadly both are disappointed. The wife who expects her husband to make her happy is foredoomed to disappointment; so is the man who expects the same from his wife. We make our own happiness, and in so doing make others happy.

Preaching Under Difficulties.

A curious case of the pursuit of preaching under difficulties came under my notice. In a country church in the remote districts of the West of England a swarm of bees had taken up their quarters in the oaken woodwork at the back of the pulpit, to the dismay and discomfort of the weekly occupant of that structure. During the discharge of his peculiar function he was not only annoyed with the busy, sullen roar of the hive, but his fear of arousing their animosity by the loud challenge of his tones, or by the vibration of the pulpit, was stimulated by the light skirmishers which used to come out and perform all sort of minatory maneuvres within measurable distance of his nose. The annoyance at length became intolerable, and orders were given to smoke out the bees. This was affectually done; but, unfortunately, the clerk in smoking out the bees set fire to the church, and it was burned to the ground.—Chambers's Journal.

Prehistoric Skating.

As is well known, the art of skating is a prehistoric one. In many parts of Europe bones of domesticated animals have been found which had been used as skates or as runners of small sledges. It is of considerable interest to learn that similar implements are found still in use in several parts of northern Germany. In The Journal of the Berlin Ethnological society, sledges are described which consist of a board resting on the bones of a horse. But, besides this, skates are used, the runners of which consist of the lower jaw of cattle, the curvature of the lower side serving admirably the object of the [illegible]. Science.

THE TALE-TALE HEART.

If It Were Worn on the Sleeve There Would be no Bluffing at Poker.

Some years ago, on the frontier, in a little den, half hotel and half gambling house, I saw a most astounding feat performed.

It was done by a gambler named Paxton, a tall, cadaverous, nervous-looking fellow, who is pretty well known in the West, partly through his professional dexterity and partly through a certain faculty in applying his index finger to the instrument that has immortalized Mr. Colt. I think he is at present in Dodge city, Kansas.

The way it came about was this: I met Paxton at the supper table and fell into conversation with him. He had been a keen observer throughout a very checkered career, and interwove a running description of the country and some very free-hand portraits of prominent citizens with a vein of sardonic philosophy that was extremely entertaining. In short, I wanted to see more of him, and in the course of the evening dropped into the barroom, where he was the presiding genius at a faro table, for the particular purpose of drawing him out. Presently the game dwindled down to nothingness, and pushing back his chair he picked up the thread of our talk, and so it drifted on from one topic to another until something was said about coolness in trying positions.

"Coolness is like beauty," said Paxton; "it's only skin deep. No man is really cool in the presence of great danger, but if he can appear to be and carry it off that is all that is necessary. And, by the way," he added, "that reminds me of something that may interest you. Just run your eye over that faro layout, and pick out a card, in your mind."

I did not exactly see the connection, but did as he told me. On the layout, or board, were pasted, face upward, the cards of one suit, from ace to king. I mentally selected the jack.

"Now then," he said, laying his hand impressively on mine, "let's see if I can read which it was. But it seems to me you have forgotten." I assured him I remembered perfectly. "All right," he continued, "think just how it looks."

I pictured vividly in my mind's eye the idiotic effigy on the jack, and he began to count: "Ace, deuce, tray, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, jack, queen, king. It was the jack," he said.

I was a good deal surprised, and protested that it must be a guess.

"All right," he said, "select another." I chose the four, and he began again. "Ace, deuce, tray, four—that's it—the four."

Of course there was no room for the guess theory after that, and I went away completely mystified. It seemed to be a perfect example of mind reading, pure and simple, much more clever and open than anything done by Browne. Bishop had not then come to the front. A few days afterward Paxton became so fond of me that he told me how he did it.

"It's all in the heart," he said. You may stiffen up your face, wall your eyes, and not move a muscle, but all the while your heart, which you can't control, is throb, throb, throbing away, blabbing everything it knows. When I put my hand on yours I dropped my finger on your pulse, and when I named the right card it gave a little quaver, as plain as day. The talk about your forgetting the card was simply to make you think about it as hard as possible."

The pulse trick that Paxton showed me is simple and easily performed by any one of reasonably sensitive touch. I have done it over a hundred times with as many different people, and never made a single failure after the first few attempts when I was getting the hang of it. The jog or quaver of the pulse is very characteristic and quite unmistakable, and the trick forms a neat and effective parlor illusion. Of course faro layouts are not supposed to be accessible, but a deck of cards or blocks lettered with the alphabet will answer. I have found in most cases, particularly with ladies who are delicately organized, it can be done by simply requesting the subject to think of a number or letter, but to insure success it is better to have a visual object on which the mind can be more readily concentrated.

Following out this line several other things suggested themselves which are pretty experiments and easily performed. Here are a couple of them: Take a sheet of foolscap and rule it crossways into six spaces of equal width. Then number the spaces, and request the subject to think intently of one of them. While he is doing so let him take a pen by the tip of the holder and draw a line from right to left across the sheet, and the line when it enters the space on which his mind was fixed, will almost invariably incline toward the body. Furthermore, it will show, on close inspection, a tremulous edge, while the balance of it is firm.

Another and more striking test may be performed as follows: Lay the ace, deuce, tray, and four of ordinary playing cards face up in a square on the table. Then let the subject hold a pen suspended, by a short string tied to the end, above the centre of the square, and tell him to shut his eyes and think of one of the cards. In a few seconds the pen will begin to oscillate toward the one, and finally swing directly over it. Neither of these experiments should be explained beforehand, as in that case the subject will probably exert his will power to defeat them, and they may fail.

In connection with this curious tendency of the heart and muscles to betray themselves I had my attention called some time since to an article in the Revue Scientifique (Paris) describing an apparatus to do on a large scale what Paxton did on a small. It was the invention of Prof. Masso and consisted of a table on which a man could stretch at full length and, having an equipoise so delicate that the slightest disturbance of his centre of gravity would cause a large indicating needle below to move to one side or the other. It was designed to show how the heart and circulation are instantly affected by the mind, and some strange things were done on it. The slightest emotion would cause the needle to incline toward the head, and it would dart in that direction even when the man on the table was asleep and a noise was made in the room, though not sufficiently loud to awaken him. Masso relates that an Italian professor submitted to the experiment and, reclining at full length, read to himself from two books, a poet in his own language and Homer in the original. The needle was passive while he read the Italian's verses; but when he came to the harder task of translating Homer, it moved toward the head and remained fixed immovably there. Taken all in all, I am inclined to think that the little force pump in one's breast is about the only truthful organ, and that when novelists speak of a false heart they slander it. As a matter of fact, its delicate throbs are attuned to every hidden thought, and perhaps some day genius will devise a form of Masso's instrument which may be attached to a witness in court and enable justice to dispense with the formality of an oath.

Cruel Punishment.

A respectable, industrious married woman named Northwood, living at Ampthill, England, who has four children, one in arms, was charged with damaging trees that grew in her cottage garden, the damage being estimated at 5 shillings. The husband was out of work, and, there being no fuel, the poor woman broke off branches to make a fire for her shivering children. The woman was sentenced to pay a fine of 25 shilling and 10 shillings cost or to undergo a months' imprisonment. She was in Bedford jail for several days, and in the meantime her children collected the money to pay the fine.—New York Sun.

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FIFTH.—We make the following unqualified guarantees:

GUARANTEE 1.—That Warner's Safe Remedies are pure and harmless.

GUARANTEE 2—That the testimonials used by us are genuine, and so far as we know, absolutely true. We will forfeit $5,000 for proof to the contrary.

GUARANTEE 3.—Warner's Safe Remedies have permanently cured many millions of people whom the doctors have pronounced incurable. Permanent cures are always convincing proof of merit.

SIXTH.—Ask your friends and neighbors what they think of Warner's Safe Cure.

REV. J. P. ARNOLD, Camden, Tenn., had fearful abscesses caused by Kidney disease. In 1878 and 1881, other running abscesses appeared. He was fully cured in 1883 by Warner's Safe Cure and in 1888 reported himself sound and well and he is over 70 years old.

MRS. ANNIE JENNESS MILLER, editress of Dress, 253 Fifth avenue New York, eight years ago was cured of nervous prostration, when the best New England physicians could do her no good. She cured herself with Warner's Safe Cure, and writes in 1887: "To-day I am a perfectly well woman. It is the only medicine I ever take."

L. B. PRICE, M. D., a gentleman and physician of the highest standing of Hanover, C. H., Va., four years ago, after trying every other remedy for bright's disease, including famous mineral waters, cured himself by Warner's Safe Cure, and March 24, 1888, wrote: "I have never had the slightest symptoms of my old and fearful trouble."

HERMAN URBAN, of MacNeal & Urban, safe makers, Cincinnati, O., was broken down by excessive business cares. He was fully restored to health four years ago by Warner's Safe Cure and has since been in robust health.

DR. DIO. LEWIS wrote: "If I found myself afflicted with a serious kidney disorder I would use Warner's Safe Cure."

MRS. E. J. WOLF, Gettysburg, Pa., S. C. Farrington, Gotha, Fla., J. M. Long, 43 East 2d street, Cincinnati, O., and the sister of J. W. Westlake, Mt. Vernon, O., were cured of consumption, (caused by kidney acid in the blood, as over half the cases are,) by Warner's Safe Cure.

We could give many thousands of similar testimonials. Warner's Safe Cure does exactly as represented.

SEVENTH.—Warner's Safe Remedies were put on the market in obedience to a vow made by H. H. Warner that, if the remedy now known as Warner's safe cure, restored him to health he would spread its merits before the entire world. In ten years the demand has grown so that laboratories have been established in seven quarters of the globe. Warner's Safe Cure is a scientific specific—it cures when all the doctors fail, thousands of the best physicians prescribe it regularly, its power over disease is permanent and its reputation is of the most exalted character. Can you afford longer to ignore its extraordinary power? Now, in the spring of the year, a few bottles will tone you up and cure all those ill feelings which, unknown to you, are caused by the fatal kidney poison in the blood, which will surely end fatally, if not at once removed. For this no other specific is known.

Flat healed shoes are the best to raise the best corn to the acre. But there is no more certain crop in this world than the corns which high heeled shoes produce for the caher.

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

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Dull Aches, Pains and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

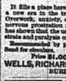
For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged.

Medical and scientific skill has at last solved the problem of the long needed medicine for the nervous, debilitated, and the aged, by combining the best nerve tonics, Celery and Coca, with other effective remedies, which, acting gently but efficiently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, remove disease, restore strength and renew vitality. This medicine is

Paine's Celery Compound

It fills a place heretofore unoccupied, and marks a new era in the treatment of nervous troubles. Overwork, anxiety, disease, lay the foundation of nervous prostration and weakness, and experience has shown that the usual remedies do not mend the strain and paralysis of the nervous system. Recommended by professional and business men. Send for circulars. Price $1.00. Sold by druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors BURLINGTON, VT.



ELY'S CREAM BALM Price, 50 Cents, Will do more in curing **CATARRH!** Than $500 in any other way. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 235 Greenwich St., N. Y.

It will be to your advantage when writing advertisers to say you saw their advertisement in this paper.

THE CAMP FIRE.

Gen. Harney's Dignity—The Model Soldier—A Polite Private—Army Movements, Etc.

Gen. Harney's Notion of Dignity.

The following story is told of General Harney when he was in command at Camp Verde, Texas. He was an intensely dignified officer, and if there was one thing he detested more than another it was undignified haste. One evening, just as he was about to hold dress parade, he perceived that he had forgotten his handkerchief, and as the weather was very hot, he said to his orderly:

"Go to my quarters, quick, and bring my handkerchief."

The orderly touched his cap and started for the quarters several hundred yards distant. After he had proceeded a short distance, remembering that there was no time to lose, he broke into a trot.

"See that ——scoundrel running as if the Indians were after him. If there is anything I hate it is to see a soldier running instead of marching properly. Here, my man," continued Harney to another soldier, "go after that man and tell him to walk,——him."

The second soldier started after the first, but as the first kept on running the second one saw his only chance to deliver the message was to hurry up, so he, too, broke into a run. To say that Harney swore is to use a mild expression.

"Here, Sergeant, go after that man and tell him if he don't stop running I'll hang him up by the thumbs."

The Sergeant started out on a brisk walk, but as his predecessor had a good start he, too, began to run as hard as he could.

"If all the three scoundrels ain't running like jack rabbits!" ejaculated Harney. "I'll show 'em," and tucking his sword under his arm he started in pursuit as fast as he could run, but suddenly remembering his dignity he came to a halt, and walked stiffly back to the place where the dress parade was to come off.—*Texas Siftings*.

The Model Soldier.

Changes which, during the last century, have been brought about in the garments of men have in the main been due to governmental action, says a writer in the *Atlantic*. A century ago stockings and breeches were affirmed as the covering for the legs of men. It was in time found by the medical authorities that the close fitting stocking was apt to produce in marching soldiers a diseased condition of the legs. This led to the invention of the trousers, which left the lower leg free. This new custom, thus planted in the army—that part of the community which of old was the glass of fashion—naturally spread to civil life. In this way, too, the habit of wearing long hair disappeared. The camp is no place for such a fashion. To keep men clean in hard campaigning cropped polls were a necessity. In many other matters of dress the military habit has affected the garments of men in civil life. The changes have generally been for the better, but there are some cases in which the influence of custom is harmful. The stiff collar, clearly a remnant of the gorget, is a case in point; the two buttons on the back of the coat, which once served to hold up the sword-belt, a meaningless survival maintained by conventionality alone. The divided tail of the ordinary coat, which appears to be derived from the needs of the horseman, affords another instance of the same nature. Men were once dependent on the saddle for their greater activities, and their coats retain the mark of that time.—*National Review.*

He Was Bound to be Polite.

Early in the war Col. Oliver, then a major, was acting as an inspecting officer to a newly-raised regiment that carried the green flag. He found the Irish recruits quick enough at everything but military courtesy. Having several times made the tour of the posts without receiving the proper military recognition, he started out one day to make the rounds all over again compelling all raw recruits to "face out" smartly and give the prescribed salute with some style to it. One elderly Irishman, very anxious to learn, faced out well, but neglected to salute.

"Now, my man," said the major, "we must do that all over again. The next time I pass salute me properly, and try to throw into the salute all the civility and courtesy you can."

The major retired a little distance and resumed his march for this particular post. When he reached it Private O'Grady faced out in fine style and came to the present with a snap. But he had not forgotten the major's command to throw into the salute all the courtesy he could, for in an insinuating voice he remarked:

"Good morning, Major Oliver. It's well ye're looking this morning. I think ye'r honor's health must be good."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Transfer of Troops.

The Secretary of War has directed the following transfer of troops, the movements to commence not later than June 1, next:

The Third Infantry and the Twenty fifth Infantry will exchange stations within the department of Dakota.

The Fifth Infantry will be concentrated at Bismarck, Dak., and then moved to such stations in the Department of Texas as the commanding General of that department may designate.

The Sixteenth Infantry will move to the Department of the Platte, with headquarters at Fort Douglas, Utah; the companies of the Sixth Infantry, now at Fort Douglas, Utah, to Fort Lewis, Colo.; the Twenty-Second Infantry to the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at Fort Keogh, Mont.

The commanding General, Department of Arizona, will order some company from his command to Fort Marcy, N. M.

The Thirteenth Infantry, in the Department of Arizona, will exchange stations with the Twenty-fourth Infantry, in the Department of the Missouri.

Battery G, First Artillery, in the Department of the East, will exchange stations with Battery F, First Artillery, in the Department of California.

The portion of the Eighth Cavalry now in the Department of Dakota will be concentrated at Fort Meade, Dak., and then moved to Fort Riley, Kas.

The Eighth Cavalry will be concentrated at such point in the Department of Texas as its commanding General may designate and moved to Fort Meade, Dak.

Items.

There are now 200 inmates in the Grand Army Home at Yountville, California.

The gain in the Grand Army during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1887, was about 14,000.

The McClellan monument will cost $30,000. Only $3,000 has been placed in the treasury.

The increase in the various departments is such as indicates a year of active prosperity.

The average age of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic is estimated to be 48 years.

The Department of Massachusetts expended during the past year for relief the sum of $41,899.94.

The Michigan Soldiers' Home, at Grand Rapids, has 350 inmates, with thirty absent on furlough.

Curious Mental Freaks.

Lizzie Zink, a 10-year-old girl of Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pa., was discovered to be in a comatose condition the other day while at school. When she entered the schoolroom she told a playmate that an old woman had been following her and was coming in through the keyhole. The child, with her eyes tightly closed, cried loudly, "Gey weck," the Pennsylvania Dutch for "go away." When requested to open her eyes she said the old woman was holding them shut with her fingers. Figures were placed on the blackboard, and notwithstanding the fact that the girl's eyes were closed, she readily named all of them correctly. With the same precision she repeated words which were written upon the blackboard by the teacher. All questions were answered without hesitancy. Letters and figures were written on the floor with chalk at different points, and to the utter amazement of those present, the girl told in every instance, both their location and character. The water can, basin, bucket and the wearing apparel of other children in the school were in turn held above her head and behind and in every instance the nature of the article was announced without hesitancy. When Mr. Ober arrived she said she was glad to see him, though her eyes were closed at the time and no one had mentioned his name. She was taken home and remained in the same condition for six hours.

A German citizen of Hoboken was informed that a lady had called to see him in his absence. "A lady," he mused aloud, "a lady." Upon an accurate description, he suddenly brightened up and added: "Oh, dot vos no lady; dot vos my vife."

The Meanest Cheat Yet.

From the McKean County Miner.

A reputable citizen of the county writes us that not many days ago a man took a load of grain to a mill in this county, put his horses in the mill shed, and gave them half a bushel of oats in the feed boxes. He then went into the mill, but immediately returned to get a bag, but he heard his horses pawing as though they wanted something to eat. He went to their heads, and what was his astonishment to find their oats all gone.

He then began to investigate, and found the boxes had a false bottom. As soon as the horses put their noses into the oats it pressed the bottom of the box down so that the oats would run through into another box, the bottom of which was filled with auger holes. From last winter the poor horses that were hauling logs were supposed to be fed in this shed, and the thief who robbed the noble animals of their food ought to be punished.

Mme. Christine Nilson says she will not return to the stage.

The whitest, worst looking hair, resumes its youthful beauty and softness by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Try it.

The rains have set the Wisconsin rivers booming.

Visitors to Minneapolis should not fail to see the Marvelous Cyclorama "Jerusalem on the day of the Crucifixion," which is now on exhibition in the Panorama building on 5th St. This great study of the "Holy Land," has been universally endorsed by both the Clergy and Press, and is the most wonderful Cyclorama ever painted. It is a most impressive sight, worth traveling many miles to see and one not soon forgotten.

An open mind, an open hand and an open heart will find everywhere an open door.

During the green apple season, cramps come upon us like a thief at night, and remain with us until the nearest physician is called in, or the pain is driven away by a dose or two of PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, the celebrated cure for all summer complaints, from simple cramps to the most aggravated forms of cholera morbus.

"The way to sleep," says a scientist, "is to think of nothing," but this is a mistake. The way to sleep is to think it's time to get up.

Suit Yourself,

but there is no other remedy for sick headache, dizziness, constipation, biliousness, or to restore a regular, healthy action to the liver, stomach and bowels, equal to those reliable little "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" prepared by Dr. Pierce. Of druggists.

The man who does a good turn for a neighbor to-day, will find somebody doing a good turn for him next year.

The whole secret of good manners is to "do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

One of the greatest attractions a person can have is a sweet, kind voice.

In every community there are a number of men whose whole time is not occupied, such as teachers, ministers, farmers' sons, and others. To these classes especially we would say, if you wish to make several hundred dollars during the next few months, write at once to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and they will show you how to do it.

An infant was crying fretfully in his mother's arms in a street car the other day, when she turned to a man at her side with the request of: "Wud you plaze to look cross at him sor; he'll think it's his father and kape shtill."

Yon sturdy oak whose branches wide
Boldly the storms and winds defy,
Not long ago an acorn, small,
Lay dormant 'neath the summer sky.
Not unlike the thrifty oak in its germ, development and growth, is consumption. But even this mighty foe of mankind, positively yields to the wonderful curative properties of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery if taken early. Don't be blind to your own interests and think yours a hopeless case. This remarkable remedy has rescued thousands. Of druggists.

If you dread a piece of work the best way is to go right at it and get it done, and your mind will be so relieved you will feel happy over it.

Teachers.

There is an increasing demand for teachers who are qualified to teach Bookkeeping and Penmanship. Teachers should improve the opportunity offered by the St. Paul Business College during the summer, and fit themselves for more remunerative work. We use, in the "Normal" department of our College, the State Text Books, and teachers will receive individual instruction from the principal. Students may enter at any time, and a special reduction from our regular rates will be given to all who enter before June 1. W. K. MULLIKEN, St. Paul, Minn.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has left Sofia on Northern tour.

A Thrilling Incident

In the mission life of Mrs. Ingal's, in Burmah, is well told in the "Baptist Messenger," relating how she was sent for to visit one of the Buddhist high priests, who had been nearly killed; and how, while in the most holy place in their temple, where none but priests had ever before been admitted, she was permitted unrebuked to use for him the sacred vessels which none but the high priest dare touch, and to even overturn and sit on one of their gods to rest; all through the influence of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, called by them "god medicine," so successfully had she used it in curing their many diseases, some of them considered heretofore fatal in that climate, among which were cholera, liver complaint, dyspepsia, the bite of venomous reptiles, etc. This speaks volumes for the Pain Killer.—London Times.

It is the early bird that is poisoned by catching the worm that has eaten Paris-green.—Picayune.

In Love's Harness.

Most women look forward to matrimony as their proper sphere in life, but they should constantly bear in mind that a fair, rosy face, bright eyes, and a healthy, well-developed form, are the best passports to a happy marriage. All those wasting disorders, weaknesses, "dragging-down" sensations, and functional irregularities peculiar to their sex have an unfailing specific in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Bill Nye speaks of a Western farm as being so poor that not even a disturbance could be raised upon it.

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

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.

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.

Purify Your Blood

For a good spring medicine we confidently recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. By its use the blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, that tired feeling is entirely overcome, and the whole body given strength and vigor. The appetite is restored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and liver invigorated.

Those who have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla should do so this spring. It is a thoroughly honest and reliable preparation, purely vegetable, and contains no injurious ingredient whatever.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the very best medicine to take to purify the blood and to expel the germs of scrofula, salt rheum, and other poisons which cause so much suffering, and sooner or later undermine the general health. By its peculiar curative power, Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthens the system while it eradicates disease.

"Early last spring I was very much run down, had nervous headache, felt miserable and all that. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and was benefited by it. MRS. J. M. TAYLOR, 1119 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For a first-class spring medicine my wife and I both think very highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla. We both took it last spring. It did us a great deal of good and we felt better through the hot weather than ever before. It cured my wife of sick headache, from which she has suffered a great deal, and relieved me of a dizzy, tired feeling. J. H. PEARCE, Supt. Granite Railway Co., Concord, N. H.

Purifies the Blood

"We wish to express our heartfelt thanks for the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done our little daughter. For three years she suffered with scrofula, which went to her eyes. After we had spent a good deal of money with no benefit, we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla. Two bottles greatly relieved, and five permanently cured her. We heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. C. F. FALLER, Newton, Ill.

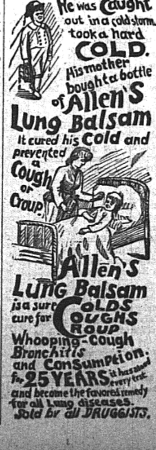
Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

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

100 Doses One Dollar



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To Housekeepers and Farmers.—It is important that the Soda you use should be White and Pure same as all similar substances used for food. To insure obtaining only the "Arm & Hammer" brand Soda, buy it in "pound or half pound" cartoons, which bear our name and trade-mark, as inferior goods are sometimes substituted for the "Arm & Hammer" brand when bought in bulk. Parties using Baking Powder should remember that its sole rising property consists of bicarbonate of soda. One teaspoonful of the "Arm & Hammer" brand of Soda mixed with sour milk equals four teaspoonfuls of the best Baking Powder, saving twenty times its cost, besides being much healthier, because it does not contain any injurious substances, such as alum, terra alba etc., of which many Baking Powders are made. Dairymen and Farmers should use only the "Arm & Hammer" brand for cleaning and keeping Milk Pans Sweet and Clean.

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The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. [illegible] Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark. I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y. 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.

Tutt's Pills

will save the dyspeptic from many days of misery, and enable him to eat whatever he wishes. They prevent

Sick Headache,

cause the food to assimilate and nourish the body, give keen appetite, and

Develop Flesh

and solid muscle. Elegantly sugar coated. Price, 25cts. per box.

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. Never fails. By Mail, 60c. Made by J. P. Allen, St. Paul, Minn.

$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.

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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.

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. The First National Bank of Chicago, first receiving teller, Mr. E. Cohen, also Mr. F. L. Bold, cashier in the Sherman House, Jno. F. Scanlon, H. C. R., of Forresters and many other prominent men endorse this remedy very highly; it has been prepared and prescribed with wonderful success by Rev. E. Koenig of Ft. Wayne, Ind. for more than ten years. A valuable book on nervous diseases will be mailed free to any address. F. EBERLEIN, Druggist, 50 W. Madison St., Chicago.

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

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

Fully Warranted.

Also Dealers in Guns, Ammunition, Etc.

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

CITY MEAT MARKET!

15 Sixth Street South.

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

JUST RECEIVED,

—AT—

SUNDBERGS

THE JEWELER.

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

Facts About White Bronze!

It is cast from a refined non-corrosive metal.

It is not porous; has no fissures and will not absorb moisture.

It will not grow moss nor require cleaning.

Frost has no effect upon it.

Inscriptions are cast in raised letters, and will always remain legible.

More artistic designs can be produced than in other materials.

No monumental material has ever received such unqualified scientific endorsements.

CALL AND SEE MODEL.

LOSEY & DEAN, Agents.

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.

MODEL GROCERY STORE!

COR. LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

BRADBURY & PEABODY, Prop'rs.

We Aim to Keep a First-lass 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 DRUG STORE,

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, F. W. Wieland, } Editors and Proprietors.

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 8:40 p. m. Departs going West at 8:50 p. m.
No. 2 arrives from the West at 12:25 p. m. Departs going South at 12:35 a. m.

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

No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:25 a. m. Departs going West at 1:45 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:45 a. m. Departs going South at 1:55 a. m.

These trains run daily between St. Paul and Jamestown, and haul through sleeper between St. Paul and Wahpeton, via, Wadena.

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 6:55 p. m.

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

No. 7 arrives from Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 8:35 p. m. daily.
No. 8 departs for Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 6:25 a. m daily.
No. 18 freight goes south 6:00 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 20 " " east 9:30 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 22 " " " 10:00 p. m. daily.
No. 30 " " " 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 arrives from South 7:10 p. m.
No. 19 " " " east 7:00 p. m.
No. 21 " " " 4:25 a. m.
No. 30 " " " west 4:15 p. m.

Local News

A. Otto is now serving on the police force.

R. A. Benson of this city has been granted a pension.

F. Jarbo has gone up river to take charge of a log drive.

Louie Tache manages to get around to his work on crutches.

Logs have been running over the dam at a lively rate this week.

A second brother of A. Mahlum has just arrived from Norway.

Joseph Drapeau will open his Windsor hotel on Monday next.

There will be a change of the time card of the N. P. road on Sunday.

Editor Penel, of the Tribune, started for Canada on a visit yesterday.

H. A. Boedecker thinks seriously of moving with his family to California.

Don't forget the sale of delinquent lands at the auditor's office Monday.

A good sized snow storm on May 4d, 1888. Paste this in your scrap book.

G. S. Ferneld reports a very pleasant time at the Motley Odd Fellows celebration.

A. G. Gallup, formerly of this city, has gone into the meat market business at Superior.

Elaborate arrangements are being made to cellebrate the 17th of May by our Scandinavian brethern.

Denis Bros. are so crowded with work at their machine shop that it is necessary to run day and night.

Fred Stanley and Tom Hartley leave for their claims in the Leech Lake country to-morrow morning.

W. H. Mantor has been appointed deputy sheriff by Sheriff Spalding. The appointment gives general satisfaction.

Judge Sleeper, of Brainerd, will occupy the bench next week during Judge Stearns' absence.—Duluth Tribune.

The uniforms of the Knights of Pythias have arrived and are considered to be a little the finest of anything yet displayed in the city.

For the past four days it has rained and snowed continually. This will certainly have a tendency to raise the river above its present stage.

The county commissioners at their June meeting will view the dam and then consider the matter of accepting it previous to releasing the bondsmen.

E. E. Webster was up from Minneapolis on Sunday last. He is employed as attorney for the Minnesota Loan and Trust company at a handsome salary.

Mrs. P. Schroeder and children left Tuesday for a visit with friends in Brainerd and St. Cloud. Mr. S. accompanied them to Brainerd.—Perham Bulletin.

A matinee will be given at the opera house Saturday afternoon by Prof. Norris and his performing dogs. This will give the children all a chance to attend.

The Duluth Age wants all laboring men to understand that there are now about five men to every job in that city and that it is useless for them to come there for work.

Wm Paine is circulating a petition to be presented to the council asking them to replace the monuments marking the original townsite before they are entirely destroyed. It is a sensible move.

Mrs. R. Parker started for London, England, Wednesday morning accompanied by her youngest son. She expects to be absent two months where she will visit with relatives and friends whom she has not seen for twenty years.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Dalson, the newly wedded couple at the Clarendon, were presented with a neat service of table silver Saturday evening by their many friends in the hotel. The young couple will make their home in Brainerd.—Duluth Tribune.

The Brainerd Fire Department have been invited to participate in the annual parade and review of the Little Falls department. A meeting of the different companies will be held at the hose house to-nigat to decide whether they will attend or not.

Life, accident, fire and live stock insurance. A. P. Riggs, Bank block.

Wait for Haverly's Ministrels.

More shade trees are being set out around Brainerd this spring than ever before.

Yesterday the water above the dam rose two inches and four below. A vast volume of water is pouring over the structure.

The production of Haggard's "She" by the Webster-Brady company on Tuesday evening was certainly something new and unique, and people who had read the strangely fascinating story were interested in the play throughout. The first act was certainly on the ordinary plan and the interest did not awaken until the curtain rolled up for the second time. From this on until the withered form of the imaginary being, "She," appeared from the flames, every eye was directed to the stage. People who attended the performance for the purpose of seeing the weird production were satisfied, but whether they could conscientiously admire the entire production is a matter for them to settle. The success of the play depends entirely upon the scenic effects.

Notice to Railroad Men.

The funeral of George Muirhead will be held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock from the Baptist church. All members of the B. of L. E. are requested to meet at their hall at 2 o'clock. Members of all railroad societies and railroad men are requested to attend the funeral services.

Work of an Incendiary.

Tuesday night at 1 o'clock Chas. Cross, the watchman whose residence is at the foot of Laurel street near the Mississippi river bridge, was awakened from his sleep by a dense volume of smoke which filled his room and came near strangling him. He immediately aroused his family and they made their exit in their night clothes from the burning building. The fire alarm was sounded and a quick respose was followed but the house was nearly destroyed before they could check the flames, a small portion of the household furniture was saved and that in a damaged condition. Mr. Cross thinks the house was set on fire as he found a pail in the garden the next morning that had contained kerosene. The house and contents were insured for $725.

Married.

Walker—Parker—At the residence of the brides parents on Monday evening April 30, 1888, by the Rev. E. J. Brownson, Charles Walker and Miss Essie Parker.

The parties to the above contract are known to all our citizens. The announcement, although anticipated by some, was quite unexpected as the arrangements were made quietly and the young people "stole a march" on their friends. The bride is the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Parker and the groom is the junior member of the firm of S. Walker & Son. Mr. and Mrs. Walker went to housekeeping immediately everything having been previously arranged. Several fine presents were tendered them among which was an elegant piano from the groom's parents and five lots in East Brainerd from Mr. and Mrs. Parker.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The second annual convention of district No. 15, Minnesota W. C. T. U., will be held at Aitkin May 23, 1888, in the Union church. This district comprises the counties of Hubbard, Cass, Crow Wing, Aitkin and Itasca. All W. C. U. leagues and unions are reguested to send as many delegates as possible. A cordial invititation is extended to all ministers of the gospel and others interested in the temperance work to be present. Entertainment will be provided for all delegates and reduced fare has been secured on the railroad. Each one attending the convention will buy a full fare ticket going, for which, they will take a receipt of the ticket agent. These receipts being presented at the convention will be signed by the secretary, then when presented to the ticket agent at Aitkin will secure a return ticket at one fifth fare.

Mrs. C. J. Veon, Pres.
Mrs. Alice D. White Sec.

Brainerd May 2, 1888.

Haverly's Great Minstrels

Will appear at the opera house Tuesday evening May 8th. This is the greatest musical combination in America. The San Francisco Bulletion says of them:

Haverly's Great Minstrel Combination of first-class and versatile performers hold the stage this week. Haverly's Minstrels have for years embodied all that was best and new in the minstrel line—which has made them famous both in this country and Europe. The company comes here in its entirety. There has been a rush to see them. The minstrel programme opens with a monster first-part, raising tier on tier to the back of the stage, divided into three "editions," with new end comedians for each. The olio brings the varied talent of the company to the front in acts an specialties that introduces their best lines of business, and an amusing afterpiece closes the bill. The first part presents the company in new and elegant costumes, and is presided over by the be[illegible] conversationalists, J. N. Norcross, Ed. Manning, Harry Armstrong, Geo. Edwards and Lew Spencer, commedians and end men, create the fun by new witticisms, quirks and jokes. Manning makes a feature of his fine dancing; Spencer of his humor as a raconteur, J. D. Green, Castell, Brydges and Henry Leighton contribute some capital vocalism. It has a laughable finish, with a dashingly costumed song and dance by eight of the company. The main features of the olio are the wonderful act that shows young Hilton's flexibility; the $5,000 challange dance by Howe & Doyle, in which they dance to the genuine dance music of the patterings of their own feet. the graceful, manly and artistict Olympian Pastimes of the Morrello troupe, five in number—a remarkable fine quintette of sernaders: the very humorous act by Spencer and Edwards, and the closing one by Queen, Stowe and Randall, in which they do most everything that is remarkable in the musical line.

Reserved seats on sale at Webb's, $1,00. Gallery 50 cents.

For nice crockery and glassware try D. M. Clark & Co. Their shelves are loaded down with new styles of goods.

Marks of Time.

The death of W. A. Smith on Monday morning was a shock to the entire community. His ailment was typhoid pneumonia and he had been confined to the house about a week, and was not considered in a dangerous condition until within two or three days before he died. The deceased was the senior member of the firm of W. A. Smith & C., and had been a resident of this city for fourteen years. He was highly esteemed in business and private circles for his manly traits of character. Those who knew him best were his steadfast friends and in all the years of his business career in this city no word but that of respect was ever uttered in connection with his name. A wife and three children, the oldest but nine years of age, are left to mourn the loss of a fond husband and kind hearted and indulgent father. The deceased was in his forty-fourth year.

The funeral exercises were conducted at his late residence Thursday afternoon, the Rev. J. A. Rowell officiating, after which the remain were laid to rest in Evergreen Cemetery. The business houses of the city all closed during the services out of respect to the deceased and his family.

Mrs. John McCarthy died on Monday morning of heart disease, after an illness of less than three days. Mrs. McCarthy was in her 43rd year and had long been a resident of Brainerd, moving here with her husband from St. Cloud in 1871. The deceased was a most estimable Christian lady, highly esteemed and whose circle of friends extended throughout the entire city. The sympathy of the entire community is extended to the bereaved family. The funeral exercises were conducted by Rev. Father Watry Tuesday afternoon.

Bridget Call, wife of Martin Call, died on Thursday or congestion of the lungs at the advanced age of 68 years. Mr. and Mrs. Call came to Brainerd many years ago and were among the first settlers in the city. The deceased was highly respected by all her acquaintances. The funeral services were held from the Catholic church this morning, Rev. Father Watry officiating.

Geo. Muirhead died at the Sanitarium Thursday morning of typhoid fever. The deceased was a new arrival in Brainerd, having come here from Canada about six weeks ago and commenced work for the N. P. road. He was a member of the B. of L. E., who will take charge of his remains until work is received from his father. He was an unmarried man 28 years of age.

The Uniform Rank.

The uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias will be organized to-night by Col. E. S. Radcliffe, of St. Paul. After the institution the members of the organization will repair to the City Restaurant where a banquet will be given. At the banquet H. S. Totton will act as toastmaster and toasts will be responded to as follows:

"Knights of Pythias of the World."—E. S. Radcliffe.

"Our Officers"—Judge C. B. Sleeper

"Our Uniform Rank"—C. D. Johnson.

"Good of the Order."—W. A. Fleming.

The organization starts out with a membership of thirty as follows: Captain—Judge C. B. Sleeper; First lieutenant, W. J. Bain; Second lieutenant, H. S. Totton; Recorder, A. F. Ferris; Treasurer, C. D. Johnson. Knights, F. B. Johnson, W. A. Fleming, C. B. Thompson, G. F. Leopold, F. A. Bradbury, J. R. Westfall, F. G. Sundberg, Geo. H. Gillman, P. M. Lagerquist, S. F. Alderman, E. W. Hammer, O. C. Foster, B. Vetch, F. A. Farrar, Louis Tache, Wm. Dresskell, M. McFadden, O. L. Nemer, O. H. Havill, J. W. Slipp, James Dewar, J. L. Smith, Geo. N. Day, W. A. M. Johnson, J. A. Cochran.

The Poor Farm.

The county commissioners at their meeting on Tuesday entered into a verbal agreement with Henry Spalding for the purchase of his farm in Oaklawn township for the specified sum of $4,000. Nothing concerning the transaction appears in the minutes of the meeting which appear elesewhere in this issue, for the fact that they have no authority to transact such business only at their January and July meetings. If the farm was to be purchased this season the arrangements had to be made immediately in order to get in a crop. At their July meeting the commissioners will pay a certain part of the purchase price and receive a deed, but in the meantime the work of getting things in shape will be carried on by them. Mr. John Milen was engaged as overseer at a salary of $60 per month and board for himself and family and he will move onto the place immediately. The paupers who are now scattered over the county will be brought to the farm and be taken care of there, and for the accommodation of which an addition will be built onto the house. It is the intention of the commissioners to make this farm self supporting, or as near so as possible. The first year of course will entail considerable expense as teams and cows will have to be purchased and additions made to the house and out buildings. The move in buying this farm may seem to some as an act not warranted at the present time, but it is a matter that would have had to be done eventually and could be carried out at much less expense now than at some future time. The expense of supporting paupers at boarding houses, hotels or in private families as has been done in the past is too expensive a luxury to be indulged in for years to come, as the paupers are increasing in number as the county grows older.

Taken Up.

Came to my enclosure Tuesday May 1st, a two-year-old heifer, spotted red and white. The owner is requested to take her away which he can do by paying the expense.

Alex Cameron,
Oak Lawn.

Gull River Notes.

Miss Alice Day is visiting friends in Brainerd.

Miss. Dugaw is visiting friends in Little Falls this week.

We are sorry to learn that little Claud Wood is quite sick.

Mr. Stafford had the misfortune to lose one of his horses Friday night.

Mrs. H. C. Mills, of Motley, spent a few days visiting friends in this city.

Several of our young people took in the play at Brainerd Tuesday evening.

Mr. Wilson is having his house plastered and will move into it as soon as possible.

We are glad to see that Charlie Mooers is able to be out again after his recent severe illness.

Will Casey has gone to Minneapolis where he has an engagement to work for the Chute Bros.

Mr. E. A. Horr has returned from Minneapolis where he has been spending a few days with his family.

The W. C. T. U. league is progressing finely, the house was full and the programme was very interesting Tuesday evening.

T. H. Mooers Jr. has lately purchased a fine saddle horse, which is certainly a beauty and it is claimed that he can throw dirt in the eyes of any other horse in this part of the country.

Mrs. H. M. Chiperfield delivered a very interesting discourse to a large audience last Sunday evening. We regret to learn that she will not be able to be with us again as she has been called by the state president of the W. C. T. U. to hold a convention, after which her time will be occupied for the present in giving temperance lectures.

Daggett Brook Items.

The log drives are making good progress. W. Holmes, the head boss, and his crew are sending the logs flying twenty days sooner than usual. A number of Daggett Brook homesteaders are on the drive although several were bounced for making holes—in the water.

The saw mill at Daggett Brook is making poor headway so far.

The Bellenger dam broke out Sunday morning for the second time this year making a thirty foot hole in the structure. The general opinion is that the dam does not amount to much.

A. F Knebel, of Big Stone City. D. T., is in this section of the country looking for a blizzard but without success.

Wheeler Holmes had the mumps recently. Doc. Guittet, Esq., brought him out in good shape.

Jon.

Are You Fond of Fishing.

The American Angler (28 pages) is issued weekly, and each issue contains valuable illustrated contributions and editorials, on Fish, Fishing and Fish Culture; Notes and querries as to the habits, habitat and modes of capture of game and other fish; reports of fishing (in season) from all parts of America, etc. Seth Green, the noted fish culturist, has charge of the Fish Culture Department of the paper. It is the anglers's paper—the only one in America.

Wm. C. Harris,
Managing Editor.

The publication offices are at 252 Broadway, New York, and the subscription price is $3.00 a year. Specimen copy and catalogue of angling literature free.

Life, accident, fire and live stock insurance. A. P. Riggs, Bank Block.

Wanted, to Buy.

A sorrel horse not more than seven years old, and not heavier than 1,000 pounds. Apply at the brick yard.

A. Robinson.

For special bargins in real estate see A. P. Riggs, No 11, Bank block. Houses for rent—more houses desired on list—for rent.

Brainerd beats the world for babies, and D. M. Clark & Co., beat the world on the baby carriages. An elegant line in all styles and prices just received. We can suit the most fastidious.

Can't Sleep Nights is the complaint of thousands suffering from Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, etc. Did you ever try Acker's English Remedy? It is the best preparation known for all Lung Troubles, sold on a positive guarantee at 10c., 50c.
Sold by Johnson & Bain.

For Sale at a Bargain.

I offer my house and two lots on Seventh street south, for safe at a bargain. Easy terms of payment given. For particulars enquire at Losey & Dean's undertaking rooms.

A. E. Losey.

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50c
Sold by Johnson & Bain.

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.

Acker's Blood Elixir is the only Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it.
Sold by Johnson & Bain.

D. 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.

Old and reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal.
Sold by Johnson & Bain.

For Sale.

Three new milch cows with calves less than a week old. Also a full blooded Jersey bull and about 100 chickens. Inquire at brick yard.

Mrs. A. Robinson.

If you are fixing up your house this spring try Diamond Wall Finish, for sale at D. M. Clark & Co.'s.

Many Of the good things of this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents, by
Sold by Johnson & Bain.

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.

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.

Professional Cards.

Dr. H. RIBBEL,
DENTIST
Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block.
BRAINERD............ ....MINN.

P. S. WHITELY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 11, Bank Block,
BRAINERD........... .... MINN.

M. McFADDEN,
Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent
Represents none but first-class companies.
OFFICE—WITH REGISTER OF DEEDS AT COURT HOUSE,
BRAINERD, - - - MINN.

G. S. FERNALD,
(Successor to Frater & 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. 19, 5th Street.
☞ Will attend to any business in either line.

L. M. ROBERTS,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office and Residence—Room No. 3, Hartley Block, Front Street, over W. A. Smith's Store.

SALE OF GRASS ON STATE LANDS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Land Office, St. Paul, April 21, 1888. }

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at the county auditors's office, in Aitkin, on Wednesday June 6th, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. the right to cut grass on state lands in the counties of Aitkin, Cass, Itasca and Crow Wing.

The state reserves the right to reject any or all bids for grass privileges.

W. W. Braden,
Commissioner of the State Land Office.

Tax Judgment Sale.

Pursuant to a real estate tax judgment of the district court in the county of Crow Wing, State of Minnesota, entered the 21st day of March, A. D. 1888, in proceedings for enforcing payment of taxes and penalties upon real estate in the counties of Crow Wing and Cass, remaining delinquent on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1888, and of the statutes in such case made and provided, I shall, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the City of Brainerd, and County of Crow Wing, sell the lands, which are charged with taxes, penalties and costs, in said judgment, and on which taxes shall not have been previously paid.

Louis Tache, auditor Crow Wing and Cass counties.

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.

Great Slaughter OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND Slippers.

DAY & MEACHER

Have JUST RECEIVED from the EAST an Enormous Stock of FOOT-WEAR of All Kinds, which will be sold at prices Never Before Offered in This City.

LOOK, LOOK, LOOK,

AT OUR

$3.00 Shoe FOR MEN.

LOOK, LOOK, LOOK,

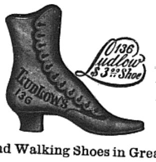
AT OUR

$2.00 Shoe for MEN.

Ladies' Fine Shoes.

Examine the Celebrated Ludlow Shoe.

ELEGANT STOCK. FINE FINISH.



Slippers and Walking Shoes in Great Variety.

MEN'S WORKING SHOES.

Large Stock at FACTORY PRICES.

DAY & MEAGHER.

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

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.

Copying and Enlarging a Specialty.

The new permanent Bromide process and Crayon Work also carefully executed at correspondingly low prices.

BEAUTIFUL

Silks and Satins,

Just Received at

H. ROSENBLATT'S.

Our stock is complete. We can show you goods that for style, quality and price beat the world.

Dress Trimmings cheap. We can give you bargains in anything in our line.

COR. 7th and Front Sts.

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,

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.