THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 13, NUMBER 19. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1894. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

Northern Pacific Bank

Cor. Front and 7th Streets.

C. N. PARKER, President.
J. N. NEVERS, Vice President.
H. J. SPENCER, Cashier.

Money to Loan On Chattel Security

County and City Orders Bought!

Lumbermen's Time Checks Cashed.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

RUNS THROUGH CARS TO ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH, FARGO, GRAND FORKS and WINNIPEG

—TO—

HELENA, BUTTE, SPOKANE, TACOMA, SEATTLE, PORTLAND

Pullman Sleeping Cars
Elegant Dining Cars
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 2:00 p. m. Departs going west at 2:20 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 6 arrives from the west at 12:55 p. m. Departs going south at 1:15 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 11 arrives from Duluth at 7:55 p. m., and departs for the west at 8:15 p. m. daily.

No. 8 arrives from the West at 3:30 a. m. Departs going east at 3:40 a. m. daily.

No. 11, Little Falls and Dakota train, arrives at 5:30 p. m.

No. 12, Little Falls and Dakota train, departs at 6:05 a. m.

No. 54 carries passengers to Aitken, departs at at 10:00 p. m.

No. 55 from N. P. Junction arrives at 3:30 p. m. and departs for Staples at 4:30 p. m.

No. 56 arrives from Staples at 10 a. m. Departs for N. P. Junction at 11:10 a. m.

For Rates, Maps, Time Table or special information, apply to agent Northern Pacific R. R. at Brainerd, or

CHAS. S. FEE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

N. Schroeder,

—DEALERS IN—

Wines, Liquors, and CIGARS

Imported and Domestic.

Special Attention Given to Orders for Family Use.

Give me a call when in Detroit and will guarantee good usage.

N. SCHROEDER,
DETROIT, MINN.

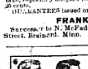
JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never-failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case. You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail. Guarantees issued by our agents.

CONSTIPATION Cured, Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

GUARANTEES issued only by

FRANK B. JOHNSON,
Successor to N. McFadden, Druggist, 36 Front Street, Brainerd, Minn.



NEW LIFE

BEFORE AFTER

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment is sold under positive written guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory; Loss of Brain and Nerve Power; Lost Manhood; Quickness; Night Losses; Evil Dreams; Lack of Confidence; Nervousness; Lassitude; all Drains; Loss of Power of the Generative Organs in either sex, caused by over-exertion; Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor, which soon lead to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. By mail, $1 a box; 6 for $5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. WEST'S COUGH SYRUP. A certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat. Pleasant to take. Small size discontinued; old, 50c. size, now 25c.; old $1 size, now 50c. GUARANTEES issued only by

M L. SWARTZ, Druggist, Brainerd, Minn.

PATENTS CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Sample copies sent free.

Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

Mrs. J. H. Horsnyder, Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., ...

"When a girl at school, ... Ohio, I had a severe attack of ... fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

Began to Grow,

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfulls. I used two bottles of

Ayer's Hair Vigor

and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 360 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years and always obtained satisfactory results. I know it is the best preparation for the hair that is made."—C. T. Arnett, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Professional Cards.

McCLENAHAN & MANTOR
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office, Rooms 1 and 2, Bank Block,
BRAINERD, MINN.

J. H. WARNER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Room 5, Hartley Block.

R. K. WHITELEY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 11, Bank Block,
BRAINERD............ MINN.

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

AGENTS WANTED on salary and commission for the only authorized BIOGRAPHY OF JAMES G. BLAINE, by GAIL HAMILTON, his literary executor, with the co-operation of his family, and for Mr. Blaine's Complete Works, "TWENTY YEARS OF CONGRESS," and his later book, "POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS." One prospectus for these three BEST SELLING books in the market. A. K. P. Jordan of Me., took 112 orders from first 110 calls; agent's profit, $196.50. Mrs. Balard of Ohio, took 15 orders, 13 Seal Russia, in one day; profit, $26.25. E. N. Rice, of Mass., took 27 orders in two days; profit, $47.25. J. Patridge, of Me., took 43 orders from 36 calls; profit, $75.25. E. A. Palmer, of N. D., took 53 orders in 3 days; profit, $98.25. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY given. If you wish to make LARGE MONEY, write immediately for terms to

THE HENRY BILL PUB. CO.,
Norwich, Conn.

HOW A PUZZLE WAS SOLVED.

When you want a certain article, you want the best make of that article, don't you?

But how to determine which make is best is what puzzles you, isn't it?

And when the puzzle is solved for you, by authority which cannot be questioned, you are pleased, aren't you?

And you would like to hear of one puzzle that has been solved for the people of the whole world, wouldn't you?

Well, we will tell you about that very puzzle, and its solution.

At the Universal Exposition of 1889 at Paris, France, the best sewing machines of the world, including those of America, were in competition. They were passed upon by a jury composed of the best foreign mechanical experts, two of whom were the leading sewing machine manufacturers of France.

This jury, after exhaustive examination and tests, adjudged that the Wheeler & Wilson machines were the best of all, and awarded that company the highest prize offered, the GRAND PRIZE, giving other companies only gold, silver and bronze medals.

The French Government, as a further recognition of superiority, decorated M. Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the most prized honor of France.

That is how the puzzle of the best sewing machine in the world was fully solved by the most competent authority in the world in favor of the No. 9 and No. 12 Wheeler & Wilson machines.

The No. 9, for family use, and the No. 12, for manufacturing uses, are the best in the world to-day.

And now, when you want a sewing machine, if you do not get the best, it will be your own fault.

Ask your sewing machine dealer for the No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson machine, and if he does not keep them, write to us for descriptive catalogue, prices and terms.

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.,
185 and 18 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. $45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.

$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar coated. Large boxes containing 30 pills 25c. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by the John C West Co. Chicago, Ill. For sale by M. L. Swartz Druggist Brainerd Minn.

WEDNESDAY was McKinley day in Minneapolis and the northwest, and a rousing day it was too,

THE old state republican league officers were re-elected, and it is well for no better ones could have been found.

WHAT'S the matter with getting Congressman Breckenridge to deliver one of his lectures on social purity in Brainerd? He would be a drawing card.

BRECKENRIDGE may escape paying damages in his breach of promise suit, but he cannot escape what is much worse, a ruined character, and the scorn and contempt of all decent people.

THE McKinley speech at Minneapolis on Wednesday was a national event, and the governor got a good start for the White House where he will surely land in 1896. Hurrah for the major and the principles he represents.

TWELVE billion dollar's was the loss of trade during the first year of the democratic administration, to say nothing of the untold losses resulting from the shrinkage in the value of property of all kinds, and the heart aches and pains caused by hunger and financial disaster.

Proposed New Counties.

Monday's Minneapolis Tribune contains the following in regard to new counties which the next legislature will be asked to make in this state:

The county makers are already commencing operations, and aim at the Rainy River country and at the more central part nearer to Minneapolis. Minneapolis lays claim to both regions as the base of supplies, and will in the near future, no doubt, make the claim good with direct rail communication to secure the trade to this city. At this stage, however, Duluth is doing the supplying of the Rainy river country, and it is Duluth men who are proposing to organize their new territory into a county The other territory to be carved up lies north from the counties of Wadena, Crow Wing and Hubbard, and it is proposed to organize two new counties there out of parts of Cass, Itasca and Beltrami, and perhaps organize Cass, which is now unorganized and attached to Crow Wing. In the latter the many settlers already in the region are interested, with prominent men along the Northern Pacific railroad from Aitkin to Moorhead, and some well known Minneapolis men. The Rainy river movement is based on the gold excitement and the settlement made and making along the Rainy river and in the valleys of the Big Fork and the Little Fork. For the Rainy River county it is proposed to take all of St. Louis county lying north of the 48 parallel of latitude. This would give it 26 or 28 townships more than average county size, but it will not cover the territory in which the projectors are interested, as the new town in the gold fields is in the second tier of towns in Itasca. But the projectors propose to go still further and ask Itasca to permit the extension to go as far west as the mouth of the Little Fork river. This would also take in the fall at the foot of Rainy lake, where the town of Koochiching is located. But there will be trouble in store for the projectors, on account of the new law relating to the organization of new counties out of organized territory. This requires the assent of the counties interested, and St. Louis and Itasca would both vote on the project.

The projectors profess to have encouragement that the detachment of territory would be assented to. In the case of St. Louis county it is claimed that the making of a new county, will insure the extension of one or two railways from Duluth, as the new county, when organized, would be able, by the issue of bonds, to aid in building the lines. The slice from Itasca will be asked on similar grounds, and the fact is that the territory taken will still leave Itasca the largest county in the state, except St. Louis and Beltrami. Rainy Lake City, or the place at the fall, would be the county seat.

For the other carving, which will be done by legislative enactment, there are three propositions, and calling for two new counties. One scheme is to apportion between Crow Wing and Wadena, the portion of unorganized Cass lying between them, organize the rest of Cass and organize as a county the lower half of Beltrami, so as to take into the new county both bodies of Red Lake. The county seats of these would be, for Cass, on Leech Lake, and of the other Red Lake.

Another scheme is to organize Cass in its present irregular shape, except leaving off, to go into a new county north of Cass, all of its present territory north of Leech Lake. The county north would then take in perhaps only the lower of the Twins, of Red Lake, leaving the other Twin remaining in Beltrami. In this scheme the county seat of Cass, would be at the lower part of Leech Lake, and of the other either on Cass Lake or Lower Red Lake.

In either of the plans affecting Cass, Hubbard county will expect to be allowed to square out her territory, so as to embrace the large tracts of timber lands which were left out at the desire of lumbermen, when Hubbard was organized. This would increase the area of Hubbard 144 square miles, and add perhaps $1,000,000 to her tax valuation.

All of the developments, in the central region, more or less depend on railway extension northward from Brainerd, as now contemplated.

Legal Holidays.

What are the legal holidays in Minnesota? We give them as follows: First Monday in September, Labor day; the 22nd of February, Washington's birthday; the 30th of May, Memorial Day; and first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in even numbered years, being general election day. The statutes of the state indirectly recognizes Sunday, Thanksgiving Day, Good Friday, Christmas, New Years Day and Fourth of July, or the day following when either of the last three fall on Sunday, as legal holidays by providing that maturing papers, bills of exchange, etc., falling due on those days shall be payable on the day preceding.—Ex.

M'KINLEY'S SPEECH.

ENORMOUS CROWD IN MINNEAPOLIS TO GREET OHIO'S GOVERNOR.

The Great Republican Leader Reviews the Nation's Life and Conditions Under the Different Tariff Eras, From the Time of Washington.

Every seat and every foot of standing room in the Assembly Room of the big Exposition Building in Minneapolis, was occupied Wednesday evening, March 28, by an audience of fully 10,000 people, who had gathered from all the Northwestern States, when Governor

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY.

McKinley, of Ohio, addressed the Minnesota League of Republican Clubs. The Governor said:

MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN OF THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF MINNESOTA AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—

Much has happened since the great Republican national convention of 1892 assembled in this hall. The platform and candidates of that great convention, admirable as they were, were rejected by the people at the election following; but the people had no sooner spoken than they realized their great mistake—a mistake which they now feel most sensibly and regret most deeply. The principles enunciated at that convention were true then; they are true now. They are as dear to Republicans now as then; they are better understood and more ardently supported by the great body of the people in the year 1894 than they were in the year 1892. While the Republican party failed to carry the election, the cause for which it contended did not fail. It survived the awful disaster and shines more brightly and gloriously than ever before.

Everything Suffered But Republicanism.

The past year has been a long one—the longest since the war. It has been full of changes and experiences which have been impressive and instructive, but expensive. All kinds of business have been seriously disturbed. Investments have been sacrificed; capital has been despoiled of its earnings, and labor, more than all and dearer to us than all, has succumbed to the wasting blasts of the great change by which industry has been cheated of its just rewards. Everything has suffered but the Republican cause. Everything has been blighted but Republican principles. They have escaped the mildew which has settled upon everything else. Even the Democratic party has suffered—a calamity we could bear with resignation if it had not also carried in its train the vast and sacred interests of the people.

The Principles Enunciated.

What were the great principles and policies thus enunciated in this hall? Let me enumerate them: A protective tariff, which shall serve the highest interests of American labor and American development; reciprocity, which, while seeking the world's markets for our surplus products, shall not destroy American wages, nor surrender American markets for products which can be made at home; the use of both gold and silver with which to measure the exchanges of the people and cheat nobody; honest elections, which are the true sources of public authority; the extension of our foreign commerce; the restoration of our merchant marine by home built ships; the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers and entangling alliances with none. the reaffirmation of the Monroe doctrine, and of our faith in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic as the best government of earth in the broadest and truest sense.

Who would modify these principles; who would reverse this declared policy; who would strike from the Republican banner a single star or stripe? Like all Republican doctrines they are unchangeable. Upon them the Republican party bases its claim to future supremacy, and impatiently awaits the constitutional opportunity to make its appeal to the people.

How the Democracy Won.

The Democratic party won in 1892, as in every contest since the war in which it has succeeded, by a campaign of profuse and glittering promises. It now stands demoralized on the field of performance, and has, so far, signally failed to redeem a single pledge it made to the people. It has been for many years denouncing the tariff, because some men became rich under its operations and others poor. The first year of Democratic control has cured all that, and the prescription has proved quite as effective on the poor as the rich, for it has involved them all in a common loss. What devastation and distress have been wrought in a single year!

The review of different departments of trade given today exhibits a collapse of industry and business which is almost without precedent.

To add to the perplexities of the situation under the menace of free trade, the the Wilson bill, which has recently passed the house of representatives at Washington and is now in the hands of the senate, proposes ostensibly to reduce the revenues $76,000,000. This reduction is made on the theory of the Democratic free traders that it will relieve the people of burdensome taxation. Whether it does or not depends. But of one thing we are certain: It has relieved the people of employment, of work, of wages, of prosperity and of plenty, and some of them of their homes. The blessings of good wages, good prices and good times are more to be desired than the proposed relief from so-called "burdensome taxation." Such a relief is no relief.

History of the Tariff.

Mr. McKinley then reviewed the history of tariff legislation, showing that the founders of the Republic favored a protective tariff measure. The first protective law was formulated by James Madison of Virginia, and was favored and promulgated by President Washington. Southern members of house and senate voted for the first and later protective tariff laws. Calhoun, Washington and Jefferson were protectionists.

Washington, in his message of 1796, urged upon congress the "necessity of accelerating the establishment of certain useful manufactures by the intervention of legislative aid and protection." Jefferson in December, 1801, in his first message, congratulated congress upon the revenue derived from tariff duties.

Workings of the Revenue Tariff of 1816.

In 1816 the first revenue or free trade tariff was enacted. Henry Clay in 1823, seven years after the adoption of this tariff, thus described the condition of the country: "The general distress which pervades the whole country is forced upon us by numerous facts of the most incontestible character. It is indicated by the diminished exports of native products; by the depressed and reduced state of our foreign navigation; by our diminished commerce; by successive unthreshed crops of grain perishing in our barns for want of a market; by the alarming diminution of the circulating medium; by the universal complaint of the want of employment and the consequent reduction of the wages of labor, and above all, by the low and depressed state of the value of almost every description of property in the nation.

No relief came until the protection act of 1824. Among those who voted for that law were three Democrats, who afterward became president of the United States—Jackson, Van Buren and Buchanan.

Tariff of 1857.

Mr. McKinley then went on to give the history of the repeal of this tariff in 1846 and the appeal to the country in 1848, when it was repudiated by the people in the election of General Taylor to the presidency.

Then came the tariff enactment of 1857, placing duties lower than since the war of 1812, and resulted in a panic that swept the country.

Is history worth nothing? Are experience and its lessons to be forgotten? Are the teachings of the past to count for naught? Is the national distress, business depression and the universal poverty of the people, which have relentlessly followed the enactment of every revenue tariff measure in all our history, to be lost upon us in the calm consideration of this economic subject? Are all these to be discarded in the making up of our verdict? I implore you to study them without bias, for they will steady your judgment in reaching a righteous conclusion.

THE WILSON BILL.

McKinley Calls It a Narrow Sectional Measure.

The Wilson bill is not like any of the early tariff measures, but is one in which the changed condition of the country and its marvelous growth and development are utterly ignored and forgotten. Its promoters forget that slavery no longer exists. They do not recognize nor appreciate the independence and dignity of labor and cannot understand that the protective policy under which we have had such splendid prosperity is not to be determined by geographical lines. The bill is a narrow, sectional and provincial measure, unworthy the great party which proposes it and wholly unsuited to the needs of the country.

Finance Committee's Action.

An examination of the bill by the Democratic members of the finance committee of the senate evidently convinces them that Mr. Wilson's bill and his argument in support of the same are alike based on false principles. So coal goes back to the tariff list, iron ore to the tariff list and lead to the tariff list, leaving free wool alone, the only product of agriculture, to support the false theory of the house bill.

I have looked with some degree of care through the bill. I find nothing but irritation and aggravation to the great industries of the country. No interest suffers by it more severely than agriculture, and labor of all kinds seems to have been singled out as its foremost victim.

But, doubtless, in compensation for this added burden of upward of $50,000,000, and because of it, they lowered the tariff on tobacco and have extended the bonded period for the warehousing of whisky and giving to the distillers eight years in which to pay the tax.

Anomalous Position on Internal Taxes.

The present position and action of the Democratic leaders on internal taxes is peculiarly an anomalous one. They are so determined to break down the protective system that they are willing to resort to internal taxes, which have been opposed not only by every Democratic national administration preceding the present one from Jackson's to Buchanan's, but also, as a matter of principle by every other administration, Federal, Anti-federal, Whig or Republican in our history. The only excuse for the resort to such taxation has been the financial exigencies of actual war. Laws imposing internal taxes have always been repealed as rapidly as such exigencies disappeared and have never before been seriously proposed in times of peace.

As to Reciprocity.

To my mind another hurtful provision of the Wilson bill, entirely unwarranted by experience and unjustifiable as a matter of wise international policy, is that which repeals section 3 of the act of 1890, commonly known as the "reciprocity clause." This, it will be remembered, was enacted to secure reciprocal trade between the United States and countries largely producing sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, and under which this country has opened up a foreign trade profitable to the people and of the most promising proportions.

As the result of these commercial arrangements, and for the most part due to them, our trade has shown a gratifying increase. The total increase in the value of exports to all countries with which reciprocal arrangements have been made had been $20,772,621, which sum is chiefly from wheat, flour, meat and dairy products, from lumber and the manufactures of iron and steel. And yet the Democratic leaders in congress seriously propose to shut the door of this splendid opportunity in the face of the American farmer.

Not Discussing Tariff Rates.

I am not here to discuss tariff rates or schedules. These are subject to change up or down, as new conditions require it; but my insistence is that these changes must ever be governed by the protective principle, and within that principle rates may be, should be and will be amended as time, new processes of manufacture and changed commercial conditions require; but they must not fall below a rate which will adequately measure the difference between the American scale of wages and that of competing countries, and must always be in favor of the labor of our own country and the home market for our people. The principles upon which they were made are not subject to amendment. The tariff policy of this country must be protective. That is what we contend for—that is what the American people mean to have.

Mr. McKinley then referred to the Harrison administration and showed that he left the presidency with a surplus of $134,000,000 in the treasury, including the reserve fund, which, under Republican policy, had never been encroached upon.

A Difference of Tariff Schools.

The advocates of tariff taxation are divided into two schools. Both schools believe in raising public money by a tariff, and only differ as to the kind of tariff to accomplish this purpose. One school, the Democratic school, advocates a tariff for revenue only; the other, the Republican school, advocates a tariff for revenue and also protection. A revenue tariff has no other aim or purpose and disclaims every other save revenue. A protective tariff, while raising all needed revenue, is ever mindful that the taxes imposed shall be upon those foreign products which will most encourage domestic production and rest most lightly upon the consumer.

An Enemy to American Prosperity.

A revenue tariff is an enemy to the American shop, the American workingman, to American prosperity, and American industrial independence. It has not a single element of patriotism. It has no national spirit or instinct. To supply the needs of the treasury is its chief and exclusive concern. It has no other. It is a sure precursor to national poverty, national bankruptcy and individual distress. It is the forerunner of hard times. It is without a single worthy triumph.

Sets People Thinking.

The prevailing widespread distress emphasizes the necessity for enlightened public policy and wise statesmanship. The indifference which has been too prevalent for many years, has given place to a deep and absorbing interest in public affairs. The masses of the people are considering economic questions more earnestly than ever before, and are aroused to their importance as affecting their own individual happiness and prosperity. To wisely guide them calls for the exercise of the highest wisdom, coolest judgment, and purest patriotism. No party can safely be trusted with the sacred interests of the people or the centre of the government without it possess a fixed, honest and enlightened purpose. Singleness of purpose is necessary to every reform, indispensable to wise administration and legislation. The want of this quality is the infirmity of the present administration and the present congress. Their victory was due to discontent of every kind. It was not the result of unity of purpose, nor of lofty and united public sentiment. It was the outcome of

Misguided Judgment, Pique, Passion and Prejudice.

The majority of those who voted for Mr. Cleveland and the present Democratic congress did not agree upon any principle or policy. They had their several different reasons for opposition to the Republican party, and their temporary union was not inspired by devotion to Democratic principles, purposes or policies. Free silver men voted the Democratic ticket; opponents to free silver or to any silver in our circulating medium, voted it; the wildest inflationists as well as those inflexibly opposed to every form of inflation of our currency, voted it; the protectionist voted it because he did not believe the Democratic leaders would be reckless enough to disturb the tariff; the free trader voted it in the belief that the Democratic leaders would demolish all custom houses and inaugurate unrestricted commerce with all the world; the single tax men, the disciples of Henry George voted it, while thousands who hate all such vagaries voted it; the silver standard, the gold standard, the double standard, the paper money advocates and the advocates of state bank money voted it; pensioners voted it, and those who were certain that the Democratic leaders could be counted upon to wipe out all pensions voted it. And when it was all over and the victory was won by these various antagonistic and contending elements, the realization of their hopes and the enactment of any legislation for the good of the country were of course found to be utterly impossible.

Failure and Disappointment

were bound to follow an administration and congress thus chosen, and the whole country suffers as a result. The administration and congress are without compass or rudder. Before they have accomplished anything—while they are yet wrangling about what they will do—the people have become so dissatisfied as to burn with impatience for an opportunity to repudiate them. A general election was never before so much desired as now, and never so much needed. The altogether too common idea that there is in fact little difference between the two parties, and that the country will prosper equally well whichever may be in power, has been completely exploded by one year's trial of the Democratic party. That difference has been shown to be so vast as to fill the country with astonishment. It is a greater question than who shall hold the offices. In fact it has been demonstrated that the success of one party or the other means all the difference between national happiness and prosperity and national discontent and distress.

Standing before this vast assembly, I recall the words of William H. Seward, spoken to the people at St. Paul on Sept. 18, 1860, when he said;

"The virtue which is to save this nation must reside in the Northwest. On both sides of this stream are the people who hold in their hands the destinies of the republic. That some great states are to be built up in the valley of the Mississippi, I know. You will no longer hear hereafter of the 'Old Dominion' state; dominion passed away from Virginia long ago. Pennsylvania is no longer the Keystone of the American Union, for the

Arch Has Been Extended

from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific ocean, and the center of the arch has moved westward. A new keystone is to be built in that arch. New York will cease to be the Empire state, and a new Empire state will grow up in a northern latitude where the lands are rich and where the people who cultivate them are free and equal. That state which shall be truest to the great fundamental principles of the government, that state which shall be most faithful and most vigorous in developing and perfecting society on those principles—will be at once the Dominion state, the new Keystone state, the new Empire state."

The question for which the great New York statesman spoke so eloquently has been settled, righteously settled, as he plead and prayed it might be; settled in consequence of the decrees of the great campaign in which he spoke; settled by the great liberator for whom he spoke, the immortal Lincoln;

Settled by Eternal Justice,

for freedom and mankind. Citizenship is no longer unequal and every man is free beneath the flag. The differences existing then are no longer present to impede the progress and unity of the republic, or to stand between us in the realization of its highest interests. Now all sections and all states bow at the shrine of freedom. All have a common and glorious citizenship, all a like interest in the permanency and progress of the Union. The liberty for which Seward spoke has been secured and the Union saved stronger and better than ever. The virtue which is to advance the nation now free to its highest destiny and glory, must reside in the people not of the Northwest alone, but in the people of every part of our common country. The Northwest can be relied upon now and in the future, as in the past, to contribute to the onward march of the best government on the face of the earth

Cheap Rates to California.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has put into effect a series of low round-trip rates to California points. Tickets are good until July 15th, 1894, and are good for stop over under certain conditions.

These rates will enable those desiring to do so, to spend the winter in southern California, or to visit the mid-winter fair to be held at San Francisco. This latter event will undoubtedly be second only to the World's Fair and will repay a visit as it will exhibit the resources and capabilities of California.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth to San Francisco and returning via Portland to St. Paul or returning to Missouri River, $80.50.

For further information apply to Chas. S. Fee, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn.

If you want the finest beef in the city C. A. Walker & Co. has it—fresh killed native beef.

Great Music Offer.

Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on the piano or organ together with eight cents in postage and we will mail you one copy Popular Music Monthly, containing ten pieces, full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, waltz marches, etc., arranged for piano and organ. POPULAR MUSIC MONTHLY, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE WISE TRAVELER,

In Selecting His Railroad Route, Selects the Road

That affords excellent and most comfortable facilities—"The Milwaukee."

That traverses a delightful and picturesque portion of the country—"The Milwaukee."

That has, and merits, the reputation of strength and reliability—"The Milwaukee."

That enjoys popularity and is stamped with public approval—"The Milwaukee."

That has a substantial roadbed and most frequent train service—"The Milwaukee."

That regards always, the comfort, ease and safety of its patrons—"The Milwaukee."

That furnishes the latest private compartment cars and latest library-buffet-smoking cars—"The Milwaukee."

That furnishes elegant drawing-room parlor cars, free reclining chair cars and sumptuous dining cars "The Milwaukee."

That has exclusive use of the electric berth reading lamp—"The Milwaukee."

"The Milwaukee" combines all the above and more, too. Its trains are vestibuled, heated by steam, electric lighted and unsurpassed in luxurous appointments. The immortal Lincoln said: "Follow the people and you cannot be far from right." The People use "The Milwaukee."

J. T. CONLEY, Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

NOTE—Five trains daily from Twin Cities to Chicago; one to St. Louis and one to Kansas City.

Legal Notices.

Summons.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss.
District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.
Charlotte D. Roberts, Plaintiff,
vs.
John N. Roberts, Defendant.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court of the 15th Judicial District, in and for the County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office corner of Front and Sixth streets, in the City of Brainerd, in said county, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 15th, 1894.

LEON E. LUM,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

By virtue of an execution, issued out of the district court for the second judicial district in and for the county of Ramsey and state of Minnesota, upon a judgment entered and docketed in said court, on the 17th day of November A. D. 1887, in a certain action wherein the Commercial National Bank was plaintiff, and J. Robert Howes and John A. Davis defendants, in favor of said plaintiff, and against said defendants, for the sum of two thousand thirty-nine and 40-100 dollars which judgment was duly assigned by said plaintiff to Andrew S. Davis and by him to H. H. Davis who now owns the same, I have on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1894 levied upon as the property of defendant John A. Davis the following described real estate situate in Cass county minnesota towit: Lot five (5) of section eight (8) township one hundred thirty-seven (137) range twenty-nine (29) and lot three (3) and the west half of the southeast quarter (w½ se¼) of section nineteen (19) township one hundred forty (140) range thirty (30) according to government survey.

And will sell the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said execution and costs, at the front door of the Gull River post office at the railroad station known as Gull River in Cass county aforesaid, on the 23rd day of April A. D. 1894, at four o'clock p. m. of that day.

Dated February 26th, A. D. 1894.

HENRY SPALDING,
Sheriff of Crow Wing county minn.
By J. W. Slipp, Deputy.

Probate Notice.

State of Minnesota, County of Crow Wing. } ss. In Probate court. Regular Term. March 5 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Zillah Goss, deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Thomas Blackburn of said county,

It is ordered that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court for examination and allowance, at the Probate Office, in Crow Wing county on the following days, viz: The first monday in each month for six months next hereafter.

It is further ordered that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in the Brainerd Dispatch a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated at Brainerd, minn. the 5th day of March A. D. 1894. By the Court:

MILTON McFADDEN,
[Seal.] Judge of Probate.
LEON E. LUM, Attorney for Petitioner.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss.

In Probate Court, Special term March 17, 1894.

In the matter of the estate of Anna E. White deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of N. P. White, of Brainerd, Minnesota, representing, among other things, that Anna E. White, late of said Brainerd, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1893, at Brainerd, Minnesota, died intestate, and being a resident of this county at the time of her death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and the said petitioner is a son of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Frank A. White granted;

It is ordered That said petition be heard before this court on Monday the 9th day of April A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the court house in said county.

Ordered further, That notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Brainerd Dispatch, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd in said county.

Dated at Brainerd, Minn, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1894.

By the Court:
MILTON McFADDEN,
(SEAL) Judge of Probate.

(First publication March 23.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., March 22, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman Clerk of Dist. Court. at Brainerd, Minn., on Wednesday May 2, 1894, viz:

JOHN G. KNEBEL,
H. E. No. 13748, for the S½ SW¼ NE¼ SW¼, Sec. 17, Twp 43, Range 29.

He names the following witness to prove his continous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Magnus Olson, Abraham C. Guiett, Chris Racy and John Lease, P. O. Address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register

(First publication March 23th.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., March 20, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Wednesday, May 2d, 1894, viz:

MAGNUS OLSON,
H. E. No. 13718 for the W½ NE¼ and S½ NW¼, Sec. 22, Twp. 43, Range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

James Galbraith, Nathan A. Lease, John G. Knebel, Abraham C. Guiett, P. O. address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing County, Minnesota.

A. BARTO, Register.

Assignee's Notice.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss.
District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Isidore Katz and Harry Katz, partners as Katz Bros., insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of said court, on the 7th day of April, 1894, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I will offer for sale, at public vendue, at the warehouse of C. M. Patek, in the rear of Kinkele's saloon on Laurel street, on 6th street, in the city of Brainerd, Minn., the stock of hardware and book accounts of said insolvents, in bulk, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Dated March 14th, 1894.

WERNER HEMSTEAD,
Assignee.

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., March 1, 1894

Notice is hereby given, that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, April 7th, 1894, viz:

EDWIN H. GREEN,
H. E. No. 13663, for the sw¼ sw¼ e½ sw¼ sw¼ se¼ Sec. 6, twp. 134, Range 27.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

William Smith, Frederick Cowden, William Harmon, Fred L. Hazelton. P. O. Address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota.

A. BARTO, Register

(First Publication Feb. 23.)

Notice.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, St. Cloud, Minn., Feb. 19, 1894.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Martin C. Johnson against Adolph Irwick for abandoning his Homestead No. 15948, dated October 28th, 1892, upon the se¼ nw¼ and lots 1, 2 and 5, Sec. 4, township 46, range 29, in Crow Wing County, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at the office of the clerk of the District Court in the City of Brainerd, Minn., on the 18th day of April, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

A. BARTO, Register.

U. S. LAND OFFICE, St. Cloud, Minn., Feb. 19, 1894.

Further notice is hereby given that a hearing will be had at this office, on the 24th day of April 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m., when the testimony taken as ordered herein, will be examined and a decision rendered thereupon.

A. BARTO, Register.

(First publication Feb. 2d, 1894.)

NOTICE OF FINAL PROOF

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., Feb. 1, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before S. F. Alderman, Clerk of the District Court, at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, March 10, 1894, viz:

WILLIAM E. GARLINGHOUSE,
H. E. No. 13649, for Lot 1 SE¼ NE¼ and NE¼ SE¼, Sec. 12, T'p 45, Range 29.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Seivert Olson, Sylvester Heath, Edward Heberling, Nathan N. Halladay, P. O. Address of all Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minn.

A. BARTO, Register.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK Of Brainerd, Minn.

A. F. FERRIS, President.
LEON E. LUM, Vice President,
G. D. LABAR, Cashier.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - $200,000
Paid up Capital, - - $50,000.
Surplus, - - - - $30,000.

Business accounts invited.

MISS BERTIE ROBINSON,
—TEACHER OF—
Piano, and Elementary Harmony.

Lessons Given for 50 Cts.,
From Feb. 1st to May 1st.

Residence of MRS. F. E. SMITH.

SNOW & SNOW.

We would be glad to tell you how to save your money and make it earn you good pay if you will call.

Do you know that your house is liable to burn? We would like to pay you for it if it should.

We will attend to any legitimate and honorable business for you, if you will pay us. See?

Room 11, Bank Block.

THE Wisconsin Central Lines, RUN

Two fast trains daily between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, Milwaukee and all points in Wisconsin, making connection in Chicago with all lines running east and south.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points in the United States and Canadian provinces.

For full information regarding routes, rates, maps, folders, etc., address your nearest ticket agent or

JAS. C. POND,
Gen. Pass. Ag't, Milwaukee, Wis.

Something Good in Silverware;

we don't mean choice cakes or fruits, but the ware to hold them, all in solid silver, rich, elegant and beautiful. The whole range of table silver is here, including knives, forks, spoons, sugar bowls, water sets, etc., all in the most tasteful, novel and artistic designs. Silverware is costly because somewhat high in price, and cheap because you buy it for a lifetime. What wears so long should be bought with judgement and care. The fall in the value of silver places solid ware within the reach of all. We have a full line.

WM. M. DRESSKELL,
Jeweler.

RIPANS TABULES REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIPANS TABULES are the best Medicine known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief.

May be obtained by application to nearest druggist.

L. P. WHITE, Jr.
Real Estate Agent,
Improved and Unimproved Property
FOR SALE,
In various parts of the City.
HOUSES for SALE.

NEW STAGE LINE!
BRAINERD —TO— CROSS LAKE.

Commencing Monday, January 1, 1894.

Stage leaves Brainerd for Cross Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Passengers, Baggage and Express Carried.

Charges Reasonable.
J. E. WHITE, Prop.

FOR THE— BEST BREAD, CAKES AND PIES
—Call on the—
EAST BRAINERD BAKERY.
Wedding Cakes a Specialty.
—You will be more than pleased.—

GOODS FIRST-CLASS.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Goods Delivered
TO ANY PART OF THE CITY.
D. MAHONEY, PROP.
175 Kindred St.

L. W. CHASE,
PROPRIETOR
The Bodega.
Sleeper Block, Front Street.
Finest in all Points of any Saloon in the Northwest.

IMPORTED—WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

BILLIARD AND POOL PARLOR In Connection

COME IN AND SEE US.

JAS. H. KELEHAN
—Dealer in—
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
Cor sixth and Laurel.

We keep nothing but the finest goods and Guarantee Satisfaction.

Drop in any time as we will make it pleasant for you.

- - - - JAS. H. KELEHAN

GEO. E. GARDNER,
Wholesale And Retail
—DEALER IN—
Liquors and Wines

Our Wholesaling Department is complete and Prices Low.

The Finest Liquors and Cigars and Fresh Beer at the Bar.

Gardner Block, Laurel St., Brainerd.

CALL AT The Dispatch! FOR JOB WORK.

All Work Guaranteed.

5 TO 20 DOLLARS PER DAY Easily Made.

We want many men, women, boys, and girls to work for us a few hours daily, right in and around their own homes. The business is easy, pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered agents. You have a clear field and no competition. Experience and special ability unnecessary. No capital required. We equip you with everything that you need, treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Women do as well as men, and boys and girls make good pay. Any one, anywhere, can do the work. All succeed who follow our plain and simple directions. Earnest work will surely bring you a great deal of money. Everything is new and in great demand. Write for our pamphlet circular, and receive full information. No harm done if you conclude not to go on with the business.

GEORGE STINSON & CO., Box 488, PORTLAND, MAINE.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIKLAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, - - - - MINN

The name of maulbeerlein is applied in Germany to a peculiar kind of fiber prepared from the bark of the mulberry tree.

Yellow rubbers, to wear over russet shoes are the latest footwear fads. The fashion originated in Chicago and has reached New York.

The woman who now offers a man a fifty-cent job of beating carpets, feels assured she has done her duty to the "unemployed," and they have hereafter no reason to complain.

Robert Toombs' grandson Judge Dudley De Bose of the district court in Montana, is believed to be the youngest United States Judge, and to have the largest judicial district in the world.

After General O. O. Howard retires from active service he will make his home at Burlington, Vt., where his son, Captain Guy Howard, U. S. A., is now engaged in building Fort Ethan Allen, the new cavalry post.

There was, after all some reason in the recent chrysanthemum craze. It has been shown that it can be cooked and served as a very satisfactory substitute for the plebean cabbage.

The fiftieth birthday of King Umberto was not celebrated in Italy to any demonstrative extent outside of the king's household. The more birthdays King Umberto celebrates the worse off is Italy.

To whistle on the street is a misdemeanor punishable by fine, in Berlin, yet the kaiser's subjects could hardly choose a more modest and discreet way of expressing their surprise at his more or less sensational antics.

Aunt Mary Robinson was a familiar character in New York City, having kept an apple stand at the corner of Catharine and Madison streets for two generations. She died on Monday, in her 81st year.

Aristotle was a small man with a hoarse voice and thin legs. He stammered and was ill at ease in company. He dressed magnificently, was fond of jewelry, and was so extravagant in his pleasures that he wasted his fortune on female favorites.

Milton's comparison of Satan with the rising sun, a passage found in the first book of "Paradise Lost," nearly occasioned the suppression of the poem. The comparison was supposed to contain a political and treasonable allusion.

The tragic fate of the bomb-thrower in Paris recently justified the remark of the police officer: "God's justice was done." The fact that he was blown to atoms by the sudden closing of a church door upon him will have an appalling significance to many minds, and tend to terrorize the terrorists.

Eratus Wiman does not propose to down his hand without a bluff, any how. He is making preparations for one of the hardest fights of all his life—and he has had a lot of them—and the sympathies of the people generally are with him.

Corbett announces that his forthcoming fight with Jackson will be the last in which he will engage. And it ought to be. Indeed, his first fight ought to have been his last. He would have stood higher in the estimation of the community, indeed, if he had never lent himself to the brutal sport.

A Chicago clergyman on Sunday entered upon a defense of the serpent that tempted Eve to her fall, holding that his act was a commendable one. Perhaps there is some truth in this, for without a knowledge of evil Chicago would have remained forever in the domain of the unknown.

A contemporary, rehearsing the possibilities as to Premier Rosebery's choice of a poet for the vacant laureatship, says, "If he chooses one of his peers, his choice will be pretty nearly restricted to Lord Ronald Gower, who is almost the only living lyric-making lord." But why ignore Lord De Tabley?

Zella Nicolaus and her "protector," the Hon. Al Ruhman, are reported to have quarreled in a Fort Wayne hotel and separated. The affair does not greatly concern the public, but the public must be confronted with all the details, nevertheless. A couple of very common people, they should be permitted to go their winding way unhonored and unsung.

The perennial quarrel in base ball circles as to the right of clubs to engage certain players wanted by other clubs is in progress. Although the public doesn't care a rush for either the clubs or the players, the managers persist in deluging the newspapers with their opinions on the points in controversy. The opening of the season will be welcomed if it gives the talkers something else to do. Play ball!

An Ohio court has decided that the tender of a twenty dollar bill, in payment of a ninety cent railroad fare is not a legal tender, and that the railway employes were justified in ejecting the man who offered the payment. If this decision is sustained by the higher courts, all passengers will be required to offer the exact fare to conductors or run the risk of ejectment. If the decision is in accordance with law, it is not in the line of common sense, and the sooner the law is changed the better. Railroads should have no privileges in such matters that are not enjoyed by all business men and corporations.

There is comment on the fact that an attractive young woman is the clerk in a Western hotel, but women occupy such positions in many hotels in England and on the continent of Europe. If men turn dress makers in this country, why should not women supersede the male hotel clerk? Of course the woman would be personally attractive; or, if not a Venus, a combination of Junonian dignity and Minervian perception of character. It would be hard to imagine strict discipline in an office where the clerk lisped coquettishly or said "Fwont." And homely guests in such a hotel would, undoubtedly, be given inside rooms, or lodged just under the roof.

AROUND THE GLOBE.

DIGEST OF THE NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

All Important Occurrences of the Past Week, Boiled Down and Arranged for Rapid Reading, From Home and Abroad.

Washington Gossip.

The senate foreign affairs committee considers an important Chinese treaty.

Congressman Childs has been instructed to report favorably a bill for a new district federal judge for Chicago.

Secretary Smith has approved the application of "Pawnee Bill," for a loan of thirty-five Sioux Indians to be exhibited at the Antwerp exposition.

Representative Dearmond of Missouri has introduced in the house a resolution amending the constitution so as to empower the president to veto any one or more items of an appropriation bill.

Unfortunate Events.

John Kountz, a Wellsville, Ohio, saloonkeeper, accidently shot and killed Harvey Morrison, his bartender.

Joseph Louvenmark, the champion high diver of the world, is fatally injured in San Francisco.

A public school building in South Evanston, Chicago, is burned and a number of scholars injured.

W. D. Watson's house, at Trickham, Texas was razed by a tornado. His wife and four children were killed.

Roy Hall, 3 years old, fell into an open well at Lebanon, Ind., and was drowned.

Two miles of the Northern Pacific track was washed out at Miles City, Mont.

Attempting to alight from a moving train, Richard Prince, of Harvard, Ill., was killed.

Three women and a babe were burned by a gasoline explosion at Belvidere, Ill. Mrs. Westfall will die.

Michael Goppert was fatally injured while boxing with John Pugh at West Utica, N. Y.

Pascal Fletcher, 10 years old, fell from a fence at Crawfordsville, Ind., forcing a whistle down his throat. He died instantly.

While sitting at the supper table Mrs. John Johnson and her son, of Lawrenceville, Ga., were killed by lightning.

Heavy rains in western Tennessee and Arkansas have washed away the growing crops and wrecked a number of houses.

Julia Burley was burned to death at Huntington, Ind. She was playing with fire in a field when her clothing caught fire.

William Whalan, driver of a Peoria, Ill., hose cart, was kicked in the back by one of his horses. It is thought he will die.

The 2-year-old son of Henry Ward, of Kiowa County, Kas., was scalded to death by falling into a barrel filled with hot water for scalding a hog.

A yacht capsized in San Francisco Bay and Mrs. Mollie Martin, her 6-year old daughter Ora and Miss Nellie McCarthy were drowned.

Nine blooded race horses valued at $24,000 and several colts worth $8,000 perished in a fire that destroyed John Knopp's stables at Owensboro, Ky.

Olin D. Stevens, a sewer contractor, tried to melt a can nitro-glycerine in a blacksmith's forge at Buffalo, N. Y. It exploded killing Stevens and injuring Jacob Collins, the blacksmith.

Sins and Sinners.

Lizzie Church, a woman of notoriety, was shot and instantly killed by Bait Morrissey at Beardstown.

A counterfeiter, to whom officers and farmers gave chase near Walcott, Iowa, killed himself with a revolver.

At Centreville, Iowa, burglars pried open the doors of a bank vault and stole 3,000 silver dollars.

Moy Lee was fined $300 at Indianapolis, Ind., maintaining an opium den in the rear of his laundry.

Adolph Krugg, defaulting city treasurer of Seattle, Wash., has been convicted of misappropriating $10,000.

For assassinating a planter in Texas, sixteen negroes were arrested and are liable to be put to death by a mob.

John T. Hiler was bound over at Bloomington, Ill., on a charge of bigamy. Two wives confront him.

Milton L. Jones, clerk of Snow, Church & Co., of New York, was arrested for embezzling $6,000.

An unknown man attempted to assassinate Chief of Police Oden at Lebanon, Ind.

Two Mexicans at Guanjuato killed Pedro Letrefo, aged 60, and his grandchildren, aged nine and five years.

Told by a companion in a jesting way to kill himself, Fritz Gighnaer of St. Joseph, Mo., blew out his brains.

Incensed at personal remarks by a Methodist pastor, young men of Lynville, Ill., assaulted him and were arrested.

The Rev. W. P. Ratliff, the Populist politician who killed S. A. Jackson at Kosciusko, Miss., was acquitted by the jury.

Christian Mellenger, a wealthy farmer of Jefferson, Ohio, died from the effects of wounds inflicted some days ago by burglars.

Elmer Smith was arrested at Oatesville, Ind., for shooting at Frank Myrick, with whose 14-year-old sister Smith was keeping company.

J. W. Perryman was shot and killed near Opelika, Ala., by a moonshiner named John Street against whom he had testified. Street escaped.

An officer has been sent from Bay City, Mich., to Los Angeles, Cal., where Charles W. Newkirk, the defaulting bank bookkeeper, has been located.

Samuel Thardore, found dead at Council Bluffs, Iowa, is believed to have been a defaulter and to have ended his life.

Edward and Patrick Tool are on trial at Brazil Ind., for assaulting their old mother with intent to kill, and for horribly cutting James Kerwin, who interfered.

Theodore Taylor was sentenced at Brazil, Ind., to one year in prison for stock stealing. He is believed to be an escaped convict from the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. William Newman, of Muncie, Ind., was given a preliminary hearing at Hartford City on the charge of betrayal and was bound over to the circuit court in the sum of $300.

While Mrs. Mary Brady was kneeling at the altar in the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception at Oakland, Cal., her divorced husband shot her dead. He then killed himself.

Henry McDonald, in jail at Chattanooga, Tenn., for obtaining money under false pretenses, sought to kill himself by using his head as a battering ram against the brick walls of the jail.

It is said a gang of coiners at Omaha, Neb., has floated $500,000 of full-weight silver dollars of their own make. There is a profit of 45 cents on every piece coined.

As Henry Harris left the penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., after serving four years and a half for burglary, he was arrested on a charge of having murdered a man near Corsicana, Tex.

W. H. Myers, alias Langstrom, alias Jones, a negro barber at Fort Wayne, Ind., has been arrested on charges of bigamy and opening money orders at St. Joseph, Mich., and has admitted the latter charge.

Isaac Clayman shot and killed M. Mentzer, seriously wounded Hannah Mentzer, and attempted suicide. The tragedy occurred in Adair County Iowa Mentzer refused to permit Clayman to marry the girl.

From Foreign Shores.

Gladstone consents to retain his seat in the house of parliament.

Eighty thousand people attended a demonstration against the house of Lords in London.

Sir Francis Cook, husband of Tennie Claflin, is sued in London by a Mrs. Holland for seduction and breach of promise.

Several workmen engaged in removing dynamite from the wreck of the Cabo Machicaco at Santander, Spain, were killed.

Queen Victoria and the prince of Wales are said to have consented to the marriage of Princess Maud to Premier Rosebery.

The Rev. Thomas Spurgeon was elected pastor of the London tabernacle. No mention was made of the Rev. Dr. Arthur P. Pierson, the American minister, who was a candidate for the place.

Twenty-seven ballots were taken in the chamber at Montevideo for a president of the republic. On the twenty-seventh ballot the government candidate, Senor Don Idiarto Bordo, was declared elected.

The Russo-German commercial treaty ratifications were exchanged at the foreign office at Berlin between Marshall von Bieberstein, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, and Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador.

The political committee of the National Liberal club has formed a committee to prepare a memorial for presentation to Mr. Gladstone, and has asked the other Liberal bodies, including the McCarthyites, to co-operate with it in this object.

A dispatch from Berlin to the London News says that while returning from a drive recently in the Thiergarten Emperor William unexpectedly alarmed the Berlin Garrison. The troops turned out briskly and their hurried, though perfect orderly movements, caused a sensation among the inhabitants of the city. The soldiers were subsequently ordered to proceed to the parade ground, where they for a time were put through a series of maneuvers. It was not until after dark that they returned to their quarters.

Otherwise.

Mrs. Minnie B. Kiser of Lebanon, Ind., sued for divorce on the ground of cruelty.

The New Jersey supreme court has decided it has jurisdiction in the senatorial question.

Students of a homeopathic medical college in Cleveland, Ohio, are involved in a row, which is growing serious.

The mayor of Indianapolis asks additional police assistance for the suppression of gambling.

Twelve patrolmen who were discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., will sue the police board for damages.

Nearly seven inches of rain fell at Memphis in thirty-six hours. Much damage has been done by floods.

August Ihm, the new Messiah of Dubuque, Iowa, disappointed curious people by refusing to open his "heaven."

Six members of the family of Herman Thuron, living near Plano, Ill., are at death's door from eating uncooked sausage.

A Populist paper at Wichita, Kan., says if Carlisle issues more bonds a million armed men should march on Washington.

The Methodist churches of San Francisco have inaugurated a big series of revivals in a large tent on the new postoffice site.

Kansas City, Kan., ministers have started a crusade against the numerous lottery concerns which flourish throughout the state.

The split in the Order of Elks has been further widened by removal of Grand Trustees Vanderlip, Campbell and Loup.

Hoisting of green flags at Danville, Ill., and Baker City, Or., nearly led to riots. The objectionable emblems were removed.

In the chapel of St. Joseph's academy at St. Louis, twenty-five young ladies took the vows which separate them from the world.

Nelson Morris, of Chicago, is reported to be examining property in Baltimore Md., with a view of erecting a large packing house.

It is now considered probable that a compromise will be the outgrowth of the Union Pacific wage conference at Omaha.

Pension Commissioner Lochren was piscored by Judge Long before the Michigan Grand Army convention at Owosso.

The Poorman lead mine, in the Coeur d'Alene district, Idaho, has been bought by English capitalists for half a million dollars.

Dr. J. A. Houser, of Indianapolis, claims to have arranged with ex-Queen Liliuokalani for a lecturing tour of the United States.

Supt. of Police Creiger, of Champaign, Ill., has resigned at the request of the city council. He was accused of blackmail.

The Baie des Chaleurs Railroad, of Canada, is to be sold, and the Atlantic & Lake Superior Railroad has been given option at $900,000.

In the case at Champaign, Ill., of Lena Lingrum against the Illinois Central Railroad for the death of her husband, the plaintiff was awarded $5,000.

New Orleans authorities deny that the new government of Honduras will surrender E. A. Burke, Louisiana's defaulting state treasurer.

Baptist people at Jonesboro, Ark., have been made the victims of a pious fraud, who borrowed money and stole a horse.

A "shirt-tail parade" was held by the freshmen of Williams college in honor of St. Patrick's day. They were headed by a band and made a big display of fireworks.

Joseph Stephenson of Warsaw, Ind., while excavating for a cellar on a lot recently purchased by him, threw out an old iron kettle containing $9,000 in greenbacks. An old man by the name of Blue formerly lived there alone and committed suicide about eight years ago. Stephenson paid $600 for the ground.

Strange Surroundings of a Grave.

On the banks of the Castleman river in Pennsylvania, is a sight which is well worth going to see. A short distance from the river, at the foot of the mountain, six poplars are growing, the place inclosed being in the shape of a coffin. For about six feet from the ground the six trees have a common trunk, or rather root, as it seems as if the six trees in the inclosed space had all united solidly, and had grown out of the ground, carrying the earth above them up along to the height named. Climbing on top of this common trunk, it is found that these poplars must have been planted around a child's grave. The inclosed space is about four feet long and the green grass is growing in the earth there. On one end is a gravestone with an inscription on it, which, however, is worn by time. It is unknown by whom the grave was made.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Rev. Mr. Jasper's Story of Jonah.

A southern man says that Rev. Mr. Jasper of Richmond, who believes that "the sun do move," is the author of an original and unique explanation of the story of Jonah and the whale. It is as follows: "Dat country war a sea shoah an' de hotels dey was named aftah de tings ob de sea. Dah was de Sailors' Rest, de Mariners' Retreat, de Seafaring Man's Home an' a lot ob sich places jest as yo' kin fin' 'em at Norfolk now. Among dese places was one called de Whale's Belly. Jonah come along an' he didn't hab no scrip in his purse. He stayed dar three days, an' when de land lady found he didn't hab any money she spewed him out. It is gib to us to show how when we don't treat a man right kase he's pore we may be kickin' an angel unawares."—New York Tribune.

What Did She Mean?

Old De Whiskers—I have had my life insured for fifty thousand dollars in your favor. Is there anything else I can do to please you?

Mrs. De Whiskers (his young wife)—Nothing on earth dear.

A Killing Shock.

Shiftles—I'm going to get rid of my creditors.

Bingles—Kill them?

Shiftles—No, pay them.

Bingles—Same thing.—Town Topics.

ELOQUENT M'KINLEY.

TREMENDOUS MULTITUDE GREETS HIM AT MINNEAPOLIS.

The Famous Apostle of Protection Delivers an Eloquent and Brilliant Address Before the Convention of League Clubs—Full Text of His Speech.

Minneapolis, Special.—A tremendous crowd gathered at the exposition building on the evening of March 28 to hear Gov. McKinley, who had been invited to address the league of Republican clubs. On being introduced to the vast audience he received a perfect ovation lasting some minutes. The following is the full text of his speech:

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Republican League of Minnesota and Fellow Citizens: Much has happened since the great Republican national convention of 1892 assembled in this hall. The platform and candidates of that great convention, admirable as they were, were rejected by the people at the election following; but the people had no sooner spoken than they realized their great mistake—a mistake which they now feel most sensibly and regret most deeply. The principles enunciated at that convention were true then; they are true now. They are as dear to Republicans now as then; they are better understood and more ardently supported by the great body of the people in the year 1894 than they were in the year 1892. While the Republican party failed to carry the election, the cause for which it contended did not fail. It survived the awful disaster and shines more brightly and gloriously than ever before.

The past year has been a long one—the longest since the war. It has been full of changes and experiences which have been impressive and instructive, but expensive. All kinds of business have been seriously disturbed. Investments have been sacrificed; capital has been despoiled of its earnings, and labor, more than all and dearer to us than all, has succumbed to the wasting blasts of the great change by which industry has been cheated of its just rewards. Everything has suffered but the Republican course. Everything has been blighted but Republican principles. They have escaped the mildew which has settled upon everything else. Even the Democratic party has suffered—a calamity we could bear with resignation, if it had not also carried in its train the vast and sacred interests of the people.

What were the great principles and policies then enunciated in this hall? Let me enumerate them: A protective tariff, which shall serve the highest interests of American labor and American development; reciprocity, which, while seeking the world's markets for our surplus products, shall not destroy American wages, nor surrender American markets for products which can be made at home; the use of both gold and silver with which to measure the exchanges of the people and cheat nobody;

Honest Elections,

which are the true sources of public authority; the extension of our foreign commerce; the restoration of our merchant marine by home-built ships; the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers and entangling alliances with none; the reaffirmation of the Monroe doctrine, and of our faith in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic as the best government of earth in the broadest and truest sense.

Who would modify these principles; who would reverse this declared policy; who would strike from the Republican banner a single star or stripe? Like all Republican doctrines they are unchangeable. Upon them the Republican party bases its claim to future supremacy and impatiently awaits the constitutional opportunity to make its appeal to the people.

The Democratic party won in 1892, as in every contest since the war in which it has succeeded, by a campaign of profuse and glittering promises. It now stands demoralized on the field of performance and has, so far, signally failed to redeem a single pledge it made to the people. It has been for many years demanding the tariff, because some men became rich under its operations and others poor. The first year of Democratic control has cured all that and the prescription has proved quite as effective on the poor as on the rich, for it has involved them all in a common loss. What devastation and distress have been wrought in a single year!

Let the briefest statement of the business condition at the close of the year 1892 be contrasted with a like statement of that condition at the end of 1893. "The year 1892," says Dun's Review of Trade, the best non-partisan authority, "has been the most prosperous ever known in business." This is the business endorsement of thirty years of Republican rule. Now mark the change! Says Dun's Review of Trade for 1893:

"Starting with the largest trade ever known, mills crowded with work and all business stimulated by high hopes, the year 1893 has proven in sudden shrinkage of trade in commercial disaster and the depression of industries, the worst for fifty years. Whether the final results of the panic of 1837 were relatively more severe, scarcity of records of that time do not clearly show. The year closes with prices of many products the lowest ever known, with millions of workers seeking in vain for work, and with charity laboring to keep back

Suffering and Starvation

in all our cities. All hope that the new year may bring brighter days, but the dying year leaves only a dismal record. The review of different departments of trade given to-day exhibits a collapse of industry and business which is almost without precedent. The iron industries sustained a weekly production of 181,551 tons of pig May 1, but by Oct. 1 the output had fallen to 73,895 tons, and the recovery to about 100,000 tons Dec. 1 still leaves 40 per cent of the force unemployed. Over half the woolen manufactories are idle, and, excepting a brief recovery in November, have been ever since new wool came in in May, for all sales in the chief markets in the eight months have been but 106,735,400 pounds, partly for speculation, the price having fallen 20 per cent for fleeces to the lowest point ever known, against 212,339,-[illegible] pounds in the same months last year. Sales of cotton goods are fully one-fourth below the usual quantity. The small advance attempted in boots and shoes a year ago was not sustained, but with prices as low as ever the shipments of boots and shoes from Boston are 24 per cent less than last year in December. Not only manufactured goods as a whole, but the most important farm products are so low that farmers find little comfort. Official and other reports deluded traders with the notion that crops of last year were so short that famine prices could be realized."

To add to the perplexities of the situation under the menace of free trade, here described, the Wilson bill, which recently passed the house of representatives at Washington and is now in the hands of the senate, proposes ostensibly to reduce the revenues $76,000,000. The real decrease would eventually, after we became more and more impoverished, be far greater. This is at a time when the expenses of the government far exceed its receipts and when by reason of such a condition the secretary of the treasury has been compelled to sell $50,000,000 of government bonds, with the belief in many quarters that this is but the beginning of bond issuing to relieve the daily wants of the government. The sum of $76,000,000 which it is proposed to surrender of the revenues is more than one-third of the entire sum received from customs in the last fiscal year. This reduction is made upon the theory of the Democratic free traders that it will relieve the people of burdensome taxation. Whether it does or not depends. But of one thing we are certain; it has relieved the people of employment, of work, of wages, of prosperity and of plenty—and some of them of their homes. The blessings of good wages, good prices and good times are more to be desired that the proposed relief from so-called "burdensome taxation." Such a relief is no relief.

Tariff Legislature Reviewed.

Before considering this measure in detail, let us briefly review our tariff legislation. It is worth something for us all to know what the founders of the republic thought and did. It is inspiring to us to know from history that our earliest legislation upon economic questions was not marred by sectionalism, nor framed upon geographical lines, but was promoted by the loftiest patriotism, and marked by a national sentiment as broad as the country. The first protective tariff law in our history (a law that was approved by Washington) had for its author James Madison of Virginia, known and revered as the "Father of the Constitution." Among its supporters and friends were such well known southern statesmen as Richard Henry Lee, the friend and eulogist of Washington; Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Abraham Baldwin and James Jackson of Georgia, Theodore Bland and John Brown of Virginia, Hugh Williamson and John Sevier of North Carolina, John Henry and Daniel Carroll of Maryland, George Read and John Vining of Delaware, Ralph Izard, Thomas Tudor Tucker and Thomas Sumter of South Carolina. These men had for the most part been soldiers of the Revolution, and members of the convention which framed the constitution. They held protective legislation to be essential to our industrial independence and progress—and knowing something of the constitution, did not hold such legislation to be an infraction of that instrument.

A still more strongly protective law was enacted in 1790, and it is a significant fact that of the thirty-nine votes given for the bill, twenty-one were from the Southern, thirteen from the Middle and five from the New England states. Its advocates included most of the Southern leaders already named, and James Monroe of Virginia. The early laws which inaugurated the policy of the government had the approval of three presidents, all from the South—Washington, Madison and Monroe. Of the thirteen votes against the law, nine were from New England, three from the Southern and one from the Middle states. It will thus be seen that we are largely indebted to the South for the inauguration and establishment of our protective system. The early Southern statesmen were nearly to a man in its favor, and it is a cause for universal regret that those who assume to speak for that section to-day have wandered so far away from the example and teachings of their patriotic predecessors.

Calhoun a Protectionist.

John C. Calhoun began his career as a protectionist, and favored the diffusion and growth of manufactures throughout all sections alike. He remained a stanch protectionist for many years, until he and his followers of the South began to realize that the interests of slave buyers and owners, and of free, protected and well paid labor were inevitably antagonistic. That reason, whatever influence it may have had then, ought to have no force now, for slavery and the slave traffic no longer have a place in our civilization, and the interests of one section of our common country are exactly identical with the interests of every other.

Washington, in his message of 1790, urged upon congress the "necessity of accelerating the establishment of certain useful manufactures by the intervention of legislative aid and protection." Jefferson, in December, 1801, in his first message, congratulated congress upon the revenue derived from tariff duties and suggested that "there is now reasonable ground of confidence that we may safely dispense with all internal taxes and rely for the support of the government and the payment of the public debt upon tariffs." In 1808, in his annual message of that year to congress, he still adhered to the protective tariff.

In 1816 the first revenue or free trade tariff was enacted. Henry Clay in 1823, seven years after the adoption of this tariff, thus described the condition of the country: "The general distress which pervades the whole country is forced upon us by numerous facts of the most incontestible character. It is indicated by the diminished exports of native products; by the depressed and reduced state of our foreign navigation; by our diminished commerce; by successive unthreshed crops of grain perishing in our barns for want of a market; by the alarming diminution of the circulating medium; by the universal complaint of the want of employment and the consequent reduction of the wages of labor, and above all, by the low and depressed state of the value of almost every description of property in the nation, which has, on an average, sunk not less than 50 per cent within a few years. It is most painful for me to dwell on the gloom of this picture, but I have exaggerated nothing. Perfect fidelity to the original would have authorized me to throw on deeper and darker hues."

Col. Thomas H. Benton's description of the same period is well worthy to be noted: "No price for property to produce; no sales but those of the sheriff and the marshal; no purchasers at execution sales but the creditor or some hoarder of money; no employment for industry; no demand for labor; no sale for the products of the farm; no sound of the hammer but that of the auctioneer knocking down property. Stop laws, property laws, replevin laws, stay laws, loan office laws—this was the business of the legislatures in three-fourths of the states of the Union. Distress the universal cry of the people; relief the universal demand thundered at the doors of all legislatures, state and federal."

Relief Only in Protection.

No relief came until the protective act of 1824. Among those who voted for that much-needed measure were such well known Democrats as Andrew Jackson, senator from Tennessee; Thomas H. Benton, senator from Missouri; Martin Van Buren, senator from New York; James Buchanan, a representative from Pennsylvania; Richard M. Johnson, senator from Kentucky; Louis McLain, representative from Maryland; Gen. Sam Houston, a representative from Tennessee and afterward senator from Texas. It will be observed that in this group are three Democratic statesmen who subsequently became president of the United States, as well as one who became vice president, Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky. All gave their ardent support to this protective tariff measure, and there was as yet no sectionalism manifest in our industrial legislation.

In 1828 the tariff was still further increased. Again most of these same distinguished Democrats, including Silas Wright of New York, one of the ablest leaders of that party in the country, voted for it. The names of no fewer than five gentlemen who subsequently became president are recorded in the yeas and nays on the passage of this bill. Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison and James Buchanan voted for it, and John Tyler and James K. Polk against it.

But the change of position of Mr. Calhoun and his followers eventually found expression in the compromise tariff of 1833. This continued in force for about ten years, and, while it calmed the excitement in the South occasioned by the nullification episode of 1832, it at length produced the great financial crisis of 1837, a period of distress almost equal to that which preceded the enactment of the tariff of 1824. Many of our older citizens recall with a shudder the hardships and privations which were endured throughout the country from 1837 to 1842. They justly attributed the prevailing distress to the tariff of 1833, and when opportunity came, as it did in 1840, they overthrew and drove from power in all branches of the government the party responsible for it.

As a result of this great revolution, on Aug. 30, 1842, President Tyler reluctantly gave his assent to another great protective law, known as the tariff of 1842. It passed the house of representatives on July 16 by the narrow margin of four votes—yeas 116, nays 112. It included among its supporters such able leaders as Garrett Davis of Kentucky, Millard Fillmore of New York, Thomas Morris and Nathaniel Pendleton of Ohio and Richard W. Thompson of Indiana. It passed the senate by the bare majority of a single vote—yeas 24, nays 23. Among its most active supporters were such men as Richard H. Bayard, James Buchanan, Rufus Choate, John J. Crittenden, William L. Dayton and Silas Wright. This law raised the country from the depths of financial depravation and distress to a condition of

Confidence and Prosperity

such as it had not known since the repeal of the tariff of 1828. So well recognized was this fact, and so widely popular was the new law, that in the presidential election of 1844 the Democrats in the close Northern states were as earnest and outspoken advocates of a protective tariff as the supporters of Mr. Clay. Their candidate for the presidency, Mr. Polk, to be sure, had voted against protective measures in congress, but on the other hand their candidate for vice president, George M. Dallas, had been a most pronounced supporter of them. Largely through the influence of Mr. Dallas and his friends Pennsylvania was kept in the Democratic column and the election of Polk assured. But that once accomplished Mr. Polk called into his cabinet, as secretary of the treasury, Robert J. Walker, a well known free trader, then senator from Mississippi. Mr. Walker at once assailed the protective law given to the country by the Whig congress, and with Mr. Polk's active assistance not only secured its repeal but the enactment of the free trade law of 1846. This was not done, however, without a disagreement in the cabinet and a heated contest in congress. The vote of the house on July 3, 1846, resulted, yeas 114, nays 95. Of those voting in the negative 21 were from the South, including such leaders as Garrett Davis of Kentucky, Meredith P. Gentry of Tennessee, James Graham of North Carolina, John S. Penddleton of Virginia and Robert Toombs and Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia. These able men joined heartily with such prominent and no less distinguished political leaders of the North as John Quincy Adams, George Ashmun and Robert C. Winthrop of Massachusetts, Charles J. Ingersoll and James Black of Pennsylvania, Jacob Collamer of Vermont, Caleb B. Smith of Indiana, Washington Hunt of New York and Columbus Delano, Robert C. Schenck, Joshua R. Giddings, Samuel F. Vinton and Joseph Vance of Ohio in every effort to retard and defeat the pending bill.

In the senate the contest is still more memorable. Vice President Dallas proved recreant to his oft-expressed convictions and gave the casting vote in favor of the pending measure. The test vote was taken on July 28, 1846. Twenty-seven senators voted for the bill and twenty-seven against it. Of those voting in the affirmative seventeen were from Southern and ten from Northern states. In the negative vote the numbers from the different sections were exactly reversed, seventeen from the North and ten from the South. For the first time in the history of tariff legislation the country seemed to have

Divided on Sectional Lines,

yet even in this fierce struggle many of the strongest leaders of the South stood side by side with Daniel Webster, Thomas Corwin, George Evans and Simon Cameron in eloquently upholding the cause of protection. Among them were such men as John M. Berrien of Georgia, the Claytons of Delaware, Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina and John J. Crittenden of Kentucky. The bill was promptly signed by President Polk, but in a direct appeal to the country in 1848 it was repudiated by the people in the election of Gen. Taylor to the presidency.

Still the Whig victory was not sufficiently decisive to secure a change in the tariff, and other questions crowded to the front and imperatively claimed public attention. So it transpired that there was no further legislation on the subject until the enactment known as the tariff of 1857. By this law the duties were reduced to a lower point than they had been at any time since the war of 1812. The direct result of its passage was the disastrous financial panic which soon after swept over the country and prostrated every department of business, involving alike all our agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests.

This was the last tariff legislation preceding the secession of the Southern states, and brings this review to a period within the recollection of many of my hearers. It will be seen that in the early days of the country the tariff was not only not a sectional question, but had among its firmest supporters the leading statesmen of the South. Then this question was as broad as our country and as national as our flag. May we not confidently hope that it will be again so held in the near future?

Is history worth nothing? Are experience and its lessons to be forgotten? Are the teachings of the past to count for naught? Is the national distress, the business depression and the universal poverty of the people, which have relentlessly followed the enactment of every revenue tariff measure in all our history, to be lost upon us in the calm consideration of this economic subject? Are all these to be discarded in the making up of our verdict? I implore you to study them without bias, for they will steady your judgment in reaching a righteous conclusion.

The Wilson Bill

is not like any of the early tariff measures, but is one in which the changed condition of the country and its marvelous growth and development are utterly ignored and forgotten. Its promoters forget that slavery no longer exists. They do not recognize nor appreciate the independence and dignity of labor, and cannot understand that the protective policy under which we have had such splendid prosperity is not to be determined by geographical lines. The bill is a narrow, sectional and provincial measure, unworthy the great party which proposes it, and wholly unsuited to the needs of the country.

The Wilson bill turns to the past; away from the present. It is for the plantation, not for the farm and factory. As it passed the house it had for its foundation principle free raw material. Its authors argued that with free coal, free iron ore, free lead and free wool, the manufacturers of the United States would be placed on an equality with the manufacturers of free trade countries, and we therefore could not only retain our own markets, but "control the markets of the world." Based upon this argument, which I believe to be false, they declared that with these great primary products free, we would have steady employment for all the workingmen of the country at good wages. And so in this form the bill passed the Democratic house of representatives, and is now the dread subject of angry contention in the Democratic senate.

An examination of the bill by the Democratic members of the finance committee of the senate evidently convinces them that Mr. Wilson's bill and his argument in support of the same are alike based upon false principles. So coal goes back to the tariff list, iron ore to the tariff list and lead to the tariff list, leaving free wool alone, the only product of agriculture, to support the false theory of the house bill. Even Mr. Cleveland is disregarded, for in his Madison Square Garden speech, after his nomination in 1892, he said: "We believe that the advantages of freer raw materials should be accorded to our manufacturers. We propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which, by the employment of labor, are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with an allowance of abundant profits."

Internal Taxes.

I have looked with some degree of care through the bill. I find nothing but irritation and aggravation to the great industries of the country. No interest suffers by it more severely than agriculture, and labor of all kinds seems to have been singled out as its foremost victim. I have examined it carefully to find some section, paragraph, clause or line removing the "great burden of tariff taxes from the shoulders of the people," about which we have heard so much for so many years from the Democratic orators and have read so frequently in Democratic newspapers and platforms, but I have been unsuccessful in finding any such provision. It is true that sugar, an article of prime necessity to every household, and which the law of 1890 made free to the people, has been tariffed at from 1 to 1.4 cents per pound, every cent of which will be paid by the consumers of the United States. But, doubtless, in compensation for this added burden of upward of $50,000,000 and because of it, they lowered the tariff on tobacco and extended the bonded period for the warehousing of whisky and giving to the distillers eight years in which to pay the tax. They restored the tariff on coal, but then in fairness they should be credited with taking the tariff off of diamonds. They reason that the manufacturers are few, forgetting that the workmen are many. They look to the interests of importers, ignoring the farmer, and oblivious to the fact that the agriculturist is everywhere. Their blows are directed against the welfare of the masses of the people, but from them the country will yet hear, for this is still a government of the people, and the popular will has already marked them for political overthrow. I do not believe that the true interests of the South, nor of any other section of the country, lie in the direction of free trade, nor of the revenue tariff legislation proposed by this congress.

The present position and action of the Democratic leaders on internal taxes is peculiarly an anomalous one. They are so determined to break down the protective system that they are willing to resort to internal taxes, which have been opposed not only by every Democratic national administration preceding the present one from Jackson's to Buchanan's, but also, as a matter of principle, by every other administration, Federal, anti-Federal, Whig or Republican, in our history. The only excuse for resort to such taxation has been the financial exigencies of actual war. Laws imposing internal taxes have always been repealed as rapidly as such exigencies disappeared, and have never before been seriously proposed in times of profound peace. Some of the same Democratic leaders who, during and subsequent to the war, stood in congress speaking and voting against internal taxes and an income tax, are found to-day heartily favoring them. They were unwilling to adopt these methods of taxation when it was necessary to preserve the government and the flag, but they are willing to adopt them now as a means of breaking down the patriotic principle of protection under which the North and Northwest, as well as the South, have enjoyed such unparalleled prosperity and have attained such marvelous development.

Irritating to Industries.

It would be interesting to the student of political history to examine the various acts and resolves of congress touching internal taxes, beginning in 1801 and including the years during and shortly after the war, and to note the position of the leaders of the Democratic party thereon. I have time to refer to but one such law—the internal revenue act which was approved by President Lincoln July 1, 1864. It passed the house April 28, the vote being yeas 110, nays 39, every Democrat present and voting responding in the negative. Among the Democrats who then condemned internal revenue taxation were John W. Chanler, James Brooks and Fernando Wood of New York; Charles A. Eldridge of Wisconsin; Benjamin J. Harris of Maryland; Daniel Marcy of New Hampshire; John Law, James F. McDowell and Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana; Anthony L. Knapp, John T. Stuart and William R. Morrison of Illinois; John L. Dawson and Sydenham Ancona of Pennsylvania; Nehemiah Perry of New Jersey, and Samuel S. Cox, Alexander Long and George H. Pendleton of Ohio. The negative vote by states was as follows: Ohio, 12; Illinois, 8; Pennsylvania, 6; New York, 5; Indiana, 4, and New Hampshire, New Jersey, Maryland and Wisconsin 1 each each—all Democrats. The bill was passed as amended by the senate on June 6—yeas 22, nays 3. The negative votes were cast by Garrett Davis and L. W. Powell of Kentucky and Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana.

As illustrating further the position of the Democratic party on internal taxes, the resolution of July 4, 1864, providing for a special war income tax may be cited. This was adopted by the house by the close vote of 53 yeas to 49 nays. Every affirmative vote was cast by a Republican and every negative vote, except four, by a Democrat. It received the cordial support of William B. Allison, George S. Boutwell, Henry L. Dawes, James A. Garfield, William D. Kelley, Elihu B. Washburn, William B. Washburn and William Windom. It was opposed by such Democratic leaders as Samuel S. Cox, George H. Pendleton, Charles A. Eldridge, William R. Morrison, Francis H. Kernan and Samuel J. Randall and James S. Rollins. In the senate among its strongest champions were John P. Hale, Charles Sumner, John Sherman and Henry Wilson, and among its ablest opponents were Charles R. Buckalew, Willard Saulsbury and William A. Richardson. These are fair instances of the attitude of the Democratic party at that time.

The system has been condemned by all the Democratic presidents except Mr. Cleveland, and has been repeatedly characterized by Democratic platforms "as unendurable in its offensive exactions." Such taxes have been constantly denounced as "war taxes" and Democratic platforms have loudly and clamorously demanded their repeal. Yet thirty years after the close of the war, in a time of peace, they now propose to re-enact, in part, this odious system of internal revenue taxation, which James Madison and other illustrious statesmen pronounced to be "most grievous and un-American, and only to be justified in the presence of a great national emergency."

Reciprocity.

To my mind, another hurtful provision of the Wilson bill, entirely unwarranted by experience and unjustifiable as a matter of wise international policy, is that which repeals section 3 of the act of 1890, commonly known as the "reciprocity clause." This, it will be remembered, was enacted to secure reciprocal trade between the United States and countries largely producing sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, and under which this country has opened up a foreign trade profitable to the people and of the most promising proportions.

Commercial agreements relating to reciprocal trade have already been made with the following countries: Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Spain, for Cuba and Porto Rico; Guatemala, Salvador, the German empire, Great Britain, for certain West Indian colonies and British Guiana; Nicaragua, Honduras and Austro-Hungary. In these arrangements it has been the aim of the government to secure enlarged markets for the products of agriculture, which, added to their splendid home market, would permanently secure them from the occasional depressions which visit our agriculturists because of their surplus products.

As the result of these commercial arrangements, and for the most part due to them, our trade has shown a gratifying increase. The domestic exports to Germany and Austro-Hungary had increased in value up to December, 1892, from $47,000,000 to $57,000,000, or more than 21 per cent. With American countries the value of our exports had increased up to that date from $44,000,000 to $54,000,000, or upward of 23 per cent. The total increase in the value of exports to all countries with which reciprocal arrangements have been made had been $20,772,621, which sum is chiefly from wheat, flour, meat and dairy products, from lumber and the manufactures of iron and steel. Our imports with these countries have increased also in the same period, consisting of articles which we do not ourselves produce, like sugar, coffee, India rubber and crude drugs.

During the first half of the year 1891 we exported to Cuba 14,000 barrels of flour. During the first half of the year 1892, under the reciprocity clause, we exported to the same country 337,000 barrels. For the year ending August 31, 1891, our total exports to Cuba were $11,000,000. For the corresponding period, ending Aug. 31, 1892, our total exports were $19,700,000, under a law not yet two years in operation. Of this great increase nearly $4,000,000 were in flour, about $2,000,000 were in bacon, pork and other provisions, and a large proportion of the remaining exports were also agricultural products. And yet the Democratic leaders in congress seriously propose to shut the door of this splendid opportunity in the face of the American farmer.

The People Will Have Protection.

I am not here to discuss tariff rates or schedules. These are subject to change up or down, as new conditions require it; but my insistence is that these changes must ever be governed by the protective principle, and within that principle rates may be, should be and will be amended as time, new processes of manufacture and changed commercial conditions require; but they must not fall below a rate which will adequately measure the difference between the American scale of wages and that of competing countries, and must always be in favor of the labor of our own country and the home market for our people. The principle upon which they were made is not subject to amendment. The tariff policy of this country must be protective. That is what we contend for—that is what the American people mean to have.

The pretext for the proposed bill is not to raise more revenue. The declaration of its author and the house committee is that it will reduce the revenue. The same effort at tariff reduction has been repeatedly made in the past when we had a surplus revenue in the treasury. The present law was adequate to meet all the expenses of the government, and did meet them for the first two and a half years of its operation. During no year of President Harrison's administration did the receipts fall below the expenses of the government, and when President Harrison went out of power, while his administration had paid off more than $236,000,000 of the principal and interest of the national debt, yet he turned over to the administration which succeeded him a surplus of upwards of $124,000,000, including the reserve fund, which under the Republican policy had never been encroached upon.

If there is not enough revenue now it is because the proposed change of policy has had the effect of diminishing it. The proposed policy has not only disturbed domestic trade, but the import trade. The reason the revenues are less under the present administration is because importations are less, and the importations are less because our people buy less of foreign goods, just as they are now buying less of domestic goods, also owing to their pecuniary distress, and all this is because their incomes and wages have been either cut off or greatly reduced.

You cannot have large importations permanently unless the people are prosperous, and the more prosperous they are the larger the importations. When home prosperity is retarded importations are checked and revenues diminish; hence the strictly revenue tariff can never be depended upon in an emergency. Importations are reduced by the fact that the party in power is pledged to decrease the duties. Those who otherwise would import goods are influenced not to do so now because the present administration is committed to a policy of

Lowering the Duties

from a protective to a revenue basis. Merchants will not import goods at a 60 per cent rate when the government is pledged to a 30 per cent rate, nor can home manufacturers produce with safety under such conditions. Importers will wait for the lower duties, and while so waiting importations will necessarily decline, as they are now declining, with the inevitable result, which we now see, of greatly diminished revenues.

The government requires a larger annual income to meet its current expenses. This can only be secured by taxation. Some form of taxation to provide necessary revenue is inseparable to all governments. It must either be direct or tariff taxation. We must either tax ourselves and our property, our lands and our investments, or we must tax the products of other nations seeking a market here. The latter method is resorted to by all nations and has been our chief means of raising revenue since the government was founded. We have both systems in operation in this country. The bulk of our revenue comes from tariff taxes and the remainder is secured by taxing spirits and tobacco, which of the long list are the only war taxes remaining.

The advocates of tariff taxation are divided into two schools. Both schools believe in raising public money by a tariff, and only differ as to the kind of tariff to accomplish this purpose. One school, the Democratic school, advocates a tariff for revenue only; the other, the Republican school, advocates a tariff for revenue and also protection. A revenue tariff has no other aim or purpose and disclaims every other save revenue. A protective tariff, while raising all needed revenue, is ever mindful that the taxes imposed shall be upon those foreign products which will most encourage domestic production and rest most lightly upon the consumer. The revenue tariff is unmindful of the development and prosperity of our country. The protective tariff, while having revenue and the needs of the treasury always in view, steadily keeps in mind our own people. A revenue tariff seeks out articles of prime necessity, often such as we can not produce in our own country, and makes them the subject of taxation. The senate has just introduced an amendment to the Wilson bill which is a striking illustration of a revenue tariff. It takes sugar, an article which enters into every man's household and home, from the free list and places it upon the dutiable list.

A Revenue Tariff

will raise revenue for a time at least, but it is inadequate to encourage, promote and protect production in our own country. Protection seeks out those articles of foreign production which we can produce at home and puts a tariff upon them, and while every importation of such articles produces revenue which goes into the treasury, it at the same time stimulates our domestic production and sustains and defends our domestic enterprises. So long as we have to use the taxing power, why not use it in the interest of our own people and their occupations? What is the gain if we do put money into the public treasury under a revenue tariff and thereby discourage domestic enterprise and destroy the opportunity for capital and labor to earn money? Why tax a foreign article which we cannot produce rather than one which we can? In the former case we help no domestic industry; in the latter our tariffs discriminate against the foreign and in favor of the home product. A tariff levied exclusively for revenue encourages foreign importations—that is what it is made for, and when such a tariff is levied on articles the like of which we produce at home, it discourages our own producers by depriving them of the home market which justly belongs to them. A revenue tariff encourages no home enterprises; it supplies employment to no American workingman; it takes employment from him because in the encouragement of foreign importations it diminishes the demand for American products. To the extent that it diminishes the demand for American products, it diminishes the demand for the American producer. The use of a foreign article, which a Democratic revenue tariff encourages, means less use or no use of a like domestic article. So long as labor is cheaper in Europe and conditions are lower there than here, a free trade or a revenue tariff upon competing goods tends either to destroy domestic production or to level labor and every other condition to the foreign standard. A revenue tariff is an enemy to the American shop, the American workingman, to American prosperity and American industrial independence. It has not a single element of patriotism. It has no American spirit or instinct. To supply the needs of the treasury is its chief and exclusive concern. It has no other. It is a sure precursor of national poverty, national bankruptcy and individual distress. It is the

Forerunner of Hard Times.

It is without a single worthy triumph. The years in which it has been tried in the United States excite neither our respect nor pride. It has furnished no inspiring page in our history. Its record has been one of deficient revenues, greater bonded indebtedness and universal want among the people.

The prevailing widespread distress emphasizes the necessity for enlightened public policy and wise statesmanship. The indifference which has been too prevalent for many years has given place to a deep and absorbing interest in public affairs. The masses of the people are considering economic questions more earnestly than ever before, and are aroused to their importance as affecting their own individual happiness and prosperity. To wisely guide them calls for the exercise of the highest wisdom, coolest judgment, and purest patriotism. No party can be safely trusted with the sacred interests of the people or the control of the government without it possess a fixed, honest and enlightened purpose. Singleness of purpose is necessary to every reform, indispensable to wise administration and legislation. The want of this quality is the infirmity of the present administration and the present congress. Their victory was due to discontent of every kind. It was not the result of unity of purpose, nor of lofty and united public sentiment. It was the outcome of misguided judgment, pique, passion and prejudice. The majority of those who voted for Mr. Cleveland and the present Democratic congress did not agree upon any principle or policy. They had their several different reasons for opposition to the Republican party, and their temporary union was not inspired by devotion to Democratic principles, purposes or policies. Free silver men voted the Democratic ticket; opponents to free silver, or to any silver in our circulating medium, voted it; the wildest inflationists, as well as those inflexibly opposed to every form of inflation of our currency, voted it; the protectionist voted it because he did not believe the Democratic leaders would be reckless enough to disturb the tariff; the free trader voted it in the belief that the Democratic leaders would demolish all custom houses and inaugurate unrestricted commerce with all the world; the single tax men, the disciples of Henry George, voted it, while thousands who hate all such vagaries voted it; the silver standard, the gold standard, the double standard, the paper money advocates and the advocates of state bank money voted it; pensioners voted it, and those who were certain that the Democratic leaders could be counted upon to

Wipe Out All Pensions

voted it. And when it was all over and the victory was won by these various antagonistic and conflicting elements, the realization of their hopes and the enactment of any legislation for the good of the country were of course found to be utterly impossible. Failure and disappointment were bound to follow an administration and congress thus chosen, and the whole country suffers as a result. The administration and congress are without compass or rudder. Before they have accomplished anything—while they are yet wrangling about what they will do—the people have become so dissatisfied as to burn with impatience for an opportunity to repudiate them. A general election was never before so much desired as now, and never so much needed. The altogether too common idea that there is in fact little difference between the two parties, and that the country will prosper equally well whichever may be in power, has been completely exploded by one year's trial of the Democratic party. That difference has been shown to be so vast as to fill the country with astonishment. It is a greater question than who shall hold the offices. In fact, it has been demonstrated that the success of one party or the other means all the difference between national happiness and prosperity and national discontent and distress.

What part shall you, my fellow-countrymen of the State of Minnesota, take in the settlement of these great and pressing public questions? May we not hope that the spirit of justice and patriotism which animated you in the critical days of the past, when the people of the Northwest led the hosts of freedom in the great contest with the slave power may still inspire you to even mightier effort in behalf of the fundamental principles of our government, and of our industrial independence and prosperity? Standing before this vast assemblage, I recall the words of William H. Seward, spoken to the people at St. Paul on Sept. 18, 1860, when he said:

"The virtue which is to save this nation must reside in the Northwest. On both sides of this stream are the people who hold in their hands the destinies of the republic. That some great states are to be built up in the valley of the Mississippi I know. You will no longer hear hereafter of the 'Old Dominion State;' dominion passed away from Virginia long ago. Pennsylvania is no longer the keystone of the American Union, for the arch has been extended from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific ocean, and the center of the arch is

Moved Westward.

"A new keystone is to be built in that arch. New York will cease to be the Empire State and a new Empire State will grow up in a Northern latitude, where the lands are rich and where the people who cultivate them are all free and all equal. That state which shall be truest to the great fundamental principles of the government, that state which shall be most faithful and most vigorous in developing and perfecting society on these principles—will be at once the new Dominion State, the new Keystone State, the new Empire State."

The question for which the great New York statesman spoke so eloquently has been settled, righteously settled, as he pleaded and prayed it might be; settled in consequence of the decrees of the great campaign in which he spoke; settled by the great liberator for whom he spoke, the immortal Lincoln; settled in eternal justice for freedom and mankind. Citizenship is no longer unequal and every man is free beneath the flag. The differences existing then are no longer present to impede the progress and unity of the republic, or to stand between us in the realization of its highest interests. Now all sections and all states bow at the shrine of freedom. All have a common and glorious citizenship; all a like interest in the permanency and progress of the Union. The liberty for which Seward spoke has been secured and the Union saved stronger and better than ever. The virtue which is to advance the nation now free to its highest destiny and glory must reside in the people, not of the Northwest alone, but in the people of every part of our common country. The Northwest can be relied upon now and in the future, as in the past, to contribute to the onward march of the best government on the face of the earth.

THE POLLARD CASE.

THE SENSATIONAL SUIT AGAINST BRECKINRIDGE.

Miss Pollard Takes the Stand and Relates the Story of Her Shame—She Testifies That Breckinridge Held Illicit Relations With Her After His Marriage.

Washington, March 22.—The cross-examination of Miss Pollard was concluded to-day without bringing out any sensational testimony, and the plaintiff rested her case.

[illegible] ridge camp of conversation and documents, after which Attorney Butterworth asked for a few moments for his side for consultation, and the defendant, his son Desha and five attorneys trooped out through the door by which Miss Pollard had made her exit.

"The delegation from Kentucky retired for conference," remarked a gentleman who had attended political conventions.

The Breckinridge forces were in retirement for twenty minutes. Then Col. John T. Shelby, the Lexington, Ky., law partner of Col. Breckinridge, a short pale man, with light mustache, partly bald head and spectacles, faced the jury to outline the defense.

"While the case was technically one for breach of promise," he said, "it includes a wider scope. I am authorized by the defendant to say," he said, "and it will be corroborated by his solemn oath, that he did not seduce her; that it never was made known to him that she had any children by him until the filing of this suit last August, nor did he ever, under any circumstances, make any promise of marriage to her."

The defense did not intend, he said, to condone whatever was wrong in the relations of the two, and it was only by the truth the defendant wanted to be judged.

Outlining what would be the defense, he stated that Miss Pollard had accosted Col. Breckinridge on the train, before which time he had never seen her. She invited him to call at the seminary. Having nothing else to do he went to the college that day and saw her. He saw not an ignorant girl, unacquainted with the ways of the world, for if there was one fact that would be established, it was that the plaintiff was at least twenty or twenty-one years of age, and it would be shown by the doctor who officiated at the birth of her next youngest sister in 1865, when the plaintiff was then a little girl of two or three years of age, running about the house.

When the colonel arrived at the college she came into the college and saw him, explained the contract with Mr. Rhodes, which was that in consideration of his paying for the schooling, she was to marry him. She asked if he could compel her to marry him—a strange question for a school girl—and also said that she had submitted her person to Mr. Rhodes. He told her that she was not obliged to carry out the contract. She then asked him to take her to an entertainment on Vine street, and he consented.

That Col. Breckinridge had called a closed carriage that night was denied. It was declared that Miss Pollard had made the proposition that they ride instead of going to the concert, and the counsel said that during the course of that ride and without the use of seductive means, but in that way which occurs when a woman is not averse to such things, an illicit relation was established on the first night he had been with her.

The defense will be partly denial and partly explanatory; denial that Col. Breckinridge seduced Madeline Pollard; that she gave birth to a child at the Norwood convent; an explanation that she trapped him into a promise to marry her on the mutual understanding that the promise was only a devise by which she was to withdraw from his life and be able to break off her relations with Mrs. Blackburn. The long-continued illicit relations between the two are admitted without excuse or palliation except a reference to the inherent weakness of human nature, but the orator, spokesman, represents that he was often anxious to break them off, but was always inveigled into a continuance by the young woman; that she followed him, demanded money from him and compelled his promise to marry her under threats, several times repeated, and emphasized by a display of pistols. Moreover, it is promised to be shown that Miss Pollard's early life had not been one of virtue before the silver-tongued orator crossed her path. This, in substance, is the defense, but it has many branches and side issues.

Washington, March 23.—The reading of depositions was taken up late yesterday afternoon. Madeline Pollard was seated beside her lawyer, Judge Wilson, talking to him, with a smile playing across her face, and once as she talked she glanced over her shoulder at the white-haired defendant. Before Attorney Stoll had proceeded far with his elocutionary effort, Miss Pollard and her company rose and glided from the room, interrupting for a moment the reading. The first deposition was that of Sister Augustine, of the Norwood convent asylum, where Miss Pollard was at first confined. This sister had been for years at the convent, did not recognize Miss Pollard, who had been at the convent, and said there had never been but one Louise Wilson there, and she gave birth to a child there last fall. The entries on the convent books under the name of Miss Burgoyne corresponded with the dates which Miss Pollard and Dr. Street had given of her admittance to the asylum, the birth of the child and her departure. The name of the child on the record was M. Gertrude Burgoyne. According to the recollection of the sister Miss Burgoyne had visited the convent twice after the child was born. The child, Marie Gertrude Burgoyne, had died in July, 1885. When Miss Pollard was told of this, the sister deposed she had thrown up her hands and run from the room, but when she returned there was no evidence of grief in her face. Several other minor depositions were read and court adjourned until Monday.

Washington, March 26.—The Pollard-Breckinridge trial was resumed to-day, both the plaintiff and defendant being present. The reading of depositions was resumed. Saturday afternoon Judge Bradley executed a bit of strategy on the newspaper men who had gathered to hear the arguments over the admissibility of certain depositions taken for the defense. A whisper passed among the lawyers and they slipped one by one into the judge's consultation room adjoining the court room. A uniformed bailiff standing at the door denied admission to all but the legal forces, Col. Breckinridge and his son, Desha. There are three depositions to which Miss Pollard's attorneys make their principal objections, the point involved being the relevancy of testimony bearing upon Miss Pollard's character. One of the depositions was made by Alec Julian and referred to a mock marriage said to have been performed at Squire Tinsley's house. Another was the Roselo deposition, the latter claiming that Miss Pollard had asked him to take her to Chicago. The third was from Dr. Lewis of Lexington, who affirms that Col. Swope asked him to perform a criminal operation upon a woman whom he called Miss Pollard. He could not, however, identify the plaintiff.

Washington, March 27.—There was great interest to-day to learn the decision of Judge Bradley upon the admissibility of the depositions impeaching the character of Madeline Pollard, which the Breckinridge forces had offered, and to which the plaintiff opposed numerous objections. Judge Bradley admitted some but ruled out others. The deposition of one Kauffman was admitted, but the judge spoke very sharply of the last two, saying that they were utterly unfit to be read before the courts; that he would gladly exclude them if he could, and expressed the hope that the counsel would see fit to omit the disgracefully obscene matter in them. He sustained the objections which had been made to the depositions of John O'Toole, Dr. Greene and Dr. Lewis, that they were based on hearsay. Dr. Lewis is the physician that testified that Col. Swope, the late Republican candidate for congress in the Lexington district, had asked him to perform a criminal operation upon a Miss Pollard. The depositions of a Mrs. Miller and of Roselle, who had been engaged to Miss Pollard, while she was in Wesleyan institute, were admitted, the judge commenting that the plaintiff had placed character and her maturity in a measure in question by that clause of the declaration which averred that she had been seduced by the defendant, and that she was a mere girl when Col. Breckinridge first met her.

Each side filed objections to the rulings against it.

Then Judge Bradley made a few remarks in the interest of public morality. He said:

"The court has been deluged with anonymous letters in this case. It is said that any one who would write an anonymous letter should not expect to have any notice taken of it, and would do almost anything mean. Some of these letters, however, seem to come from females and to be dictated by good motives."

Many of them referred to the publication of the details of the trial, and, while the court could exercise no censorship over the press, he suggested that the papers should omit the improper details, as he thought some of these details if published would subject the papers to exclusion from the mails as obscene matter. Moreover, it was almost a calamity to the city of Washington and the country at large that such matter should be carried broadcast into its homes.

The reading of depositions was then begun. There were several relating to the whereabouts of Col. Breckinridge on days when Miss Pollard claimed he was with her. The well known deposition of Julian, the blind boy with whom it was claimed Miss Pollard engaged in a mock marriage was also read.

Washington, March 28.—Attorney Butterworth, of Col. Breckinridge's counsel, kept the circuit court waiting for a quarter of an hour and then failed to appear at the first session of the court to-day. Finally the defense called to the witness stand the chief of police, Maj. Moore, in whose office there had been two promises made by Col. Breckinridge to marry Miss Pollard, on May 13 and 17, 1893. It was proposed to contradict some of Miss Pollard's statements regarding these interviews. Maj. Moore denied that in either of the two interviews Col. Breckinridge had said: "This is one of life's tragedies," or that he had said anything about Miss Pollard bearing two children or being pregnant. In neither interview had Col. Breckinridge said: "She knew I was a married man when she took me," nor had Miss Pollard said: "Yes, I gave myself to him."

Answering further questions, the major said that he had only made notes of what impressed his mind after the interview was concluded; that Miss Pollard and Col. Breckinridge had talked all the time. Miss Pollard seemed excited and doing most of the talking, while Col. Breckinridge seemed cool. He would not pretend that he recalled everything. Much had been said which he could not remember, as that part of the conversation he had recorded in his notes would not have occupied more than half a minute. His attention had been called to the conversation, but not for three months afterward.

The second interview, it was developed under cross-examination, had lasted nearly an hour, and had been less excited than the first, Miss Pollard doing most of the talking.

"This was the interview of the 17th of May, when Miss Pollard narrated that she lay on the sofa. Col. Breckinridge sat beside her, and afterward he took her hand in his and your hand and promised to marry her?" repeated Judge Wilson, aiming to emphasize an old score.

"Yes sir."

Then when Judge Wilson asked if anything had been said or done in that interview to indicate that the promise of marriage was merely a scheme between the two parties, not made in good faith, the defense was strenuous in its objections, protesting that it called for an opinion which should be the province of the jury, not of a witness. Judge Bradley admitted it, however, and the major said nothing had been done of the sort to indicate a scheme such as has been described.

Experts then testified that letters which Miss Pollard denied writing were written by the same person who wrote the ones she said were hers.

Want the Road Operated.

Topeka, Kan., March 28.—The citizens of Richland have filed a petition with the state board of railroad commissioners asking that the Union Pacific railway, which owns what is known as the Lawrence & Carbondale branch, be compelled to operate it. The citizens claim the road is about to abandon the branch.

Fire Destroys a Hotel.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 28.—Fire just after midnight gutted and practically destroyed Hotel Pulman, one of the finest hostelries here. The damage to building and furniture will reach $50,000.

THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL.

Communications Asking That the President Veto the Measure.

Washington, Special.—Probably because it was cabinet day, and therefore difficult to get the ear of the president, there were few congressmen at the White House to-day. But they have in no degree been relieved as to the fate of the seigniorage bill, and doubtless will make up in numbers to-morrow the omissions of to-day. The situation at the White house presents one strong feature of novelty, in the fact that it appears to be the scene of a bloodless battle just now between the congressmen on the one hand, the large majority of whom are urging the signing of the seigniorage bill, and the great commercial interests of the country, for twenty-nine out of every thirty of the communications coming from them pray for the veto of the bill. There are all sorts of stories afloat as to the president's disposition towards the bill, and some have gone to the length of reciting that he has already prepared a veto message. If this be true he has not taken the members of the cabinet into his confidence, and at the meeting to-day the subject was discussed from all points of view, with a distinct impression in the minds of the members of the cabinet that the president is still open to conviction.

Bimetallic League Convention.

Des Moines, Special.—The Interstate Bimetallic League closed last night. At the morning session brief speeches were made on the question "What Is the Proper Remedy and How May It Be Best Applied?" President Johnson of the Bimetallic League of Kansas, was the first speaker. Among the radical statements which Mr. Johnson made, and which was loudly cheered was that Grover Cleveland is a greater traitor to our government than was Davis. Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota made a brief address.

CLEVER FORGERIES.

St. Louis Banks Caught for a Large Amount.

St. Louis, Special.—A series of forgeries of the most remarkable kind has been unearthed in this city and detectives are now at work upon it. At least eight banks have suffered, and probably more. The aggregate of the forged paper will reach $20,000, all of which sum has gone into the pockets of a gang of professionals who have succeeded by the use of a system never before equaled, the principal feature of which was the counterfeiting of the genuine check blanks and full knowledge of the serial numbers, by which knowledge they were able not only to minimize the danger in uttering, but also delay detection. The Continental bank, Bank of the Republic and Citizens' bank admit suffering losses, but state that no one bank will lose a large sum.

The Industrial Army Orderly.

Deming, N. Mex., Special.—Gen. Fry's industrial army, numbering over 600 men, reached here yesterday afternoon. The discipline mained is first-class. Twenty miles west on the Southern Pacific officers of the army put twenty-five professional thieves off the cars on the open prairie. The crowd left here for El Paso last night.

Justice Jackson Recovering.

Washington, Special.—Letters received from Justice Jackson, of the supreme court of the United States, who is now at Atlanta, Ga., say that his health is much improved, and he will return to Washington about April 1, and resume his place on the bench.

Hosiery Mills to Close.

Lowell, Mass., Special.—Owing to the depression in the hosiery business the Pickering hosiery mills will close indefinitely to-day or early next week. When running a force of about 400 persons are employed.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
·DR·
PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Handles the Forceps Easily.

Among the successful exhibits of dentistry at the world's fair was one sent here by Dr. Carrie Wolfsbruck, the only female practicing graduate of the New York College of Dentistry. Her office is at 454 Lexington avenue, where she may be found every afternoon hard at work, for the pretty young tooth doctor has a lucrative practice. She is a plump little woman, with big blue eyes, an abundance of brown hair and a rose-leaf complexion. Most of her patients are men and she prefers them to members of her own sex. "They are," she says "much nicer to deal with" than women—less cranky, and not nearly so apt to growl about the bill. Sometimes the men ask her if she thinks she is strong enough to do the work, and Dr. Carrie says grimly that this question is never asked by a patient except on the occasion of a first visit; after that they know better. Then again most men are in mortal terror of a dentist, and generally think that a woman will treat them more gently. She declares that the greatest cowards she has to deal with are doctors and dentists, and she finds great amusement in hearing their appeals that she be merciful and let them off as easily as she can. Her opinion is that men and women are both terribly vain, about equal proportions of the sexes coming to her with requests for impossible professional help in the direction of improving their appearance. Some of them even ask her to change the shape of their mouths. Dr. Wolfsbruck shows several scars on her plump hands, souvenirs of snapping jaws of patients either under the influence of gas or simply when particularly anxous to close their mouths.

Shoes for Springtime.

A woman's congress shoe of the whole foxed variety of bright dongola is produced, says the Shoe and Leather Reporter. The foxing at the back extends tapering to the top of the shoe and at the front is tipped with patent leather. The top is of plain light-colored cloth, with goring to match it in color. This is in imitation button style, the scalloped button piece forming the seam line against the goring at the front, and the extension of the foxing to the seam line at the back. By this method the shoe is simplified as to the number of pieces required for the top and a minimum of seams is obtained. With medium heel and a narrow, rounded toe the shoe is neat in appearance. A similar shoe is of French kid, the difference being that the handsome, broad button piece is of this bright leather, instead of cloth, forming a pretty contrast to the dull black goring, instead of matching it as in the former. A sample shoe, with a pretty name, is low cut and a combination of button and lace fasteners, of soft, black kid. Down the front is a line of scalloped-edge open work, to show the stocking of the wearer. The elaborate and broad button piece has three diamond-edged points, corresponding to the three buttons, and a circular hole is made below each button, through which also the hosiery is visible when on the foot. It is a broad, perforated heel foxing of the same material.

How to Dress Calves.

Calves from three to six weeks old, and weighing about 100 lbs., or say from 80 to 120 lbs., are the most desirable weights for shipment. The head should be cut out, so as to leave the hide of the head on the skin. The legs should be cut off at the knee joint. The entrails should be removed, excepting the kidneys; the liver, lights and heart should be taken out. Cut the carcass open from the neck through the entire length from head to bumgut. If this is done they are not so apt to sour and spoil during hot weather. Many a fine carcass has spoiled in hot weather because not cut open. Don't wash the carcass out with water, but wipe out with a dry cloth. Don't ship until the animal heat is entirely out of the body, and never tie the carcass up in a bag, as this keeps the air from circulating, and makes the meat more liable to become tainted. Mark for shipment by fastening a shipping tag to the hind leg. Calves under 50 lbs., should not be shipped, and are liable to be condemned by the health officers as being unfit for food. Merchants, too, are liable to be fined, if found selling these slunks, for violation of the law. Very heavy calves, such as have been fed on buttermilk, never sell well, they are neither veal nor beef.

Ready for a Preliminary Dose.

The business man was sitting in his office thinking of starting for home, when a suspicious looking person came in with a satchel in his hand.

"If you don't give me $5,000," said the visitor, coming at once to the point "I will drop this on the floor."

The business man was cool.

"What's in it?" he asked.

"Dynamite," was the brief reply.

"What will it do if you drop it?"

"Blow you up."

"Drop it," was the instant command. "My wife told me when I left this morning to be sure and send up a load of coal, and I forgot it. I guess it will take just about as much dynamite as you've got there to prepare me for the blowing up I'll get when she sees me." He threw himself back in the chair and waited for the explosion, but it did not come.

"I'm a married man myself," said the dynamiter, and quietly slipped out.—Detroit Free Press.

Novel Though not Pretty.

When a desire for novelty takes a firm hold of any woman her taste and judgment take flight, says the New York World. Here is a novelty—a French one, and one worn by a Parisian actress. The bodice is of gray broadcloth, closely braided with gold cord. It is tight fitting and is trimmed in front by wide revers and in the back by a big graceless sailor collar. The fronts of the sleeves are of the braided material and the back of the plain. But it is in the skirt that ugliness reaches its climax. A piece of the braided cloth is fitted closely about the hips, curving from a depth of twenty inches in front to ten in the back. It clings tightly to the figure and fastens in the back with two large buttons, and from it falls a deep ruffle of the plain cloth which forms the rest of the skirt.

Sailing Vessels Still Make Money.

That there is still profit in sailing crafts is shown by the fact that the Dover Navigation Company, a New Hampshire company owning several three-mast schooners, at its annual meeting recently held, declared dividends averaging 11 per cent on four of its largest vessels. These dividends represented a year's earnings and on the earnings of one of its schooners, which, after six months of sailing is stuck in the mud on the Louisiana shore at 5 per cent dividend was paid. A well known Bath built four-master, only seven years old, has already netted $200,000 for her owners.—New York Tribune.

The Lady Lecturer.

One of the latest and most popular developments of society is the lady lecturer, who talks to an exclusively female audience upon the topics of the day. These "talks" as they are called, are held only in private drawing rooms, and are listened to with the most intelligent interest by a score or more of ladies who have clubbed together to engage some well informed woman to post them on all subjects with which they should be conversant. It is a charming way to acquire knowledge and one which will undoubtedly grow more and more popular among those who either have not time or the inclination to study for themselves.

Those Sensational Newspapers

Mr. Reader—The papers mention a number of instances in which labor unions have loaned money to employers, in order to keep the works running during the dull times."

Mrs. Reader—Yes, I noticed that; but I don't believe it.

"Why not?"

"I told Bridget about it, and asked her to lend me some money to pay her wages, and she got as mad as a hornet. —New York Weekly.

An Exception.

Teacher—Johnny Millsap, I am astonished to hear you say: "Them is!" Don't you know "them is" is ungrammatical, uncouth and barbarous?

Johnny Millsap—"Tain't always, ma'am. Sometimes it's proper.

"Can you name an instance in which it is correct and grammatical?"

"Yes'm. Themistocles."—Chicago Tribune.

Ought to Know.

"You've had twenty-five years' experience as a farmer? Well, it's pretty hard work isn't it?"

"I thought it was till I came to town once to run a grocery store. I was in the grocery business six months. I'm back on the farm again. Farmin' ain't work. It's restin'."

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion, or prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present, alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

The lady whose portrait heads this article is Mrs. Ida Coventry, of Huntsville, Logan County, Ohio. She had an experience which we will permit her to relate in her own language. It illustrates the foregoing. She writes: "I had 'female weakness' very bad—in bed most of the time, dragging down pains through my back and hips; no appetite; no energy. The family physician was treating me for 'liver complaint'. I did not get any better under that treatment so I thought I would try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I felt better before I used one bottle of each. I continued their use until I took six bottles of each. In three months' time I felt so well I did not think it necessary to take any more. In childbirth it does what Dr. Pierce recommends it to do—lessens the pain and perils to both mother and child and shortens 'labor'. I would like to recommend Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed to those who have never tried it; it surely is the best thing for cholera morbus, or pain in the stomach I ever used; it works like a charm. I try never to be without it."

The following is from Mrs. Harriet Hards, of Montpelier, Idaho: "I have enjoyed better health since I began treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for leucorrhea and uterine debility than I have for sixteen years. I am cured of my trouble, and now weigh one hundred and sixty-six pounds, whereas my weight for many years stood at one hundred and twenty-five pounds. With pleasure, I remain,"

Yours truly,

Mrs Harriet Hards

The following is from Mrs. M. A. McAllister, of Lim Rock, Jackson Co., Ala.: "I was in bad health; age was working upon me, and I had ulceration of the womb; could not get about. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it cured me; I felt ten years younger. I have not had any return of my trouble. I am the mother of thirteen children and I am fifty-three years old, have never seen a better woman's friend than your medicine. I have recommended it to my friends here, and it has never failed in any case, so let me thank you for the good it did me." Yours truly,

M A McAllister

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, general housekeepers, and overworked and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific for all those chronic weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It cures weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, nervous prostration, hysteria, debility and sleeplessness. A Treatise (168 pages, Illustrated), on "Woman and Her Diseases," *sent sealed in plain envelope*, on receipt of ten cents to pay postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. It contains a vast number of testimonials with half tone, or phototype portraits of their authors and gives the full address of each.

ATONED AT LAST

"Is not Roger Baldrick with you, Sir Basil?" she asked, after mutual greetings and compliments had been exchanged.

"N-o!" he answered, falteringly, his face averted while he spoke.

"There has been a messenger here, inquiring for him," continued she. "Roger has not been home all night, and his mother, Mrs. Baldrick, is greatly alarmed at his absence."

"Not been home all night, Miss Gilruth!" the baronet repeated in seeming surprise. "That is strange. He left Ravensmarsh before midnight."

Gertrude changed color.

"Left Ravensmarsh before midnight!" she echoed. "What can have become of him?"

"No accident has happened to him, I hope," pursued the baronet, in a more confident manner than at first. "There was a full moon last night. Warrington and I were quite envying his walk home."

"I sent the messenger on to Ravensmarsh, thinking he might probably hear something of Roger there," said Gertrude. "His absence is very mysterious, Sir Basil, is it not?"

"Most mysterious, indeed," he replied. "I am beginning to feel quite uneasy about him."

"My grandfather made sure that Roger had stayed at Ravensmarsh," she continued. "Roger is very thoughtless over many matters," she added, by way of explanation. "But he is a sailor, and that fact excuses many of his careless acts."

Gertrude had spoken the above coldly enough, and with some embarrassment as well; but Sir Basil had not remarked either the coldness of her speech or the trepidation of her manner—his thoughts were at the bottom of the lake, where the dead body of the young sailor was lying.

"Where does Mrs. Baldrick live, Miss Gilruth?" Warrington asked, seeing his companion's face quiver and grow pale, and wishing to divert Gertrude's attention from Sir Basil's evident perturbation.

"She lives at Pearl Brook, a distance of three miles hence, in a cottage standing by the roadside, with a green porch over the door."

"I do not know the place, Miss Gilruth, being a stranger in these parts; but, I dare say, I could manage to find it out," returned Warrington. "What say you, Sir Basil—shall we ride off to Pearl Brook, and Mrs. Baldrick's house, and there make some inquiries about her missing son?"

"Oh, he's safe at home by this time," the baronet answered, in a hollow voice. "Good morning, Miss Gilruth," he continued, in some confusion, and presenting his hand. "I trust, when I call here again, to have the pleasure of seeing your grandfather."

"I sincerely trust you will, Sir Basil," she returned, suffering him to retain her fingers between his palms.

He looked at her for a few seconds. His gaze seemed to fascinate her, while her cheeks burned, and her heart quickened its pulsations.

"She's caught Basil! The girl is head over ears in love with you!" Warrington exclaimed, as they rode away from Parson Gilruth's garden gate.

The young baronet looked round, with flushing cheeks, and his companion went on.

"Did you not mark her blushes, Basil, and her timid, downcast look? Oh, I noted all!"

Sir Basil and his companion galloped onward until they reached Pearlbrook, and stopped in front of the gate of widow Baldrick's garden.

Seeing two horsemen pause before her door the lady flew to open it, thinking they were probably bringing her some tidings of her truant son, about whom she was enduring all a fond mother's anxieties and alarm.

"And Roger really quitted Ravensmarsh before midnight, Sir Basil," continued Mrs. Baldrick, after he had informed her to that effect. "Dear, dear! Where can he be? What can possibly have happened him?" she went on, clasping and unclasping a pair of thin, trembling hands in visible agitation.

"It is very mysterious, madam," returned the young baronet, trying to keep himself calm.

"I have made every inquiry around Pearlbrook, but all in vain; since last night, Roger has not been seen by any one," the widow added.

"Oh, cheer up, my dear madam," put in Warrington; "your son cannot have been spirited away: you will surely see him ere long."

"Well, yes; I suppose I shall, sir," she replied, in a relieved tone. "I am, I daresay, foolishly tormenting myself; but a mother is apt to be anxious about her child—and Roger is my only one, you know."

Sir Basil's heart bounded with a painful throb, and his face bleached white as any linen sheet.

"Oh, well, you will see him soon, I have no doubt," he said, in great disorder. "Good morning, madam."

"Good morning, Sir Basil," curtseyed the widow.

And the two gentlemen rode away, one of them being sore of mind—almost distracted.

"Great heavens, Warrington!" cried Sir Basil, as soon as they were out of hearing: "I would rather this moment be shot like a dog, than have to face yonder woman again. Her words were like so many stabs piercing my breast through and through. I think, Pelham, I shall go mad," he added, taking off his hat and swinging it high in the air. "My brain feels bursting—fairly bursting!"

"The worst is past now, the great ordeal is over; and, taking everything into consideration you have gone through the matter with much eclat," Warrington approvingly said, paying no attention to the other's frenzied words. "You have nothing to think of now save your beautiful enamorata. Gad! I am beginning to envy you, Basil; I am, upon my honor!"

Sir Basil's face grew somewhat calmer in expression, his heart relaxed its violent pulsations, and he pursued the rest of the journey home in utter silence, which silence Warrington did not attempt to disturb.

All that day the master of Ravenmarsh was kept in a state of painful commotion, for every succeeding hour brought a fresh messenger to inquire after the missing Roger Baldrick; and finally the constables of the parish came to learn all the particulars they could regarding the lieutenant's most mysterious disappearance.

The constables who were not over-shrewd, were easily deceived by the baronet's false representations.

"The truth is," Sir Basil said, with wonderful self-possession, "the lieutenant had been drinking wine rather freely. I, seeing his state, proposed sending him home in the carriage, accompanied by a man-servant; but he would not hear of such a thing, and insisted on returning alone. I must confess, much against my will; but he was obstinate, and of course I suffered him to have his own way."

The constables listened to the baronet, crediting every word he said. It was quite natural, they thought, that a gentleman should drink too much wine, and they expressed themselves accordingly.

"Pity though, Sir Basil, that the gentleman did not let somebody see him safely home," one of the men observed, in a reflective tone. "I'm dreadfully afraid he's gone and walked into one of the neighboring chalk-pits—for you see, sir, he'd have no head to know what he was a doing of. Yes, I'd not mind wagering something that we shall find him where I say, at the bottom of one of them chalk-pits."

"Dear, dear, I hope not!" put in Warrington, seeing Sir Basil turn shudderingly away.

"Well, sir; and so hope we, for the sake of the poor young gentleman's mother, who is almost breaking her heart for him. Of course, we shall wait and see what to-morrow morning brings. If nothing, why then we must institute a search in all the likely and unlikely places round about; for when a man be missing, we must find him, if we can."

"To be sure," said the creole very blandly.

And then the constables departed.

Two more days having elapsed without any tidings being gained of the missing man, his mother caused printed handbills to be posted all round the county, advertising the loss of her son, and offering a reward to any person or persons who could bring her any information concerning him.

But, as you may imagine, the trouble she put herself to was of no avail; for no traces whatever of Roger could be found.

All this while, Sir Basil Dovetree manifested the profoundest interest in this affair, which had awakened the attention of the whole country; and he was to be met at all hours, riding hither and thither, engaged in a pretended quest after the hapless man whom he had flung into the lake, in whose deep bosom he was lying buried for aye.

A whole week went by and the childless widow now sat by her home fireside alone, her eyes red with constant weeping, her heart heavy and sore. She felt that she should never see him again—that her darling son was gone from her for ever.

For a time Gertrude looked pale and sorrowful over the loss of her lover; but Sir Basil's daily visits at the cottage soon dissipated all her regrets, and restored the roses to her cheeks again.

Sir Basil marked the blushing smiles with which Gertrude now ever welcomed his approach; he felt her hand tremble in his whenever he greeted her or bade her farewell; and he knew that he was beloved by her—that which he had coveted, so sinned for, was at length all his own.

But he was guarded—the creole had counselled him to be so—and, for a time he made no mention to her of his own feelings. Yet, if Sir Basil's tongue were silent on the subject of his affection, certainly his eyes were not so; and had he used all the words in the dictionary, he could not have expressed his sentiments in a clearer or more forcible manner than he was doing now.

Gertrude's love for Roger Baldrick had been much like that of a sister. Roger and she had been acquainted with one another from earliest childhood, and Gertrude had thought she cared for him well enough to become his wife, and hence she had been promised to him. But now she really understood what it was to love with all the earnestness and devotedness of her sex—to love as a woman ought to love—and Gertrude was a changed being. She regarded Sir Basil with an absolute reverence and worship. Without his presence, the day was dark; but when he appeared ah! then all was sunshine and brightness.

And, under the influence of her newly-awakened feelings, Gertrude's charms seemed to expand themselves; and, on each succeeding day, Sir Basil noted in her some fresh beauty, something new to admire.

Gertrude was no rustic maid—Warrington erred when he called her such—she was tolerably educated, somewhat accomplished, and had an innately refined mind and disposition. In fact Gertrude was thoroughly feminine, and thoroughly charming as well, and was quite worthy to become the mistress of Ravenmarsh.

Time, the healer of all wounds, soon lessened Sir Basil Dovetree's terrors, and, by degrees, his mind seemed to be restored to something like its former state of peace.

But though the outward surface was clear and smooth, there lay in the hidden depths of Sir Basil Dovetree's soul an ever-surging sea of stormy tribulation and terror, which in the lone hours of darkness often made itself sharply felt.

He had many a sleepless night—many a night of terror and despair; but he struggled with his conscience and to some considerable extent he contrived to hush its keen upbraidings. His passion for Gertrude hourly increased; and he grew impatient to ask her hand—that hand he had so dearly purchased.

At this period Sir Basil commenced making many alterations at Ravenmarsh, and scores of workmen were engaged in repairing and refurnishing the old place. The grounds underwent a complete change, and trees were cut down, flower-beds were planted, ancient terraces were swept away; and lastly the lake was filled up, and its waters drawn away.

The young baronet breathed more freely now; for a smooth greensward was covering the spot where his victim slept, and he deemed himself thoroughly secure; and his drooping head raised itself, the old light returned to his eyes, and his step was as buoyant as of yore.

"I am getting quite weary of this place, Basil," yawned the creole, one day. "I am longing to taste the delights of town again! Looking at green trees and fields may suit some people very well, but such a prospect does not satisfy me. Come back with me to London, Basil."

"Nay, I cannot do so just at present, Pelham. What care I for the gay metropolis? Gertrude is all the world to me, and she is here."

The creole was silent for a few seconds. He was arranging the mode of his proceedings; he, the spider, was weaving his meshes more firmly about his poor weak fly, fettering its limbs and its wings in his subtle and clinging web.

"Yes, she is here, as you say; but when she is yours, you will surely carry her up to London Warrington said, interrogately. "You'll not think longer of burying yourself here in this gloomy place?"

"I have not thought of where I shall henceforth abide," Sir Basil replied, absently. "Perhaps I may choose Italy for my home—at least, for some time. Everything shall be as my beloved may wish it."

"Has anything been decided on 'twixt you and Gertrude?" asked the creole.

"Nothing at all. I have not once spoken to her of our future. I have followed your advice implicitly in the matter."

"Good! Now, what are you intentions toward her?"

"Marriage!" answered the young baronet, without a moments hesitation.

"Ah, marriage!" repeated Warrington, taking snuff. "To be sure, marriage; but not a legal one?"

"Yes; as legal as the law can make it!"

The creole laughed jeeringly. "You are jesting my friend!" he said. "I can not believe that you are earnestly contemplating introducing Gertrude to the world as Lady Dovetree. No, no, Gerty is a pretty toy with which to decorate some country bower, or quiet suburban retreat; but, as I have said before, she will never do to mix in high life as the mistress of Ravenmarsh. You would not like to expose yourself to ridicule, Basil?"

"Ridicule!"

"Precisely. Besides, you are very young as yet, and, although you fancy that you are fathoms deep in love you have received only a scratch from Cupid's dart. Wait awhile, and you will learn to know the difference between a severe wound, and a mere abrasion of the skin!"

"You think my mind will change—that the love of my youth will not be the love of my maturer years?"

"Exactly; you interpret my thoughts with marvelous correctness."

Sir Basil moodily bit his lips. The creole was narrowly watching him, waiting to pour more pernicious words into his ear.

"I know a man who will enact the parson for you, who will make Gertrude yours, and yet leave yourself as free as air!" Warrington added, coolly taking his handkerchief as he spoke, and dusting some grains of snuff from his lace shirt-ruffles.

Sir Basil was meditating, his chin supported on his palm, his eyes fixed on vacancy.

"Carry the girl off, my friend, and leave me to arrange a mock marriage, which will serve to hush her womanly scruples, and preserve to you your precious liberty. Come—what do you say to my proposal?"

"Let me reflect, Warrington," answered the Baronet, irresolutely.

"Reflect! As is such a matter required any sort of reflection!"

(To Be Continued.

ENGLISH BURGLAR.

The Dinner Hour Their Favorite Time for Looting Large Mansions.

Roughly speaking, burglars practice either as housebreakers or warehouse burglars. In the case of the last, the iron safe is the object of attack, and as the watchman is either absent, decoyed away, or an accomplice, the implements used are of the largest kind, and their use is not unaccompanied by noise. "Jimmies," or steel crowbars, from 3 to 5 feet long, thick, weighty and with hooked points like eagles' beaks, ponderous "braces" for drilling holes into the locks of safes, steel wedges, and leaden hammers faced with leather to deaden the sound, even canisters of gunpowder for blowing out the locks, are part of the equipment of the "safe" burglar.

"Family burgling" is a separate branch of the art. The tools are far more delicate, and means of escape must be provided in addition to those of forcible entry. Neat ladders of tarred rope for fixing to porticos as a ready means of descent are an old precaution. But the wire and string entanglements, which are now invariably stretched across the paths and gardens of villas and country residences in order to trip up pursuers, are a recent improvement generally adopted by the profession.

The equipment of the warehouse burglar is too bulky for hand carriage, and is always taken to the scene of action in a cab or a spring cart.

The house burglar carries his tools in his long overcoat; a broken overcoat button, of which one-half was found on a smashed window sill, was used to identify a burglar last week. Some of the "jimmies" at Scotland Yard are of a very careful workmanship, unscrewing in the center, and able to be concealed in a hat. Masks are an antiquated precaution. One is, however, preserved, which was worn by a burglar who was detected under a bed in a public house before closing time.

Burglaries committed after 9 o'clock incur a heavier penalty than housebreaking achieved before that hour. For this and other reasons the time of dinner is usually selected for the looting of a large establishment. This has only one drawback. It leaves little time for exploration, and the burglar must be well acquainted with the interior of the house. In this connection women play an important and usually an unconscious part.

It is not difficult for a nice spoken young man to get on friendly terms with the maid servants of a large establishement, and servants take a special pride in showing their friends and admirers round a well appointed house. A judicious appreciation of the taste displayed in the mistress' boudoir leads naturally to a view of the bed room, and not seldom to voluntary information as to the position of the jewel box or safe. Nearly all the recent great jewel robberies from private houses have been effected during the dinner hour.—London Spectator.

NEVER LOSES HIS TEMPER

Secretary Carlisle a Marvel of Self-Possession and Perceptive Power.

One of the most interesting things in Washington is to get located in the corner of Secretary Carlisle's large office and watch the daily assault upon him by the dear public. The secretary has remarkable self-possession and evenness of temper, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. He never gets flurried and is always gracious without affectation. He has the natural and plain politeness that usually accompanies genius. Only the upstarts seek to appal their visitors with a towering and ostentations dignity that is gotten up for the occasion and sits awkwardly upon the wearer. If Mr. Carlisle ever swears at many men who presume to bother him because they are acquainted with him, or who are moved by curiosity, he does it in secret. The wonder is how the secretary ever gets time to think and work; but he does, and there is ample evidence in results. One of the secretary's friends and admirers once said that Carlisle didn't have to think; that he comprehended great public questions without going through tedious mental processes and brought matters to a wise conclusion by the uncommon alertness of his brain. His perceptive power, illustrated by the amplitude of his eyebrows, is a towering vindication of the theories of the phrenologist. When Mr. Carlisle was speaker of the house of representatives, his quickness of apprehension and the ease, clearness and promptness with which he made plain the most exasperating differences on points of parliamentary law, were the wonder and admiration of members on both sides of the house. Not only did everybody admit his great ability, but there was no question as to the justice of his decisions. He was not frivolous or partisan, but was always dignified and was always the learned and uncompromising judge. The senate was such a splendid forum for Mr. Carlisle's analytic mind and readiness of speech—an arena in which he could exercise such a powerful influence on legislation—that many of the friends of the senator regretted that he entered the cabinet. He has, however, vindicated himself. He has shown himself to be fit for all departments of public life.

Heroic Cure of a Tobacco Borrower.

The tobacco merchant was showing us a "yard" of perique tobacco grown in that famous country of the south, and the conversation had drifted in that direction. "No man can smoke perique straight," said he, "and those who know it best use about one-eighth perique and the rest other tobacco. I well remember the first time I ever smoked. My friends put up a trick on me, and when I came to myself I had the pipe with me, but I don't know where I had been. Later I had four pounds of it sent to me from New Orleans as heavy as roped molasses. I filled a pipe with it and covered it with dry ashes and laid it away for a friend of mine who never bought a pipeful of tobacco in his life and who always was smoking in my store. He came in, and how his eyes glistened at sight of the full pipe! He lit it and sat down. In five minutes it fell from his hands, his head went back and he had passed away. He slept over two hours and I got afraid. We couldn't wake him, and it was fully four hours before he came to himself. He never smoked my pipe again.—Lewiston Journal.

Suppressing Polish National Spirit.

Great indignation is felt among the sculptors and art dealers of Warsaw over a recent rescript of the police of that city. The guardians of the peace in obedience to orders from St. Petersburg, visited all the stores and studios and destroped all the busts of the Polish heroes, Thaddaeus Kosciuszko and Josef Powniatowski, which they could find. All sculptors in the city are obliged to send a written communication to the city officials promising not to make busts or statues of the two men in the future. This is one way Russia has adopted of trying to suppress the Polish national spirit. It is not probable, however, that it will accomplish its purpose.—New York Tribune.

Too Early.

Featherstone—I picked a winner at the races yesterday.

Ringway—Then you didn't have to walk home?

Featherstone (sadly)—Yes, I did. There were five other races after that.

PLACED IN A DUNGEON

PRENDERGAST MAKES AN ATTACK UPON HIS DEATH WATCH.

He Attempts to Jab the Eyes Out of the Guard, but He Quiets Down After Remaining in a Dungeon a Few Hours.

Chicago, March 28. — Prendergast attempted to punch the eyes out of Charles Johnson, his "death watch," to-day. He used a broom stick and struck Johnson in the face twice as the latter sat in front of the cell, barely missing Johnson's left eye. Jailer Morris ordered Prendergast removed to the dungeon as soon as the affair was reported to him. Prendergast refused to leave his cell, and was taken out forcibly by Guard Johnson and another attendant. He resisted and shouted defiance to the jailers and guards, but was finally landed in the dungeon, where he was kept four hours. The trouble arose because Johnson compelled the prisoner to sit down when he was attempting to make a speech to the court. Prendergast was wrathful, and his rage broke loose after he and Johnson had left the court room.

"It's a good thing for you that we were in the court room that day you took hold of me," he cried.

"Yes, I expect so," replied Johnson, good naturedly.

"I know my constitutional rights," insisted the assassin, growing excited, "and I demand them."

"Well, you are getting them, are you not?" queried the guard.

"There's a lot of you fellows around here who would be glad to see me get the worst of it. You are one of them, too, and I——"

At this point Prendergast seized the broom, and, pushing the handle through the bars, jabbed Guard Johnson twice in the face with the point of the handle with all the strength which he commanded. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that the guard was taken wholly by surprise. The first punch of the broom handle struck him on the left temple near the eye. Had the blow been received in the eye the sight would have been destroyed. The second caught Johnson on the cheek, bruising it considerably. Before Prendergast could again make use of the broom handle Johnson seized it and pulled it out of his hands. Then the little assassin danced around in his cell and yelled. Four hours in the dungeon quieted him, but he was very sullen when he returned to his cell.

FINISH FIGHT FOR A GIRL.

Mosher Colpetzer Beats Irving Gardner at Omaha.

Omaha, March 28.—Two youths about twenty years of age, one Mosher Colpetzer, son of Frank Colpetzer, the millionaire lumberman, and the other Irving Gardner, son of the dean of the Trinity Episcopal cathedral, indulged in a finish fight to decide which could pay attention to a certain young lady a couple of nights ago. The young men had been intimate friends until they both were smitten with the charms of the maid in the case. Then they fell out. Colpetzer last week sent Gardner a message that a truce would be called if Gardner would give up all claims. This he refused to do and his answer was followed by a challenge to decide the question by a finish fight. The challenge was accepted, and the pair with seconds, timekeeper, and referee met in the billiard room at the Colpetzer mansion, where a sixteen-foot ring was marked out. The fight was a hot one and lasted for twenty rounds. In the nineteenth Colpetzer struck his opponent a blow which dazed him, and in the twentieth finished him with an uppercut on the chin. Gardner was then counted out and the matter of dispute decided in favor of the victor.

FOUR HOSS THIEVES.

Splendid Round-Up in a Valley Near Helena.

Helena, Mont., March 28. — Sheriff Curtis and deputies captured four desperate horse thieves in the valley north of Helena yesterday and landed them in jail this morning. Their names are Jim Lake, Charley Reed, Anton Seymour and Tad Kelly. Their rendezvous was betrayed by a farmer from whom they had stolen a saddle. They had been operating all winter, their plan being to gather up horses from different ranches during the night, drive them across the Missouri on the ice and dispose of them to confederates or innocent purchasers in a neighboring county. They have run off over a hundred head of horses in this way. In their last raid they got off with nearly forty head of horses. All are desperate men with bad records and would have fought to the death had not the officers taken them by surprise. Probably they will go to the penitentiary.

France Learns Secrets.

Birmingham, March 28.—The London correspondent of the Birmingham Post writes to his paper that he has reason to believe that important war office secrets have been obtained on behalf of the French government at Whitehall. The correspondent adds that it is known that such attempt has been made and that it was feared by the war office officials that they have been practically successful, and that the agents of the French government have been able to procure details of the plans, etc., of the new works projected at Gibraltar. These works are said to be of the most important strategic character and, as a result of the discovery that the French government has obtained the plans, a most stringent inquiry has been ordered into all the circumstances of the case.

Murderers Sentenced.

Chicago, March 28.—Thomas McNally and Charles Kuth were to-day sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and Edward Warren for twenty years for the murder of James Prunty Nov. 16, 1893. The three men were attempting to rob Mr. Prunty's house, and when discovered shot Prunty dead and wounded his son Peter so that he died Dec. 9. Sadie Prunty, a daughter of the murdered man, was also shot in trying to save her father, but recovered.

Shall Reedsburg Have Water?

Baraboo, Wis., March 28.—The city of Reedsburg has laid aside party ties and in the spring election the fight will be on the water works question. The voters are about equally divided. The nominees for mayor are E. P. Ellenwood, against, and A. L. Harris for, water works.

Where Is J. A. Wheadon.

Elkton, S. D., March 28.—Attachments have been levied against the property of J. A. Wheadon of Aetna township, Pipestone county, who mysteriously disappeared about three weeks ago.

Found Her Truant Husband.

Kansas City, Special.—Mrs. George McComber of Chicago was deserted by her husband a year ago, and she claims to have discovered his whereabouts through the aid of the spirit of her dead mother. McComber fled to Independence, Mo., with Mrs. R. B. Brown of Minneapolis. Mrs. McComber arrived in Independence this morning and found the fugitive pair living under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Nest. She immediately caused their arrest on a charge of adultery. They were taken before Justice Shely, but before the case came to trial Mrs. McComber effected a reconciliation with herh usband and they left the city together. McComber came to Independence with the Brown woman nearly a year ago, where he has since concealed his identity under the name of Nest, and by following the trade of a barber.

Walking Across the Continent.

Lamar, Colo., Special.—Charles Randell, a young man having credentials from an athletic club in New York, arrived here last night. He is walking from New York to San Francisco upon a wager between two athletic clubs, and is to cover the distance in ninety-seven days, walking ten hours each day for six days a week. He has been fifty-six days on the road, and has traveled 2,100 miles. He has forty-one days left to cover 1,400 miles.

Suits for Ten Cents.

La Crosse, Special.—Two suits were commenced at West Salem yesterday to recover the sum of 10 cents in each case. Plaintiffs were business men who had been to La Crosse and, on returning, paid their fare on the train instead of buying a ticket. The regular fare is 34 cents, but the conductor took 44, the extra 10 cents being a penalty for neglecting to buy a ticket before boarding the train. The case will be heard before a justice next Wednesday, and plaintiffs are very much in earnest and declare they will go to the highest courts, if necessary, to determine whether the company hast he right to charge a sum in excess of its printed schedules.

A MINNEAPOLIS MIRACLE.

THE REMARKABLE CURE OF J. B. WHITE, OF THIS CITY.

A Cripple for Two Years Pronounced Incurable by Physicians and Given Up by His Friends to Die—How He Obtained Relief and Became a Well Man—His Daughter's Marvelous Improvement.

Since Pasteur's famous system of inoculation for hydrophobia was published, nothing in medical annals has equaled in interest the new system of nerve restoration which is now being extensively used in the country. The following interview with J. B. White, of 1201 Third street northeast, this city, furnishes a partial exposition of the matter:

"I am a native of Shediac, New Brunswick, and of French descent. I have been in Minneapolis for many years. I am now 60 years old. I fell from a building two years ago and broke my thigh, besides injuring myself internally. The doctors could do nothing for me but let the bones grow together as best they could. When I was able to walk on crutches I came near dying from the complications of troubles that had set in after the fall. For one year and a half I walked on crutches, striving in vain to find some relief from the misery I felt night and day. The worst part of my afflictions was that I could not eat anything. If I could have taken nourishment and kept it down I could have stood the pain better. I had four doctors and kept taking all sorts of medicines. I had to stop all of them or I would have been a dead man. I would be troubled so with headaches, and my hips would pain me so that I often thought I should go crazy. I was so emaciated that there was nothing to me but skin and bone. Last summer I felt as if I was nearly dead. My kidneys then began to bother me. I got so I could not sleep only at intervals. Finally I gave up in despair. One day I was reading our French paper, and the first thing I saw was a long article about the miraculous cure of a cripple. I read on and on, becoming more interested than ever. The patient described in the article said that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured him. The story aroused my interest and I induced my druggist to send for them. I did not expect relief right away, but soon they made the headache pass away. People laughed at me when I began to take the pills, telling me I was taking so much candy. But the day I threw away the crutches they thought different. I am now well and hearty as a young man of twenty-five."

At this juncture his married daughter, Mrs. N. White, came into the store. "There," said he, "is another case. She has tried them, too." The reporter thought it would be a good idea to speak of her case also, since it was a woman's. Mrs. White married a man of the same name as her father, so this accounts for the same name.

"The doctors," she said, "told me I had uterine trouble. I was in a miserable condition. Nothing that I took could alleviate the pains I would feel in my limbs and abdomen. I often had fluttering of the heart, and frequent weak spells. I would eat, but it would do me no good. I could not sleep. I was in misery and despair. Father's improvement was so rapid that I thought I would take Pink Pills, too. At first I felt worse, and then began to mend so rapidly that I was astonished. I have taken seven boxes and am now nearly well. I can do my own work and can sleep well. In the mornings I feel refreshed after a night's rest."

August Grotefend, druggist, at 1011 Main street northeast, corroborated what Mr. White had said above in regard to his condition, saying, "I have sold a great many since these cures. Some of the lumbering men going in the woods have taken half dozen box lots of these pills with them. They certainly have done a wonderful lot of good and should have the entire credit of the cures."

An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box or 6 boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., or Brockville, Ontario.—From the Minneapolis Journal.

Horses at Present.

But few farmers will readily part with their best horses this spring. With the dull times, however, some have thought that it does not pay to feed or even graze the ordinary colt for another year and are disposed to sell at a sacrifice. This spirit tends only to lower values still more. If it is the prevailing sentiment in a community the result is to cause owners to think less of their best horses. For two years past, interest in farm stock has declined and has it would seem, now reached the lowest mark. Confidence in the future and in improved stock are the only things which will now advance prices.

All farm stock is much depressed and it appears that there is as good prospects for the horse trade several years from now as for any animals. Other stock when ready for market must be sold whatever the prices at the time, for fatted animals are held at a loss. The good horse on the other hand can pay part if not all of his keep with work. This training will add to his value whether sold at home or in a distant market. In the hands of a skilled horseman promising brood mares may now be of greater value than any other domestic animals. To almost any farmer the choice mare is worth much more than is now offered for her if bred with care and her produce judiciously handled. Try to obtain the best in blood and individuality.

The Happiest Time in Life.

Mothers would better realize before the time is past that their happiest period with their children is until they are 15 years old or so. Up to that date these dear ones are theirs alone. They are not obliged to share them with others in any way, and they can feel that all their affections are lavished at home. To some mothers the thought of these fond hearts turning to others in love and longing, is a most maddening prospect, but it is one that must be met. It is hard to feel that a stranger—and at times, perhaps, an unworthy one—can come into her loved one's life, and dominate it as if by magic. But it's the same old course of the same old nature, which seems to be about the only thing that can't be modernized.

Women in Banks.

Atlanta, Ga., has a banking company whose vice president, Mrs. John Keeley, modestly says that her position is solely complimentary and without compensation. The bank is a family bank and represents an estate. Mrs. Keeley's husband was vice president, but at his death, which occurred six years ago, his wife was elected to fill the position. Mrs. Keeley adds: "I think there are many positions in banks which could be filled as well by women as by men, and I wonder that they have not been employed in that way long before."

Sins of the Fathers.

Fair Girl—I am sure papa would not object to you, but I am afraid mamma will. She says your family have depraved tastes.

Rich Grocer's son—Good gracious! Where did she get that idea?

Fair Girl—I think she judges by the butter that your father used to recommend as good.—Good News.

Dairy Congress Resolutions.

The objects of the dairy congress, as set forth in the second article of their constitution, are enlarged upon in the resolution passed just before adjournment. They are as follows:

Whereas, This convention recognizes the importance of the home dairy as being the primary condition of the dairy industry in all new and sparsely settled communities, of necessity going before and forming the basis of all subsequent co-operative work; therefore,

Resolved, That this association will in all legitimate ways encourage the the establishment of dairy schools, and in all judicious ways use the influence of this association for the purpose of carrying light and help to the isolated dairy farmer.

Resolved, That we extend the hand of friendship to our sister organization, the National Dairy Union, which is working for the purpose of securing national and state legislation to protect the dairymen of the United States against the sale of counterfeit food products made in imitation or semblance of pure butter or cheese. We accept with thanks its assurance of co-operation, and wish it Godspeed in the work it has undertaken.

Resolved, That we view with favor the bill introduced in the United States senate in January by Senator Hill (Senate bill No. 1,376), it being a bill to place oleomargarine and all imitation butter and cheese under the control of the laws of the several states, even when it is in the package in which it may be imported into any state. We urge upon congress its early enactment.

Fewer Hat Pin Holes.

The hat pin which prods dozens of holes into felt and straw has seen its day. The inventor has turned his attention to the matter and the result is a fixture which guides the direction of the pin and at the same time fastens it so securely that no sudden breeze can dislocate it. The pins are made with a small, almost imperceptible groove near the base, over which a little plate of silver or steel fastens. This sheath is fastened on after the pin is stuck through one side of the hat and thus acts as a sort of lock. The pin cannot come out until the plate is removed and if the pin is stuck through at the proper angle in the first place there is no necessity for its frequent removal. In this way the ruin of the hat by pin pricks is prevented. Gold silver, and ordinary wire pins are now made with this improvement.—New York World.

Where to be Happy Though Married.

Mrs. De Style—There were ninety debutantes in our set last season, and only nineteen young men. Isn't it horrid?

Professor Graybeard—Possibly the other young man have emigrated to Mexico.

"Mercy! What can be the attraction down there?"

"The girls are very pretty, their fashions seldom change, and they never wear bonnets."—New York Weekly.

Taken at His Word.

A Texas school teacher lost one of his scholars very suddenly and unexpectedly. The class was parsing a sentence:

"What is the imperative of the verb to go?" asked the teacher.

"I dunno."

"Go!"

"Thank you!" murmured the lad as he shot out of the door before the teacher could prepare his veto message.

An Interesting Conversation.

Mother—Did you try to make yourself agreeable at Mrs. Hightone's?

Little Daughter—Yes'm I told her all the funny things our callers said about her, and she seemed to be real interested.—Good News.

The largest railroad shop in the world are those of the "Big Four" Bellefontaine, Ohio.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.

Lake Colville, Wash., is still covered with ice.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cures Chapped Hands and Face, Tender or Sore Feet, Chilblains, Piles, &c. C. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

New Orleans has the first rice elevator ever built.

Never Buy Whisky for Medicinal purposes unless you know the bottlers of it to be reliable, as most whiskies sold under celebrated names are spurious, cheap articles, whose bottlers cannot afford to have their names on the labels. Uncle Sam's Monogram Whisky is bottled by the oldest and largest firm in the liquor line in the Northwest and the favor with which it has been received is the best proof of its superior quality. Ask your druggist or retail dealer for it.

A running machine is the latest French invention.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

The explosive melinite gradually poisons its makers.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

Colored Baptists of Chicago will build a $50,000 church.

EARLY CORN OVER A FOOT LONG. Salzer illustrates in a colored plate a new early corn, a giant of its kind, and offers $300 in gold for the largest ear in 1894. In addition to this early Giant corn, which yielded in 1893 110 bushels per acre, he has over twenty other prolific field corns. He has the best fodder corn in the world. He is the largest grower of farm seeds, such as oats, barley, wheat, millet, potatoes, etc., in America. Fifty kinds of grasses and clovers.

If you will cut this out and send it With 15c to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive a large package of above Giant corn and his mammoth catalogue.

Hiccoughs sometimes afflict a community as an epidemic.

For throat diseases, coughs, colds, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Price, 25 cents. Sold only in boxes.

About 400,000,000 mummies were made in ancient Egypt.

A Singular Form of Monomania. There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, who are certainly monomaniacs in dosing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its superiority.

The Assiniboines use a kind of seed to stop nose bleeding.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portions of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A coal gas street car motor has been invented in Germany.

"German Syrup"

I simply state that I am Druggist and Postmaster here and am therefore in a position to judge. I have tried many Cough Syrups but for ten years past have found nothing equal to Boschee's German Syrup. I have given it to my baby for Croup with the most satisfactory results. Every mother should have it. J. H. Hobbs, Druggist and Postmaster, Moffat, Texas. We present facts, living facts, of to-day Boschee's German Syrup gives strength to the body. Take no substitute.

WANTED Men to travel. We pay $50 to $100 a month and expenses. Stone & Wellington, Madison, Wis.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

Ely's Cream Balm WILL CURE **CATARRH** Price 50 Cents. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS. 56 Warren St., N.Y.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE TAKE THE BEST. 25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

To INTRODUCE OURSELVES to the FARMERS and users of harness in the Northwest, for 30 days, ending April 30th, we will sell for **$12.50.**

TERMS C. O. D. with Privilege of Examination. Our FULL NICKEL or Imitation Rubber All Hand Made.

SOLID SINGLE STRAP TRACK HARNESS.

Breast Collar, 1¼ in. Traces, 1¼ in. Breeching, 1¼ in. Saddle, 3 in. fine single strap. We can furnish 1¼ in. machine made nickel trimmed, $7.00, $9.00, $10.50.

Also your choice of Concord or

HOOK AND TERRET TEAM HARNESS.

Traces, heavy 1½ in. Lines, 1x20 ft. Good Collars.

Machine Made.		All Hand Made.	
No Breeching,	$21.00	No Breeching,	$25.00
With	24.00	With	28.00

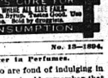
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

DOUGLAS CARRIAGE CO., No. 627 1st Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

A **$40** AT, STL. Aermotor Feed Cutter, FOR **$15** CASH to any regular subscriber of this paper. See conditions in advertisement No. 1, some weeks past.

A **$40** 20 INCH Circular Saw and Swing Steel Frame, FOR **$15** CASH to any regular subscriber of this paper as per advertisements Nos. 2 and 3 in this series. Other extravagant offers will be made hereafter. The Aermotor Co. will distribute

$500 IN CASH, IN PRIZES for the best essays written by the wife, son or daughter of a user of a wind-mill, answering the question, WHY SHOULD I USE AN AERMOTOR?



PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

N. W. N. U. No. 13—1894.

Danger in Perfumes.

Women who are fond of indulging in strong perfumes should remember that they are decidedly injurious to the sense of smell. By their frequent use the secretory glands of the nose and throat are overtaxed and weakened. One day the person notices that the hearing is less acute than usual, and the sense of smell seems defective. This is of course, put down to a cold, and but little is thought of it. After a time the entire head becomes affectd, and there are throat and lung complications, which are likely to end in chronic, if not fatal illness. Smelling salts are a prolific cause of deafness; all strong and pungent odors, particularly those which act upon the secretory processes, should be avoided as far as possible.

Antiquity of the Engraver's Art

Gems were engraved at a very early period of the world's history. The very oldest specimen of this art in existence is believed to be a square signet of yellow jasper, engraved in the year 1450 B. C. and now in the British Museum. The engraving upon it is a fair picture of the horse of Amenophis II. and the characters underneath have been deciphered as being the names and titles of that monarch. The earliest instance of an engraved precious stone is the emerald ring of Polycrates, 740 B. C. The Bible tells us that the Judean high priests wore breastplates with the names of the twelve tribes engraved upon them, notwithstanding there is no Hebrew engraving older than the fifth century.—St. Louis Republic.

A Practical Suggestion.

Robbie—Mamma, doesn't it make your hands warm to spank me?

Mamma—Why yes, Robbie, it does.

Robbie—Wouldn't it do just as well then, mamma, for you to go and hold them over the kitchen range?

Preparing for It.

Sojourning Friend—What is this, Bella? You have been as busy as a bird all the week, and now this immense order to the caterer. What is it for?

Bella—Hush, dear! Don't tell anybody. We are making preparations for a surprise party.

Alfred Norton has been in the employ of the custom house of Boston as inspector since 1837. He resigned his position during the late war, but when peace was restored resumed his duties.

ST. JACOBS OIL CURES MAGICALLY SPRAINS.
Chronic Cases of Many Years Cured Easily.

GET THERE ELI RADISH. SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS — POTATOES $2.50 PER BBL.
CUT THIS OUT and send it with 6c postage and get a sample of our "Get There Eli" Radish, fit for use in 16 days, and our Mammoth Farm Seed Catalogue; or 10c for catalogue and 10 Farm Grain Samples; or 15c for catalogue and 12 grass and clover samples. We are the largest growers of Farm Seeds, Potatoes, Grasses and Clover Seeds, etc., in America.
JOHN A SALZER SEED C° LA CROSSE, WIS.

LARSON & WALTERS,

—DEALERS IN—

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal,

Hard and Soft Wood,

Lime, Cement and Plastering Hair

CROSS CREEK LEHIGH COAL,

The only genuine Lehigh Coal in the market. Office and yard at corner of Eighth and main streets, at N. P. Track

Orders for Ice Taken Here..

ROSTAD, BANE & CO.

—HAVE—

Moved Their Market

—TO THE—

Brick block next to the Straton house, on Fifth street.

THE UNION

BI-CHLORIDE OF GOLD CO.

Of Brainerd, Minn.

Cale Block, Front Street.

W. J. BAIN. Manager.

For The Cure Of

The Liquor Habit

OPIUM AND TOBACCO.

Correspondence Solicited. Our business is carried on in a Strictly Confidential Manner.

C. B. WHITE,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER

This is What We Carry:

Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Wood Stock and

Builders' Hardware,

Also Skates, Glass, Rope, Tools of all Kinds, Guns, Ammunition, Sporting Goods, Cutlery, hand sleds. Sled and wagon shop work of all kinds done promptly. Call on us.

I U. WHITE, Manager.

No. 32 Laurel St.

Sanborn's RESTAURANT.

CITY HOTEL, 40 FRONT STREET.

REGULAR MEALS 25CTS.

BOARD $4.00 PER WEEK.

Meals cooked to order at any time, Day or Night, at VERY reasonable prices.

C. D. JOHNSON,

DRUGGIST

keep a Full Line of Fine Toilet Soaps.

Our stock of PERFUMERY is the largest and most complete in the City.

ALL KINDS OF **PATENT MEDICINES.**

Stationery, Fine Cigars, Toilet Articles etc.

ARCTIC SODA WATER.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded and all Orders correctly filled.

CALE BLOCK EAST FRONT STREET.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper

Of Crow Wing and Cass Counties.

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

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.

Legal Rates for Legal Notices.

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to accept for publication in our respective newspapers during the year 1894 all legal notices required by law to be published in compliance with the laws of Minnesota, and no reduction will be given on notices furnished in plate. H. C. STUTZ, Journal.
IVERSHIELD & WIELAND, Dispatch.
A. J. HAUPTLI, Tribune.

Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 1, 1894.

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

Local News Notes.

Carpet at M. Clark & Co's.

Mrs. G. F. Mitchell is visiting in Minneapolis.

Paint brushes, a new stock, just in at C. B. White's.

J.W. Koop was a St. Cloud visitor on Tuesday.

Finest mixed sweet pea seed in bulk at Swartz Drug Store.

S. W. Gray has sold his East Brainerd meat market.

Buy your meats at C. A. Walker & Co.'s, the finest in the city.

J. B. Parker, who is now located at Mandan, was in the city visiting with his family.

Mrs. E. O. Webb and son Harold, arrived in the city yesterday from Spokane Falls.

The Ladies of the Episcopal church have changed the date of their Pink Tea to Tuesday April the 24.

Miss Minague has gone to Staples to take charge of Mrs. H. Theivot's millinery stock in that village.

The annual election of the fire department occurs on Monday evening next at the central hose house.

Thos. Murray, who was shot by Jas. McCabe, is getting along very nicely and will be around town again in a few days.

The music rendered in St. Paul's church on Easter will be repeated Sunday next. In the evening the rector will preach on the subject of Baptism. All are cordially invited.

A festival will be given at the Swedish Lutheran church, corner Norwood and 8th streets on Saturday of April 21st at 7 p. m. Refreshments will be served in in Stockholm fashion. All are invited

Charles Congdon spent several days in the city this week visiting relatives and acquaintances. He is located at St. Paul where for the past eight years he has held the position of superintendent of music in the public schools.

The Calico ball at the K. P. hall today promises to be one of the leading social events of the season. Several couples from our neighboring towns of Staples, Little Falls and Duluth will be present, besides all the prominent society people of the city.

Thursday afternoon Messrs. Davenport, Britton and Smith arrived at Grand Rapids in a wagon loaded with supplies and provisions, bound for Rainy Lake City. After sojourning in town until Tuesday they pulled out for the new Eldorado.—Grand Rapids Magnet.

In the financial statement which was published in these columns a few weeks ago, an item appears in the poor fund for the burial of the late Stephen Bush. This is an error, as the expense of Mr. Bush's burial was paid from the soldier's and sailor's relief fund, which consists of money's appropriated by the legislature for just such purposes.

F. W. Dennis has moved his household goods to Brainerd and went up to-day to get things in shape. The family will move next week, but Mr. Dennis will work in Little Falls until something better turns up. His reason for moving is that here he has to rent a house while at Brainerd he owns one (that is unoccupied.—Transcript.

D. M. Clark & Co. have leased the two vacant rooms on the ground floor in the Columbian block and will remove from their present quarters about May 1st. Some improvements in the arrangements of things will be made to accommodate the large stock of furniture and hardware, an elevator will be put in and when they are located in their new quarters the firm will have the finest store in the Northwest.

C. H. Paine, of this city, has secured a patent on a contrivance for printing wrapping paper as it is taken from the roll and the inventor will in all probability come into general use when it is introduced in the market. The machine is placed onto the frame holding the wrapping paper rolls and as the paper is pulled out for use the cylinder with the rubber stamp attached revolves and prints the advertisement on the paper at regular intervals. The little machine is very simple and can be attached to any paper frame.

A schedule of the assets and liabilities of the firm of Howe & Co., of St. Cloud, has been made public by the assignee. The assets are given at $19,353.90, and the liabilities at $24,899.35. The assets consists of the stock, book accounts, store fixtures, etc. The principal creditors are: J. V. Farwell, Chicago, dry goods, $6,731.38; Northern Pacific Bank, Brainerd, advanced $1,000; Wyman, Partride & Co., Minneapolis, groceries, $1,193.20; J. J. Howe, Brainerd, money advanced $3,500; Anthony Kelley & Co., Minneapolis, groceries, $1,600. Griggs, Cooper & Co., St. Paul, groceries, $1,970.67; Clement, Bane & Co. Chicago., dry goods, $3 384 82.

KEYS! KEYS! KEYS!

bring them on Saturday the 31st of this month.

HENRY I. COHEN.

D. M. Gunn, of Grand Rapids, is in the city.

G. W. Vanderslice, of Winnipeg, is in the city today.

Buy your spring millinery at Mrs Grandelmyer's.

Miss Clara Poe, of Duluth, is visiting friends in the city.

J. R. McLain and J. M. Glunt, of Staples, are in the city today.

Have you looked over the new styles of hats and bonnets at Mrs Grandelmyer's.

Dr. Wheeler, of Grand Forks, has been in the city several days this week the guest of Dr. Courtney.

A large spring stock of the latest and newest styles of millinery just received at Mrs. Grandelmyers.

Wm. Cook, a brother of L. G. Cook, was brought down from his camp on Leavitt lake Tuesday night with both legs broken.

J. M. Johnson has bought the cigar store on Front street of O. P. Clearwater, his brother Anton Johnson having charge of it.

John Lund, a scandinavian 40 years of age and a painter by trade, was adjudged insane on Monday and was taken to Fergus Falls on Tuesday by Deputy Sheriff Slipp.

Alfred W. Steadman and Miss Mary L. Martin were united in marriage at the home of the brides parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. Martin, on Sunday last, Rev. Geo. H. Davis officiating. They will reside at Staples.

The preliminary examination of James McCabe which was to have taken place this morning was adjourned until April 6th on account of the inability of the injured man to appear.

The Citizen's Fire Association has been represented here this week by Chas. G. Strele. The gentleman is endeavoring to place this city in the list of towns embraced in the association, the object of which is to secure reliable records of fires in the different towns and cities in order to work a reduction in the rates charged.

It has been decided to hold union gospel meetings in this city commencing about April 25th. The announcement is the result of a conference held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Monday between representatives of the different church organizations of the city. It is expected that C. W. Hunt, an evangelist of note, will conduct the meetings, which will be held in some suitable hall, a committee having been appointed to attend to the arrangements.

The northern convocation of the Episcopal church will meet in this city next week, commencing Tuesday evening and closing Thursday. Bishop Gilbert will preach at the opening service Tuesday evening. On Wednesday and Thursday the Holy Communion will be celebrated at 9 a. m., and the morning and afternoon sessions will be occupied with the discussion of practical questions on church and parish life. At the evening services addresses will be delivered by visiting clergymen. About a dozen of the clergy of the northern part of the state are expected to be present. A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to attend all the meetings of the convocation.

Among those who went to Minneapolis on Wednesday to hear Wm McKinley speak were A. T. Kimball, A. J. Halstead, A. F. Ferris, J. R. Smith, S. H. Parker, Jas. McMurtry, R. H. Paine, J. C. Congdon, J. M. Johnson, D. M. Clark, J. F. McGinnis, Wm. Beane, W. E. Campbell, F. S. Parker, F. J. Smith, J. J. Howe, W. A. Fleming, J. R. Jones, L. W. Chase, H. J. Spencer, M. J. Reilly, John Congdon, jr., Chas. Mithell, George Smith and N. H. Ingersoll. The Brainerd delegation was taken care of in the best possible manner. Judge Fleming went down on Monday and secured seats for the entire party. Many people were in Minneapolis who did not get in to the exposition building to hear the speech, and thousands were turned away. The people outside of St. Paul and Minneapolis were better provided for than those living in the two cities.

Deaths.

ROWELL—In this city on Sunday, March 25, of cancer of the stomach, George Rowell, aged 57 years.

Deceased was the father of Mrs. D. Robinson, of this city. Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 from the Baptist church, Rev. Howe officiating.

OLSON—In this city on Tuesday, March 27, of spasms, Ida V. Olson, aged 18 months. Funeral services were held on Wednesday afternoon from the house of the parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Olson.

LOVEJOY—Anna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lovejoy died at Crow Wing, of lagrippe on Thursday, aged SIX years.

KEYS! KEYS! KEYS!

bring them on Saturday the 31st of this month.

HENRY I. COHEN.

Still Waits It.

It is reported that the Great Northern Railroad Company is figuring on securing the Brainerd and Northern Minnesota for the purpose of construction of the line, long contemplated, from Fosston to St. Paul via Brainerd and Milaca.—Minneapolis Tribune.

All the short ends of silks from 1 to 5 yards will be placed on the remnant counter Monday April 2nd, and will be sold at about half price. These consist of plain and fancy surah silks, plain and fancy china silks, figured swivel silks, etc.

CAMPBELL & SMITH.

Notice To Water Consumers.

Water rent for the second quarter of 1894 must be paid by April 10th. THERE ARE NO EXCEPTIONS TO THIS RULE, and the supply for consumers who have not paid by that time will be shut off.

BRAINERD WATER CO.

Room 17, First National Bank Block.

Nice spring goods in profusion at Mrs. Grandelmyer's.

As to Roads.

Editor of Dispatch:—I would like to say a few words in regard to our roads entering the city of Brainerd.

I see by the financial statement in your paper of the 16 inst., that the county commissioners had received pay for viewing the Pine River road. I think it would give more satisfaction to the tax payers, of this part of the county, to have the money paid to some man, and have him put in his time working on the road instead of riding over it in a buggy.

If there is a piece of road in this state that is a disgrace to a city or county it is the piece that lays along the fence on the south side of John Brockways farm, better known as "Hitt's farm."

And all the repairing it needs is a ditch made next to the fence, connected, by culverts, with the marsh upon the lower side, and a little turnpiking.

Now this part of Cass Co. was attached to Crow Wing Co. against the wish of every tax payer in this part of the county. And it can be proved that this part of the county has its taxes paid up the best of any part, but we do not receive any benefit from the county, and all they want us for is to vote their way at election time, after that we are supposed to "raise punkins" and keep quiet until the next election.

If you city folks don't do something besides enlisting us "gentlemen" upon election day we are liable to defeat your expectations.

J. E. WHITE.

Pine Grove Ranch, March 23, 1894.

KEYS! KEYS! KEYS!

bring them on Saturday the 31st of this month.

HENRY I. COHEN

Silk for a silk waist at remnant prices.

CAMPBELL & SMITH.

Will Not Affect the Sale.

The Pioneer Press says Ex-Gov. McGill and party returned Friday form the trip to Brainerd, where they went to look over the property of the Northern Mill company, lately assigned to the Northern Trust company, of which Mr. McGill is president. The Northern Mill company's assignment will be settled without recourse to law. A law suit of large dimensions, two suits in fact, arising from the relations of the assigned company to the Gull River company, are about to be begun. Something like two-thirds of the total assets are involved, or an aggregate of about $750,000. This amount represents the assets of the Northern Mill company as security for the amount due the latter. It is claimed that this transfer was illegal, and that the assets so involved belong to the whole creditors. The Gull River company has made a sale of the Minneapolis mill to E. W. Backus & Co. and it is claimed that there was no right to sell this property. The Northern Trust company, under such claim, has applied for and been granted an order of the court to commence a suit for for the recovery of the mill, and as a other for recovery of the remainder of the transferred property. It is understood that these actions will not affect the sale to Backus & Co., as the Gull River company are bound to defend the title to the mill. The suits, if successful, will simply add the amounts recovered to the available assets of the assigned company, for the payment of their creditors.

A fancy surah silk worth $1.25 for 85c to 99c.

CAMPBELL & SMITH.

For new spring millinery call at Mrs. C. Grandelmyer's.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the plat of township No. 140 N. of range No. 30 W., of the Fifth Principal Meridian, Minnesota, has been filed in this office. On and after the 18th day of April, 1894, this office will be prepared to receive applications for entry of the public lands in said township.

A. BARTO, Register.
C. F. MCDONALD, Receiver.

St. Cloud, Minn. March 14, 1894.

Gypsine and Alabastine wall finish in all tints at C. B. White's.

KEYS! KEYS! KEYS!

bring them on Saturday the 31st of this month.

HENRY I. COHEN.

District Agent Wanted.

An industrious an competent man to take Crow Wing, Cass, Hubbard, Wadena, Aitkin & Carlton Co's. for the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Assn. of New York. The largest purely mutual, natural premium, life association in the world. Liberal contract to the right man.

C. A. COOPER, District Manager,
Lock Box 1199,
St. Cloud, Minn.

We have a case (40 pieces) of choice challies, and are going to sell them at 4 cts. Come and pick out the choice patterns.

CAMPBELL & SMITH.

Eggs for Hatching.

Anyone wishing a setting of eggs from the White Face Black Spanish Chicken can get them for $1.00 by calling at H. J. CHESTONGMAN'S, 3t. Tenth and Laurel Streets.

Abeles Bros., the leading one price clothiers, are selling new spring suits furnishing goods, hats, shoes, etc., 25 per cent lower than any other house in this city. Call and see them. tf.

Estray.

Came to my enclosure about Nov. 1st last, one red and white heifer. The owner is requested to call and take her away and pay charges.

SOLOMON MARKER.

People are rejoicing over the bargains they are getting at the new clothing store of Abeles Bros. tf.

To Exchange.

160 acres fine farm land north of Fort Riply, 60 acres under cultivation, for Brainerd property. No incumbrance. J. R. SMITH,
Sleeper Block.

3 jobs of ribbon to go in with the silk remnant sale at 2½, 5 and 7 cents per yard.

CAMPBELL & SMITH.

The largest and finest line of children's suits can be found at the new store of Abeles Bros. Prices far below all competion. tf.

Re-varnish your buggies once a year at Congdon's.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Move Your Family West.

Some years ago a song with the above words for a refrain was very popular in this country. It was a companion to Horace Greeley's "Go west, young man." Now, however, that exhortation has lost its force, because, taking "West" as a synonym for wild and unsettled country, there is no West. Still, the American is a restless creature not yet rid of the nomadic instinct inherited from his pioneer ancestors, and about this time of year many are considering a change of location. Though there is no longer much government land, nor any extensive region without cities and towns, there is as much room as ever for new-comers. Minnesota has millions of acres of forest and prairie yet unoccupied; Nebraska, where corn is king, offers splendid openings to the industrious farmer and the hustling business man; Wisconsin has many a good chance for the man who is wide awake; Missouri has a wealth of soil, timber and mineral for the persistent seeker; Colorado has treasurers of silver and gold not yet discovered; Wyoming has room for flocks and herds innumerable; northern Kansas has an unsurpassed climate and a wide expanse of fertile lands; the Black Hills of South Dakota teem with mineral wealth; while the older states of Illinois and Iowa have golden opportunities for both farmer and business man, though a little more capital is needed than in newer regions. If you think of moving you will certainly find what you want in some one of these ten states, and to all portions of them the Burlington route is the best road for the immigrant, from whatever direction he may come. With terminals at Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver, Cheyenne, Lindwood, Minneapolis and St Paul, it offers the traveller, starting from either east, west, north or south a direct, speedy, safe and comfortable route to his destination in any state of those named. For tickets, maps and information apply to any agent of the Burlington or connecting lines, or write to W. J. C. Kenyon, Gen. Pass. Agent. St. Paul, Minn.

Ripans Tabules cure headache.

Furniture at D. M. Clark & Co's.

Largest line of children's shoes at Brodfield's. Bed rock prices.

Mack's headach's powders will cure your head ache. Twenty-five cents at the McFadden drug store.

Touch up and varnish your wagons for spring trade, at Congdon's. It will save you money.

Get your harness repaired at D. M. Clark & Co's.

The office of J. R. Smith is the headquarters for reliable fire insurance. Room 2. Sleeper Block.

Great rush for bargains at the new clothing store of Abeles Bros., next door west of City Hotel, Front street.

Have your prescriptions filled at the McFadden Drug Store.

Good native beef, fresh killed, at Lowest Prices in the city at C. A. Walker & Co's.

Ladies are cordially invited to inspect our fine line of Children's Suits. Ables Bros. the Leading One Price Clothers.

Wall paper at D. M. Clark & Co's

If you are thinking of painting this spring, get prices on paints, varnishes and brushes at C. B. Whites. A fresh stock just opened.

25 per cent saved by buying your clothing and gents' furnishing goods at the new clothing store of Abeles Bros., one door west of the City Hotel Front street. tf.

Hardware at D. M. Clark & Co's.

Sherwood's Cough Syrup is sold on a guarantee at the McFadden Drug Store.

Sash and doors at D. M. Clark & Co's.

Children and misses Russett shoes in colors at Brodfeld's. Sold at bottom prices.

A full line of T. L. Blood & Co's paints just received at C. B. White's

Silverware, useful and ornamental at Mrs. F. G. Sundberg's.

Housekeeping outfits on the installment plan at the Hoffman Bazaar.—tf.

— Morality of the Queensberry Rules.

There is a higher justification of boxing than the mere consideration of its utility. I hold that a thorough course of training with the gloves is in itself a moral education. Of all forms of physical exercise this is the one best calculated to promote muscle and morality at the same time.

It sharpens up, to a degree that no other exercise can, all those virile qualities which are at the foundation of all the virtues. Never forget that virility and virtue go hand in hand. Says John Boyle O'Reilly, "There is character as well as strength in muscle."

To men who have studied boxing as the ringside and who have personally endured the somewhat rigorous discipline of "getting into condition" for a friendly but earnest sparring contest—there are, fortunately, a large and increasing number of such men in all our American cities, and that is where they are most needed—it will not seem an exaggeration to say that the reading of no books in the English language can possibly teach certain primary moral lessons so speedily and so impressively as the two or three months of severe training required to fit a man for that experience.

The rules that govern the boxing ring are in themselves a tolerably complete moral code. The Marquis of Queensberry, properly understood, is entitled to a place among the great precept makers of mankind—to rank with Lycurgus, Plato, Socrates and Solomon and the other men whose minds served as mints for the coinage of maxims and proverbs that have passed into the common currency of wisdom and goodness.—Donahoe's Magazine.

1887—1894.

Fire and Tornado Insurance

J. R. SMITH AGENCY,

Representing the Following Companies:

Manchester Fire, of Manchester, U. S. Assets	.....	$2,085,349.00
Greenwich Ins. Co., of New York,	"	1,486,152.00
Royal Ins. Co., of Liverpool,	"	7,469,684.44
Orient Ins. Co., of Hartford,	"	2,189,981.00
Northern Assurance Co., of London,	"	1,657,031.00
Queen Ins. Co., of America,	"	2,643,238.00

HAPPY C. JOLLIER.

How He Was Relieved of Ennui by Relieving the Less Fortunate.

Cheerful Jollier threw down his paper as he sat in the lounging room of the Stuyvesant House and yawned. He has an income of $10,000 a year and has exhausted the conventional lines of amusement. Cheerful shoved his hands deep into his trousers pockets and looked out on Broadway. It was evening, and the lamps were lit. The streets blazed with incandescent lights. A great throng filled Broadway. In the crowd was a woman staggering along under a huge basket of clothes. She stumbled, and a pile of clean linen fell upon the dirty walk. Cheerful for got his ennui, his hands left his pockets, and while the tears were still coursing down the old woman's cheeks he was placing the soiled linen back in the basket.

"Oh, sir!" exclaimed the woman, struggling between grief and delight, "it's not for the likes o' ye to be"——

"Tut, tut, madam," said Cheerful, "I'm 21. I know what I'm doing. Here, you get into this hack. Tell the driver to take you home. Now, goodby, old lady. Shake."

They shook, and a piece of green paper was left in her hand. This incident pleased Cheerful very much. He went back into the hotel and shook with laughter like a bowl of jelly.

"By all the imps of laughter, I'd like to have had a photograph when she sees the figures on that frog skin," he muttered as he walked into the barroom and drank a Manhattan cocktail. He placed a $2 note on the bar and took his change in nickels and cents. Then he started out to have some fun. He walked leisurely down Broadway to Twenty-third street, thence to Third avenue and Houston street. There is a bakery near this point, and standing on the grating looking with hungry eyes at the sweets in the window were three little girls. They shrank away when he approached, but when he smiled they all returned.

"I wish I had a bite o' dat big molasses cake, May," said one. "I likes dat kind o' cake 'cause it chews easy."

"You kin have all yer old 'lasses cake fer all o' me," was the reply. "But just gimme one o' dem sugar cakes. Yum, yum!"

"What kind do you like?" asked Cheerful of the smallest child in the group as she stood with flattened nose against the window pane. Her wistful eyes were turned timidly up to the merry face above as she replied:

"I—I—I—dunno, sir. Enny o' them is good enough fur me."

"Well, we'll all go in," said Cheerful.

So they all filed in and ranged themselves in front of the counter.

"We ain't got no money, mister," said the little one anxiously.

"I know it, but order what you want."

They loaded up with every kind of cake in sight, and when Cheerful paid he found the bill amounted to the enormous sum of 35 cents. But he looked down into the shining countenances, the dancing eyes, the flushed faces; he heard the whispered words and saw the sidelong glances of admiration at himself. A genial glow suffused him as he gravely shook hands with the waifs and resumed his walk, muttering to himself:

"I'm the greatest jollier in America. The governor had an inspiration when he came to genius when he named me."—New York Advertiser.

Petroleum For War Vessels.

The time has come for a new departure in fuel. Petroleum oil ought to be used. It is perhaps more expensive than coal, but an ironclad can carry with oil 10 or 12 days' fuel where she could with coal carry only four or five days' fuel. Moreover, the use of petroleum would enable our war vessels to replenish their supply of fuel at sea, a thing impossible with coal, from the difficulty of handling. Ocean battles cannot be fought by so-called battleships. They cannot go far from their base for want of fuel endurance. These battles will be fought by ocean cruisers, which, if carrying a powerful gun besides quick firing guns, will give a good account of many so called battleships, such as those of the Camperdown and Inflexible type.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Solicitous Friend.

"Can you let me have $5 today, Bellefield?"

"Well, Bloomfield, I'm a little afraid to let you have any of the $5 bills I have now. They have all been in circulation quite a while and are not as clean as when they left the cash factory. Doctors and scientists say that bank notes are regular breeding grounds for microbes. I'd hate to be the means of loading you up with bacteria, you know, and giving you a job lot of diseases. When I get a brand new $5 bill, I'll let you know."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Very True.

Florence Five-year-old was talking about the burglars and expressing her indifference to their depredations.

"They can't get my bracelet anyhow," she said.

"Why not?" asked her mother.

"'Cause it's lost," she replied, "and what does a baggular want of a lost bracelet."—Detroit Free Press.

Vegetables have direct effect upon the human system and often combine rare curative powers. Spinach affords relief in kidney troubles, and the common dandelion, used as greens, is excellent for the same thing. Asparagus purges the blood. Celery acts admirably upon the nervous system and is a cure for rheumatism and neuralgia. Tomatoes act upon the liver.

Beets and turnips are excellent appetizers. Lettuce and cucumbers are cooling in their effects upon the system. Onions, garlic, leeks, olives and shallots, all of which are similar, possess medicinal virtues of a marked character, stimulating the circulatory system, and the consequent increase in the saliva and gastric juices promote digestion.

Red onions are an excellent diuretic, and the white ones are recommended to be eaten raw as a remedy for insomnia. A soup made from onions is regarded by the French as an excellent restorative in weakness of the digestive organs.—Philadelphia Press.

Sleeper Opera House!

J. R. SMITH, Manager.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and retail

GROCER,

HAS A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour Feed, Provisions, Etc.

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

We have the largest assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

FASHION RESTAURANT,

Sixth Street.

Under New Management!

P. M. JOHNSON, Prop.

Open Day and Night.

This is the bon ton restaurant of the city and the service is first-class. Meals served at all hours.

We Invite a Share of Your Patronage.

T. McMASTER,

—DEALER IN—

FINE TEAS AND COFFEES.

We carry a full line of

Fresh Groceries.

Lumbermen's Supplies a Specialty

CORNER SIXTH AND FRONT STREETS. BRAINERD, MINN.

Always on Hand.

A well Assorted Stock of

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry and Silverware.

Bi-Chloride of Gold Cure for Broken Down Watches.

Repairing of All Kinds a Specialty.

MRS. F. G. SUNDBERG.

CORNER FRONT AND SIXTH STREETS.