Historical Society

The Brainerd Tribune.

VOL. XI.—NO. 4. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1882. WHOLE NO. 523.

PHYSICIANS.

JOHN R. HOWES, M. D.
Surgeon N. P. R. R.
U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON.
OFFICE OVER POST-OFFICE—BRAINERD.

A. W. PARSONS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Office. - - In Hartley Block.

DENTISTRY.

N. H. CONGER.
Surgeon Dentist,
Brainerd. - - - Minn.
OFFICE OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Teeth extracted without pain by the aid of Chloroform, Ether, Gas or Electricity.

C. S. ALLEN,
Dentist,
Superior St., - DULUTH, Minn.
No inducements offered for second class operations.

INSURANCE.

CHASE & FRATER,
Insurance AGENTS.
Good Companies and LOW RATES.
CALL AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

M. McFADDEN
GENERAL
Fire Inurance Agent,
REPRESENT NONE BUT FIRST CLASS COMPANIES.
Office—Front St, opposite Headquarters Offices

SURVEYING.

R. K. WHITELEY,
Surveyor,
Brainerd. - - Minn.

HOTEL DIRECTORY.

LELAND HOUSE.
G. H. STRATTON, - - Prop'r.
CORNER FIFTH AND LAUREL STREETS, BRAINERD MINN.
One Block South of Depot.
First-Class Fare. Good Airy Rooms and Clean Beds at Second-Class Prices.
TERMS: $1.50 to $2.00 per day, or $5.00 PER WEEK TO REGULAR BOARDERS.

NICOLLET HOUSE.
H. E. LELAND, Proprietor
—CORNER FOURTH AND LAUREL STREETS.—
Brainerd, Minn.

DRESSMAKING.

MISS M. J. WALKER.
DRESSMAKING TO ORDER,
And in the latest styles, and neat, good work guaranteed. Work promptly done, and charges reasonable. Front street, Brainerd, Minn.

TAILORING.

H. W. ADDEN,
TAILOR,
Front Street, - BRAINERD, MINN

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. W. HARTLEY.
—BOOKS, STATIONERY and NEWS,—
—AT THE—
POST-OFFICE STAND.
SEWING MACHINES AND ORGANS.
In Stock—CHEAP.

GEO. PERLEY,
Wagon and Carriage Maker,
Sled and Cutter Work.
General Repair Shop.
Work done neatly and promptly, and at reasonable rates. Sixth Street, rear of M. Haggberg's blacksmith shop.

HAM & JACKSON,
PRACTICAL
WELL-DIGGERS.
They are prepared to do all kinds of work in this line on short notice
Leave orders at John Ham's Boarding House Laurel Street.

CLOTHING.

THE BRAINERD
One Price Clothing Store!
FRONT STREET, BRAINERD.

Ready Made Clothing
FOR THE MASSES.

Custom Made Work
BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

J. N. NEVERS,
Proprietor of the Popular ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE, is selling an enormous quantity of Ready-Made Clothing, and the reason of this is self-evident. He sells at such a very small margin, that the people find it to their advantage to patronize him. Call and satisfy yourselves.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Latest Novelties in Neckwear, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Etc., Etc.
UNDERCLOTHING!
Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,
Try the One-Price Store

HENRY GROSS, Red Wing. HARRY G. GROSS, Brainerd.

H. GROSS & SON,

Clothing,
Dry Goods,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Brainerd Agency for EDWIN C. BURT'S
LADIES', GENTS', AND MISSES' SHOES; ALSO, BURT & MEARS' BOOTS AND SHOES, ALL SIZES AND WIDTHS.

Lumbermen's Supplies a Specialty.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.
FRONT STREET, BRAINERD

STILL ONWARD WE GO.

The Crystalization of More Building Projects For the Coming Season—Hartley Bros. and C. B. Sleeper Will Erect a Magnificent Brick Block—H. Leland Will Enlarge and Reconstruct His Hotel Making It One of the Finest in the City.

One of the finest improvements Brainerd will witness during the coming season will be the erection of an elegant two-story brick veneered block on the corner of Front and Sixth streets by the Hartley Bros. and Mr. C. B. Sleeper. The building will be put up in the very best manner, and eclipse everything of the same number of stories on the road. The block will have a width of seventy-five feet on Front street, with plate-glass windows and granite window and door sills. This will be divided into three spacious storerooms, which will extend back eighty feet. At the rear of these stores and fronting on Sixth street, Hartley Bros. will erect another two-story block, similar in every respect to the Front street block and joined joined to it. This portion will contain two stores.

The upper floor will be divided into offices, with the exception of one large room, 25x80 feet, at the east end, which will probably be used as a Masonic hall.

Mr. G. G. Hartley and Mr. Sleeper will both go to Minneapolis at once to secure proper plans and specifications, and while there will let the contracts on part of the work.

THE NICOLLET HOUSE.

It is a notorious fact that the hotels to Brainerd are daily compelled to turn away guests, even in the dullest season, because of lack of accommodations for them, and though this condition of affairs will probably continue for some time yet, Mr. Henry Leland, who owns the popular Nicollet house, will do his share toward meeting the growing demands in this direction. As soon as the season opens sufficiently to begin work, he contemplates materially enlarging and improving his hotel property. In the first place an addition will be built on Fourth street, extending from the present building 50 feet to the alley with a depth of 60 feet. This addition will be three stories high, the top one being a mansard roof, and the basement will be extended back under it. The present building, fronting on Laurel street, will be raised to the same height, and surmounted by a mansard roof, and the whole will form a very spacious and elegant hotel. The interior arrangements will also be changed, and among the improvements the will be a fifty-foot dining room and a large new office may be mentioned. All the rooms in the new portion will be large and finely furnished, and the hotel will be run in first-class shape, and with that attention to the comfort of guests which has already made it so popular under the present management.

A BANG-UP BALL.

The Event of the Season at East Brainerd Tuesday night---The Doors of the Northern Pacific Thrown Wide Open, and its Spacious Rooms Crowded With Youth and Beauty.

Tuesday night marked an epoch in the events of the season that will not soon be forgotten. In response to an invitation from mine host Mahlum of the Northern Pacific house, a TRIBUNE delegation wended their way through the almost blinding snow to this mammoth and palatial caravansary of East Brainerd, and although somewhat early in the evening found the spacious hall set apart for the purpose designated crowded to repletion with young and old, grave and gay, and at once decided that it was the place to stop off at if a good time was desired. Although snow was driving in sheets, the storm seemed to have deterred none from attending. The music was furnished by Prof. Seymour's old reliable orchestra, and to its ravishing strains did the brave and fair disciples of the terpsichore art tread the dreamy waltz, and float through the winding quadrille till the wee sma' hours of morn. To have given the names of all present would have been a pleasure, yet with the barest chance of a possibly complete enumeration.

Among the gay revelers were observed Capt. Sleeper and lady, who are classed among the most easy and graceful dancers of the city. Sheriff Mertz's German figure cut a heavy dash, and the extensive (!) sheriff's graceful maneuvers elicited many favorable comments. Mr. O. M. Noble was one of the best on deck, and was frequently complimented. Mr. Mahlum was regarded as faultless upon the floor, and Charley Johnson, as usual, did himself great credit. We also noticed our genial friend Oliver Havill upon the floor. Almost the entire newspaper outfit of the city was in attendance—one of the important factors at the supper table—and that supper, well, we really have never! Long tables throughout the dining hall fairly groaned under the weighty loads of choice viands, and evinced the fact that the generous host had not failed to provide for the (by this time serious) wants of the inner man.

The bill of fare was one of the finest, if not the finest, ever presented in the city, and the large supper room was beautifully and artistically decorated. Huge cakes of beautiful and striking designs loaded the table. Space does not permit a full account of the varied and highly ornate designs and table arrangements, but mention must be made of a few. Most noticeable was a large chocolate cake, bearing an inscription of the name of the house and date of the ball. This attracted universal attention, as did also a towering Japanese pagoda, loaded down with candied jewels, and an equally striking Chinese light house. Another unique design was a cake from the center of which sprung an evergreen tree, laden with no less than forty-five different kinds of cookies. Over $300 was spent in cakes alone.

Following is a partial list of the good things dispensed.

Menu.

OYSTERS.
Raw, Stewed.

MEATS.
Roast Turkey and Cranberry Sauce, Buffalo Tongue, Calves Tongue, Lambs Tongue.

ENTREES.
Brazed Ham, Chicken Fillets, Duck with Puree of Onions.

PASTRY, JELLIES, ETC.
Raspberry Bovarian Cream, Strawberry Bovarian Cream, Chocolate Ruche, 3 kinds. Strawberry Jelly, Almond Jelly, Lemon Jelly, Musk Jelly, Rose Jelly, Wire Jelly, Raspberry Jelly.

CAKE.
Inscription, Japanese Pagoda, Fancy, Chinese Lighthouse. Varigated, Angel Food, Cocoanut, White, Jelly, Gold, Fruit, Pound.
Apples, Oranges, Nuts and Candies.

Two much praise cannot be bestowed upon the talented chefs de cuisine, Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, whose equals it would be hard to find anywhere. The whole ball was a grand success. Everything passed off with such a systematic precision that many a well deserved compliment was passed favoring the host and hostess.

Pine Lands on the Market.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The house committee on public lands to-day ordered a favorable report upon Pound's bill to restore to market and sale of certain United States lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin which were withdrawn from sale by proclamation of the secretary of war, that said lands would be subject the flowage or required for use in the construction and maintenance of dams and reservoirs and other works proposed for the improvement of navigation in the Missisippi. Pound's bill sets forth that these lands are valuable for their timber and for agricultural purposes, and proposes to restore them to sale, subject to right of flowage purposes named.

The Editor Of the Dispatch Resigns.

Things have not run as amicably at the Dispatch office as was desirable, and a slight unpleasantness has culminated in the resignation of the editorship by Mr. J. W. Riggs as will be seen by the following card:

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Please announce my resignation from the editorship of the Brainerd Dispatch.

J. W. RIGGS.

Mr. Riggs is a bright young newspaper man, and his loss will be a severe one to the Dispatch. He contemplates remaining in Brainerd for some time at least.

A Testimonial.

A very pleasant affair occurred at the Headquarters hotel last evening. A large number of the boarders congregated in the dining room to show their respects to that highly esteemed lady, Miss Josie Griffin. The following letter was read which explains the object of the meeting:

To Miss Josie Griffin:

We, the under-signed boarders at table No. 1, appreciating your attention to our wants while at your table herewith desire to make the following substantial acknowledgment of the same by our thanks and good will for the future.

Then followed the list of thirty-three names accompanied by $1 each.

The affair was a complete surprise to Miss Griffin, and her gratitude to her friends was fully expressed in her graceful acceptance of the present.

A Kiss for a Blow.

Thursday evening considerable noise was heard in the alley in the rear of Hartley's block and a number of men repaired to the scene of action and found a man brutally beating a woman. They at once set out in search of a policeman, and on their return found the woman gently kissing the brow of the excited beast of a man. The men were somewhat surprised at such strange actions, and concluded to watch the affair. The subdued couple then came out on Fifth street near Martin's saloon, where the fellow again felled his victim to the ground with a blow from his fist. Again he was overpowered by the bewitching charms of his companion, and proceeding to the corner of Hick's saloon another battle was fought. By this time they decided to depart in peace, just in time to escape the advent of the officers.

THE TEA PARTY.

A Big Time at Hartley's Hall under the Auspices of the Ladies of the Congregational Church.

Wednesday night witnessed an event which will long be remembered by the Brainerd society people who were present, while those who failed to attend can rest assured that they missed a fine thing. The occasion was the Martha Washington tea party, given by the ladies of the Congregational church, and Hartley hall was filled to its utmost capacity to do honor to the Father of his Country and his famous spouse. The ladies who had the thing in charge covered themselves with glory, and if any of those assembled failed to enjoy themselves it was certainly their own fault.

Five large tables groaned with a bounteous supply of everything the appetite could crave, and the ladies who attended to the wants of the hundreds of visitors were arrayed in "ye ancient costume," and presented a quaint and antique appearance.

George and Martha Washington were impersonated by Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hartley, and while Mrs. Hartley filled her part to perfection, it was certainly a startling innovation to see George appearing with a full beard.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ferris assumed the role of Thomas Jefferson and lady, and Mr. C. E. Smith resembled very closely Lafayette, while Dr. Parsons as a page carried out his part to perfection.

Among other impersonators of our honored ancestors of revolutionary times were Mrs. Munson, Mss. D. D. Smith, Mrs. C. Childs, Mrs. A. J. Sovereign, Mrs. J. C. Congdon, Mrs. Terrence Vane, Miss Emma Means, Mrs. M. McFadden, Miss Minnie Merritt, Miss Kate White, Mrs. W. A. Smith, Mrs. Pound, Miss Bertha Robinson, Mrs. I. T. Dean, Mrs. A. E. Chase and Miss McFadden.

Mrs. Dr. Parsons and Mrs. C. E. Smith took charge of the sweatmeats, and met with good success; and Mrs. Wm. Steele and Mrs. Farrar presided over the elegant display of flowers.

In the left wing of the stage could be seen the wonderful display of fine arts which created much amusement. It would be useless to describe the changes the countenances of visitors underwent as they gazed upon such rare works as "A Monument in Greece," and saw a tallow candle. "Spirit of the Times" would have suffered greatly if our reporter could have got the cork out, and the many other articles designed to disappoint fully accomplished their purpose.

Another branch of the amusements were the telegraph stations at opposite corners of the room, and by their aid bashful young men expressed their deep feeling for their adored ones over the wire to the tune of 10 cents a message. Among the messages sent were the following:

To "Skip" Dean—"The postmaster at Aldrich has resigned. Will you accept the appointment. [signed] Geo. Washington."

Another to A. E. Losey read: "For Heaven sake stop eating or you will ruin the church." [Signed] "Hungry Kid."

After supper the whole audience joined in singing "Home, Sweet Home," being led by Prof. Dresskell on his cornet. A number of the telegrams were then read which created considerable merriment. Some of the finest cakes were sold at auction, and quite a sum of money was realized. At about 11 o'clock the company began to disperse, taking with them pieces of cakes, etc., to remember the occasion. The receipts of the evening were about $125.

Venire of Jurors.

Most of the jurors drawn on the venire have been notified that such is the case, and those who have not will be summoned to-day. Following is a complete list:

GRAND JURORS.

A. P. Farrar	George Dow
J. J. Kennedy	C. Vaupel
A. W. Frater	I. U. White
J. McCarty	Thomas Bason
J. A. Boot	Elijah Adams
S. M. Putnam	F. O. Sibley
Thos. Watts	Ole Erickson
F. Smeltz	A. Mahlum
A. E. Taylor	R. Parker
R. B. Coffin	L. J. Cale
George Stevenson	F. M. Cable
M. Heller	

PETIT JURORS.

K. S. Paine	Charles Lee
P. D. Davenport	H. D. Follett
G. A. McLean	E. E. Veon
George Perley	Walter Davis
Pat Wilkins	Frank McCaule
G. B. Wright	Charles Glass
P. L. Goss	Charles Wadham
R. Wilmot	Charles Westerberg
C. D. Johnson	E. R. Closson
John Chisholm	Richard Relf
J. A. Davis	Wm. Schwartz
Oscar Thelander	L. Hendrickson

Acquitted.

The trial of Clementia Johnson, for the murder of her child, has occupied the attention of the court for two days, and a verdict of acquittal was rendered yesterday morning. A. C. Bachelor, foreman of the jury, after stating the verdict, presented to Mr. Haldron for the woman, $60 given by the jurors, and $40 more was raised in the court room. Gen. Wilson acted as prosecuting attorney, and George Haldron and A. E. Boyeson for the prisoner. The verdict was received with applause by the spectators.—[Fargo Republican.

BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

A. E. CHASE, Editor & Publisher.

BRAINERD, - - MINNESOTA.

AMERICAN millers having obtained a concession from the government by which they can manufacture Canadian wheat, thereby reducing the price of the American, would it not be in order for the American farmer to ask a concession in the shape of lower duties on various articles which enter into the expenses of cultivating wheat.

SPECULATION in the leading staples has received a shock. Some of the great dealers in Chicago, New York, St. Louis, New Orleans, and other places suspended, and for a time there were some fears that the panic would extend to legitimate business operations. The failure of speculators is of little account, but there is always danger of a subsequent panic, especially when there is a bounding business boom. Cotton, wheat, and various kinds of produce, have taken a downward turn.

THE law giving to the women of Massachusetts the right to vote for members of school committees took effect in 1879. In that year in Boston 989 women registered and 934 voted; in 1880, 772 women registered and 683 voted; in 1881, 7 8 women registered and 640 voted. Both the registration and the percentage of registered women voting have declined every year since they obtained the privilege. The general indifference is so marked that in response to petitions for a further extension of the franchise, remonstrances have been sent to the legislature, embracing the above facts.

BOSTONIANS are fond of seeing the world, and they manage to see more with a less amount of money and with a greater degree of comfort than most people. There is to be a grand excursion from Boston to California and Oregon, which will be divided into three parties, leaving Boston on April 6, 13 and 20. They will go in special sleepers, via the Southern Pacific, returning by the Union and Central Pacific. The journey of each section of the excursion will consume fifty-nine days. And they are going to see something. They will stop long enough at every point of interest "to take it all in." The fare includes all expenses whatever, that are necessary, with living at first-class hotels, etc.

THE failure of the Union Nationale of France occasioned great losses and almost a panic throughout Europe, which has not yet entirely subsided. France has been subjected to numerous financial disasters. Law's Mississippi bubble brought ruin upon hundreds of thousands. After the revolution of 1789, legal tender assignats were issued to the enormous amount of $9,115,000,000 or $340 per head—and the crash was far-reaching and disastrous. A run on the bank of France in March, 1848, forced a suspension of cash payments, and numerous old business houses in Paris closed their doors. Mires, the great contractor, who had been engaged in enormous works, failed in 1861, and a serious disturbance followed. There was two panics on the Paris bourse in 1867 but the consequences were not serious. In 1877 the failure of Philippart, who had created the Banque France-Hollandaise, and become president of the Credit Mobilier, caused a sharp flurry, but the results were not very serious.

THE new secretary of the treasury, Mr. Folger, has not made professions of devotion to civil service reform, but has made an example of devotion in a practical way. One N. M. Curtis, sometimes called General Curtis, special agent for the New York custom house, and treasurer of a state political committee, issued circulars to persons employed in the custom house asking political contributions. This business was organized as systematically as if it had been the collection of taxes, as Mr. Curtis, no doubt, considered it. Every man's name was entered in the books, with the amount expected from him, and receipts were ready to be signed and delivered upon payment. Curtis was cheerfully indifferent, explaining, when the law forbidding officers levying political assessments upon persons in the employment of the government was brought to his notice, that he had not levied assessments, but received voluntary contributions. The secretary of the treasury, however, takes a different view of the case. He has removed Mr. Curtis from office, and sent the papers in the case to the district attorney, with the request that he will bring the matter to the attention of the grand jury, with a view to the indictment of Mr. Curtis.

A CAREFULLY prepared table of the standing armies of five of the nations of Europe has recently appeared in the New York *Herald*, in which the load of expense and amount of labor diverted from useful channels is fearfully exemplified, and sufficient reason shown for the emigration fever that rages in each and every country. In France over one and a third per cent. of the population are in the army on its peace footing, which includes 493,483 men. In the event of war this force would be increased to three and a third per cent.; including 1,230,000 men, and in case of urgent need nearly 600,000 more could be forced into the ranks. Over a quarter of the revenue of the republic is annually expended on the army. All able bodied men are liable to serve five years, and may serve fifteen years more. Germany's peace force is 427,274 men, and she can put 2,000,000 into the field. One per cent. of her population are always under arms. About a third of her revenue is spent in the military establishment. Her men are generally called into service at twenty, but the liability extends from seventeen to forty-two. Russia has a peace establishment of 715,000 men. She can raise, including the army in the Caucasus, 1,425,000 or over 4 per cent. of the population. Her ordinary expenses for the military are nearly a third of her total revenue. The liability to serve is for six years in the regular army and fourteen in the reserves. Austria keeps 251,535 men in the field during peace, about sixty-seven one hundredths of 1 per cent. She can raise 800,000 more for war. About one-seventh of her revenue is spent on the army. There is universal liability to service for three years' active service, and six or seven years of time in the reserves. Italy's army has about the same proportion to the population as that of Austria. It keeps 262,271 men in its peace establishment, and about one-eighth of her revenue is devoted to its maintenance.

OSCAR WILDEIE disappointed in Niagara Falls, and now it will be in order for other æsthetic creatures to depreciate the great American wonder. Heretofore nobody had discovered any other drawback but the hackman.

A Fearful Fatality.

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 17.—About 8 o'clock this morning, while firemen were trying to extinguish a fire in the pyrotechnic works of Prof. Jackson, an explosion occurred by which the compositor was destroyed, at least fifteen persons killed, and many more wounded. A part of the mansion has been used by Prof. Jackson, pyrotechnist, for some years as a place for manufacturing explosive commodities. The mansion, after being emptied there were no explosives in the place, went to work. After playing on the flames about half an hour an explosion occurred. The bodies of men were thrown in the air in every direction, the air was filled with crashes and groans, mingled with the victims. Some were killed and seriously injured, and others badly hurt. The dead bodies of the men lay on the ground, a number writhing in their blood moaned and groaned piteously for help. Many lay insensible to their surroundings, and others, bruised and bleeding groped their way from the scene of the terrible accident. The scene beggars description. People prayed in the open streets, and the sights of the dying were appalling. The fire was abandoned, and everybody in condition to do so turned their attention to alleviating the distress. The houses in the vicinity of the explosion were converted into hospitals and the wounded were carried thereto. The number killed is between fifteen and twenty. About twenty are dangerously and fifty more or less seriously wounded.

KILLED.

JOHN LAMPLUGH.
THOS. DONALDSON.
THOS. HAWKSHAW.
ALEX. PHILLIPS.
JOHN PALLOCK.
JAMES KESTNER.
GEORGE TAYLOR.
JAMES T. DOUGHTY.
PERSIFER HARLAN, black
ANTHONY BARBER.
WILLIAM WOOD.
DAVID DAIEM.
PETER VISCATT.
W. B. FRANKLIN.
WM. COWEN.
BOY NAMED OAKS.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Police Officer Blizzard, William Gilson and Smith, Nabbitt a fireman, Alex Knowlton, Horace Lakin, A. Greenbaugh, Wm. Ford, James Clark, Jacob Rothi and John Wood are dangerously wounded. John Wood is a brother of William Wood, killed.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The Journal estimates the loss at Haverhill at $2,500,000, and says: "Amid painful picture of the calamity is the loss of life, and the awful uncertainty in cause many anxious hearts. It is feared the bodies of a score or more of prominent business men are buried in the ruins. The city marshal states that three men are missing, and the spread of the flames was so rapid they were unable to escape.

THE LOSSES.

HAVERHILL, Feb. 18.—The following firms were burned out: E. W. Allen, E. E. Hatchel, Geo. E. Davis Brothers, D. J. Clift, S. M. Currie, Davis Bros. & Co., J. P. Durgin, S. & G. Elliott, E. H. Emerson & Co., W. A. Evans, John D. Farrar and A. J. Farrington, L. A. Finney, D. Fitts, W. H. Foster, Gage & Johnson, Gates & Bro., W. Goodrich, Goodrich & Porter, G. A. Green, Griffin Bros., G. Hall, E. S. Harris, S. H. Hearing, C. N. Hoyt, F. N. Hoyt, Lincoln, O. H. Hubbard, Huntington Bros., W. Jacques, H. H. Johnson, A. D. Kimball, Kimball Bros. & Co., Dudley, G. M. Mitchell, S. K. Mitchell, J. B. Nichols & Co., C. W. Orfuth, Ordway & Clark, J. Peasley, Peasley Bros., C. F. Shaw, C. E. Shaw, J. M. Stover, Davis & Craft, E. G. Tilton, Vittum Bros., J. F. West & Bros., C. E. Wiggin, J. H. Wiggin, J. F. Woodman, Fitts Bros., E. Lynch, Miller Bros., J. Goodrich, Jr., John Pilling, John P. Little, George & Co., J. B. Collins, all shoe manufacturers; the Merrimac National bank, First National bank, City Five Cent Savings bank, Smiley Bros., shoe findings; L. V. Endicott, agent St. Paul Insurance Co., Arnold Wentworth, H. Foote, S. L. Jewett, Howe & Day, Patch & Hayes, Stockbridge & Hartlett and Moses Howe, leather dealers; Compton Bros., eating house; G. W. Hall, beer manufactory; L. Frost, A. J. Pettingill, G. W. Cook, shoe contractors; Butler Tack manufactory; C. Washburn, last factory; E. Kelly last manufacturer; G. F. Eaton, machine shop; E. Messer, machine shop; D. Nichols, machine shop; Eureka Pattern company, Carter & Cheney, express office; several small stores and shoe shops, together with H. J. Gates' clothing rooms on Winges street. Carlton & Noyes' block, the Pilling block and several large buildings used for manufacturing, burned, also about twelve dwelling houses on this street.

STAR ROUTE THIEVES.

The District Grand Jury Presents Twelve of Their Number Indictees.

Washington Special, 20th. The grand jury sent down presentments against two prominent citizens of the star route cases. Col Rice counsel for Peter Dorsey, of indictment, gave the following list: Ex-Assistant Post master General Thos. J. Brady, ex-Sec ator Stephen A. Dorsey, John W. Dorsey, brother of the senator; W. H. Turner, formerly clerk in the postoffice department, and J. R. Miller and Henry M. Vaile, of the firm of Miner Vaile & Co., and J. L. Sanderson, of the firm of the Dorsey firm. The last name is said to have died recently. It is understood indictments are out against Frank Rerdell, Lilly and S. P. Brown, who were included in the original information. Mr. Stiles state that the grand jury had not considered the finding on the merits of the case. One juror had some doubts as to the application of the statute of limitations to the charge, but none were doubtful as to the propriety of returning indictments. Said Col. Rice:

I regard the unanimous action of the grand jury as the (1) vindication of the administration of justice in the District of Columbia; (2) as a vindication of the administration of President Arthur, who has insisted from the first that justice should have full sway in these cases and that the guilty should be punished; and (3) as a vindication of the prosecution and of minor cases of myself, for I have said all along these parties ought to be indicted, and I believed they would be. I never saw a case in which evidence was collected with so much energy, intelligence and ability. That credit does not belong to me nor to any of the prosecution, but to the inspectors of the postoffice department, who gathered this testimony from all parts of the land. Stiles seems naturally very much gratified at the action of the grand jury. He says the government would institute civil suits against various mail contractors who are believed to have profited by the star route ring wherever there is reason to believe they have property.

Gen. Ignatief, Russian minister of the interior, has informed the Jewish rabbi that the government would neither encourage nor oppose the emigration of the Jews.

CURRENT EVENTS.

RAILROADS

The officials of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba road have revised their time tables and are about to make some very important changes in the running of trains, which will benefit Grand Forks. The most important change will be the running of a through sleeper from St. Paul, leaving about 7 o'clock a. m., and arriving at Grand Forks about 10 o'clock the next morning. This sleeper will not stop at Fargo as heretofore, but by avoiding delays will shorten the through time to Grand Forks about four hours. Another change will be the running of a daily train from Fergus Falls to Grafton, which will stop at Grand Forks some time every day.

Mr. T. J. Alton, the engineer employed by the La Crosse & South-western railroad company, to make a survey through Houston county in the Iowa line, has made his report to the directors of the company. He favors the north bank of Root river to Houston. From there he has run two lines to Hayfield, one by Stoneford creek. He finds either route entirely practicable, and the people awake to the importance of the enterprise.

The freight representatives of the Northwestern, Rock Island, Burlington, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern roads have been in session at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago. The result of the meeting was that summer rates to all competitive points on the Mississippi river were adopted in accordance with the schedule in force during last summer.

Gen. Baker of Minnesota, state railroad commissioner, is busily engaged upon a compilation of all the state statistics and law bearing upon railways. He will have the compilation issued in pamphlet form and it will be found to prove of great value. The more important laws are to be given in full and of the others intelligent summaries will be given.

A Cleveland special from Erie reports the arrest of Leroy Hills, on a charge of a heinous crime committed on a thirteen-year old orphan girl by her husband, Hill. Hill merely stood high in his village home; a few miles from Erie. He was bound over for trial in April.

Gen. D. S. Newcomb, land agent of the Northern Pacific, has closed a sale of six sections of land north of Jamestown, D. T. The parties who purchased the land are a sheep farm, beginning by placing thereon this spring 1,000 head of sheep.

The senate bill providing for the transfer of the Winnebago Indian reservation from Omaha land to Omaha land was concurred in by the Wisconsin assembly by the decisive vote of 83 to 12.

The earnings of the Northern Pacific road for the first week in February showed an increase 500 per cent. over those of the corresponding week in 1881.

A daily report is in circulation at Ottawa to the effect that Duncan MacIntire has sold his stock in the Canadian Pacific railway to W. H. Vanderbilt.

WASHINGTON.

It is reported that Senator Ben Hill is very low in Philadelphia, his illness being brought on by the last operation on his mouth.

The bill allowing the officers and men of the Monitor at the time of the fight with the Merrimac $50,000, has been recommended for passage.

The house committee on war claims will report favorably Hauk's bill for an appropriation of $300,000 to pay claims on account of Gen. Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania.

It a understood in legislative circles in Washington that the senate will accept the apportionment bill passed by the house, as the will of the majority and adopt it.

Capt. W. H. Pettit of Idaho is in Washington, a candidate for survey or general of that territory. He is backed by Senator Jones of Nevada and Senator Miller of California.

The difficulty which some thought would lead to a hostile meeting between Senators Beck and Middlebarger of Va., has been arranged to the satisfaction of both parties.

It is reported that the president has disapproved the findings of the court martial in the case of Capt. W. H. Penrose of the Third infantry, who was tried at Fort Monmouth last September.

Mrs. Scoville has written a cranky letter to Mrs. Garfield, making a piteous appeal to her to use her influence in behalf of the murderer of her husband. It is said that in the narrations of the hangman in Washington jail, Mrs. Garfield will probably take the proposition under advisement until about the 1st of July.

Senator Call's resolution to prevent polygamy quotes from the constitution and says the section of Utah provides for enacting laws by which persons not judiciously ascertained guilty of a criminal act shall be deprived of or denied any of the private privileges or immunities conferred by law on other citizens.

Sixth Auditor McGrew, who was dismissed from his position for alleged connection with the star route conspiracy, has intended of making a vigorous fight to exonerate himself from blame in the matter. He stated that Senator Dorsey and Woodward had both told him that there was no proof of his connection with the ring and he intends to make the most of this assertion.

The house election committee agreed after dismissing the case of Smith, republican, vs. Roberts, democrat, of Louisiana, to vote on the seat Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The republican members of the committee say the committee by majority vote will remand the case back to the state court with the claim that Call manifestly did not receive a majority of the votes cast at the election, and that Cannon has adduced no evidence proving that he did.

A feeling is prevalent among the senate that the president will not now make a change in the secretaryship of the interior. It is believed that Kirkwood has decided to put Mr. Sargent in the place, but could not owing to the fact that a heavy case in which he was interested was pending. This caused so much splitting among the friends that he will keep Mr. Kirkwood. He can do this very well, as he has made a good officer, and the people of Iowa very much like the school teacher.

The Indian office is informed from Camp Poplar River, M. T., that forty lodges of half-breeds and British Indians have located on the side of the river, thus depriving the Yanktonais and Assiniboines of their supply of Buffalo meat. Gen. Terry, in forwarding the information says these British Indians are in the reservation of the Assiniboines, and that their camp should at once be broken up and the Indians driven over the border.

Vast numbers of petitions, all on blanks with printed headings prepared for that purpose, are being secretly by both houses of congress, praying for legislation to regulate inter-state commerce and prevent extortions and discriminations by common carriers. The first paragraph of the petition is as follows: "That the railways of our country are public highways, built for public benefit, and all people have an equal right to use them on equal, just and reasonable terms, without extortion and without discrimination."

CRIMES.

A. Jankin, jeweler, Cleveland, contributed $5,000 worth of his stock to a sly visitor.

Edward M. Kelley, who was to have been hanged at Denver last Friday, was respited by President Arthur to March 17th.

Rev. Edward Cowley, of Shepherd's Fold infamy, who is on a lecturing tour, talks to an array of empty benches whenever he appears.

Judge Barrett of New York sentenced Washington E. Hall and Thomas Boland to two years in state prison for violation of election laws in November, 1879. He also denied a stay of proceedings.

John Wyat, who had often been under fire in police circumstances, was ordered under arrest at Louisville by a couple of court deputies on a charge of selling liquor to minors. He resisted by pulling a pistol. The officers saw the point of the weapon was one better by drawing two, and then the battle opened. Eighteen shots were fired in quick succession, and Wyatt was down with four wounds, which will probably terminate fatally.

A St. Albans, Vt., special reports the arrest of Sophia Turner on the charge of burning a child of three years of age. The Turner woman denies it, but a boy of five years, brother to the dead child, says that the father and mother left them with the Turner woman, who in their absence held the child upon the stove and threatened to kill them if they told. Great burns upon the dead child's thighs show the cause of its death, and the feeling in the neighborhood is strong against the Turner woman.

The trial of Davy Wilson, who attempted to swindle the bank of Acworth by swiping the name of a New York draftmailed from $3 to $1,300, on a forged telegram from the bank of Bank Center, at Hancock, by swiping the signature was bound over to the next term of court. His mother and relatives, some of whom are highly respectable, are said to be terribly over the revelation, but one and all of them are of the opinion that the law should take its course. Wilson is about twenty-four years old and for a number of years has been a rover, returning home about three weeks ago.

Much excitement has been caused in business circles by the report that William C. Clark, of the firm of Clark, Friend, Foy & Co., paper dealers, had robbed his partners of $181,000. The firm has transacted its track and business to the J. W. Butler Paper company, and it is alleged that the transfer was caused by the defalcations. It appears that Clarke not long since bought out the other interests of the firm with promissory notes and mortgages. He transferred the stock to rival dealers for $175,000, of which $115,000 was in cash or good commercial paper.

CASUALTIES.

Lawrence Murray, walked into the open draw of a railroad bridge at Dubuque and was drowned.

The works of the National Horse Nail company at Vergennes, Vt., were burned. Loss $36,000.

At Lynn, Mass., Kelley's morocco manufactory, several stores in the same building and the adjoining dwellings, burned. Loss, $50,000; insured for $25,000.

A fire at Robinson, Brown county, Kansas, destroyed twelve business houses, two hotels, postoffice, telegraph and express office and two dwelling houses. Only one store was left standing in the town. Loss estimated $75,000. Insurance probably $23,000. Origin of the fire unknown.

John Barret, master carpenter of the Manitoba Southwestern railway, was found dead with his head and arm cut off, discovered in a culvert on the Canadian Pacific track at Winnipeg. It is thought he was struck by a tender while the engine was backing. He leaves $15,000 in property and friends in Toronto, Ontario.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bill to provide for the civilization and support of the Sioux Indians provides that a commission shall be appointed by the secretary of the interior to treat with said Indians for a cession of all of the great Sioux reservation which lies north of the White Earth river in the Territory of Dakota, and that the money shall be to paid for the cession of said reservation shall be expended under the direction of the secretary of the interior for homes, farming implements, schools, etc., etc. The bill also provides for an allotment of lands in severalty to such Indians as may elect to remain upon that portion of said reservation to which as a tribe they release their title.

R. G. Dunn & Co. report 150 failures for the week ending, 17th somewhat greater number than last week, the increase being in the way of speculative failures in grain and cotton, principally at Chicago and Chicago, in New York the principal failure was C. F. Hardy & Co., shipping and commission, which is envolved in mystery. It is not known what has become of what their assets will be. Hardy has not put in any appearance since the failure.

The claims for a seat in congress from Michigan by Edgar Ferguson, a democrat, and Rodney Ballard, republican, were confirmed by the senate. Other confirmations by the senate: S. M. Mathews, United States marshal Eastern district of Michigan; H. J. Campbell, United States attorney for Dakota territory; Marsden C. Burch, United States attorney Western district of Michigan; Leonard Lonidicer, collector of revenue, Sixth district of Wisconsin. Postmasters: Elias S. Sprytock, Rochester, Ind.; Horace P. Jones, Remsselaer, Ind.; Oliver H. Swingle, Mount Morris, Ill.; Edward C. Brown, Sheldon, Ia.; Frank A. Douglass, Brainerd, Minn.; Jacob Stolzinger, Jefferson City, Mo.; Jacob V. Absine, Osage City, Kas.; Russell W. Caswell, Mason City, Mo.; George Fisher, surveyor of customs, Cairo, Ill.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE—The senate apportionment bill passed without division.

Mr. McCook of New York in opposing the bill to prevent the importation of Chinese into the area sent to the clerk's desk to have read the affidavit of Thomas Little relative to the charge against Judge Pierrepont, of Indiana, of the fees of the war department. The language of the affidavit was so gross that many ladies in the galleries, and the reading was stopped by objections from the floor. Mr. Cullom of Moore of Tennessee, on the ground that it was obscene, and it was stricken from the record. The affidavit was stricken out, thus defeating the measure.

No business of importance was transacted.

SATURDAY, FEB. 18.

SENATE—The senate was not in session to-day, being adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE—The bill to promote the efficiency of the mre-saving service was reported, and the house so resolved itself into committee of the whole on the deficiency bill, which appropriates $1,828,983.

The total deficiency for public printing gave rise to debate, during which Atkins stated that the great cost of public printing was in a great measure due to the extravagance of the committee on printing of the last congress.

Over the clause in the immediate deficiency bill appropriating $75,000 for the construction of a tin tile for the senate and sub-treasury quite an interesting discussion arose upon the silver dollar question, one side attacking and the other defending the silver dollar. The committee rose and reported it to the house, and it was passed—yeas, 155; nays, 26. Adjourned.

MONDAY, FEB. 20.

SENATE—The senate met in the senate by Logan and Vest of the claims of Grant to retirement in the army with the rank and pay of general, and referred to with instructions to the judiciary committee.

HOUSE—The bill to promote the efficiency of the mre-saving service was reported, and the house so resolved itself into committee of the whole on the deficiency bill, which appropriates $1,828,983.

The total deficiency for public printing gave rise to debate, during which Atkins stated that the great cost of public printing was in a great measure due to the extravagance of the committee on printing of the last congress.

Over the clause in the immediate deficiency bill appropriating $75,000 for the construction of a tin tile for the senate and sub-treasury quite an interesting discussion arose upon the silver dollar question, one side attacking and the other defending the silver dollar. The committee rose and reported it to the house, and it was passed—yeas, 155; nays, 26. Adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, FEB. 16.

SENATE—The senate polygamy bill was adopted by that body after a spirited discussion. Speeches were made against several propositions of the bill by Vest, Pendleton and others, but there were no amending votes when the bill came upon its passage. Under the provisions of the bill it will be a crime to cohabit with more than one woman in any of the territories of the United States, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

HOUSE—The apportionment bill was the principal topic of discussion, and the old system of apportionment with allowances for major fractions was adopted. The house also settled the question of the total number of members in the next congress, subject to reconsideration before the final passage of the bill to-day. By the adoption of Mr. Anderson's amendment 152 to 104, the total number in the house is increased to 325. This number was apparently reached by a sort of a compromise in which the larger element of the republican majority. The republicans have most to gain, as appears from Mr. Cox's tables, by multiplying the number of members in the house. Some democratic members were induced to vote for this number, 325, by the fact, probably, that it increases the representation of the southern states in congress. The house finally broke up and was compelled to adjourn without final action upon the apportionment bill, owing to a conflict over an apparently minor amendment.

Under the new bill representatives are distributed among the states as follows:

Alabama	8	Louisiana	6
California	6	Maryland	6
Connecticut	4	Michigan	9
Florida	2	Mississippi	7
Illinois	20	Nebraska	3
Indiana	13	New Hampshire	2
Kentucky	11	New York	34
Maine	4	North Carolina	7
Massachusetts	12	Ohio	21
Minnesota	5	Oregon	1
Missouri	14	Pennsylvania	28
Nevada	1	Rhode Island	2
New Jersey	7	South Carolina	5
Arkansas	5	Tennessee	10
Colorado	1	Texas	11
Delaware	1	Vermont	3
Georgia	10	Virginia	10
Iowa	13	West Virginia	4
Kansas	7	Wisconsin	10

The senate bill providing for the payment of a pension of $5,000 per annum to Mrs. Garfield passed the house and only requires the signature of the president to become a law.

Anderson's committee fixing the membership of the house at 325 is generally considered, be finally passed. It is about the same as the bill passed by the democratic house last year, which was vetoed for want of more members. Those six additional members are given one each to New York, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Texas and South Carolina. Democratic say it is a fair bill and they will support it.

The military committee after examining objections presented by the Chicago action in the case of Maj. Rochester to be paymaster general, reported unanimously that the nomination be confirmed. The committee adopted the committee's favorable recommendation.

FRIDAY, FEB. 17.

SENATE—Bills were introduced of no general importance and the senate remained most of the time in executive session. The president nominated Wade H. Cox of Maine United States consul general at Halifax, and Horatio N. Beach of New York consul at Puerto Cabello, Mexico. The nominations were: John H. Coswell, Titusville, Pa.; Richard J. Hanna, Kanokake, Ill.; Louis M. Davis, Tecumseh, Neb. The nominations of Edgar Ferguson, a democrat, of Milwaukee, was confirmed by the senate. Other confirmations by the senate: S. M. Mathews, United States marshal Eastern district of Michigan; H. J. Campbell, United States attorney for Dakota territory; Marsden C. Burch, United States attorney Western district of Michigan; Leonard Lonidicer, collector of revenue, Sixth district of Wisconsin. Postmasters: Elias S. Sprytock, Rochester, Ind.; Horace P. Jones, Remsselaer, Ind.; Oliver H. Swingle, Mount Morris, Ill.; Edward C. Brown, Sheldon, Ia.; Frank A. Douglass, Brainerd, Minn.; Jacob Stolzinger, Jefferson City, Mo.; Jacob V. Absine, Osage City, Kas.; Russell W. Caswell, Mason City, Mo.; George Fisher, surveyor of customs, Cairo, Ill.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE—The apportionment bill passed without division.

Mr. McCook of New York in opposing the bill to prevent the importation of Chinese into the area sent to the clerk's desk to have read the affidavit of Thomas Little relative to the charge against Judge Pierrepont of Indiana of the fees of the war department. The language of the affidavit was so gross that many ladies in the galleries, and the reading was stopped by objections from the floor. Mr. Cullom of Moore of Tennessee, on the ground that it was obscene, and it was stricken from the record. The affidavit was stricken out, thus defeating the measure.

No business of importance was transacted.

SATURDAY, FEB. 18.

SENATE—The senate was not in session to-day, being adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE—The bill to promote the efficiency of the mre-saving service was reported, and the house so resolved itself into committee of the whole on the deficiency bill, which appropriates $1,828,983.

The total deficiency for public printing gave rise to debate, during which Atkins stated that the great cost of public printing was in a great measure due to the extravagance of the committee on printing of the last congress.

Over the clause in the immediate deficiency bill appropriating $75,000 for the construction of a tin tile for the senate and sub-treasury quite an interesting discussion arose upon the silver dollar question, one side attacking and the other defending the silver dollar. The committee rose and reported it to the house, and it was passed—yeas, 155; nays, 26. Adjourned.

MONDAY, FEB. 20.

SENATE—The senate met in the senate by Logan and Vest of the claims of Grant to retirement in the army with the rank and pay of general, and referred to with instructions to the judiciary committee.

HOUSE—The bill to promote the efficiency of the mre-saving service was reported, and the house so resolved itself into committee of the whole on the deficiency bill, which appropriates $1,828,983.

The total deficiency for public printing gave rise to debate, during which Atkins stated that the great cost of public printing was in a great measure due to the extravagance of the committee on printing of the last congress.

Over the clause in the immediate deficiency bill appropriating $75,000 for the construction of a tin tile for the senate and sub-treasury quite an interesting discussion arose upon the silver dollar question, one side attacking and the other defending the silver dollar. The committee rose and reported it to the house, and it was passed—yeas, 155; nays, 26. Adjourned.

FOREIGN.

London special: Mr. Gladstone's recent utterences on the home rule question have created a great stir. He declares frankly that he is willing to entertain the project if the Irish members can show that the concession does not mean imperial dismemberment. Mr. Justin McCarthy, the Irish leader protests, will shortly be appointed a privy councilor. No doubt it will satisfy the premier, and I am sure it will more its the Irish national party. Mr. McCarthy, if I mistake not, will engage in speeches on the subject, favors the home rule enjoyed by the provinces in the Canadian confederation. Land bill is to be introduced, and over all minor legislation affecting her interests, and to exercise a supreme voice in the regulation of educational, religious and municipal affairs. But it is said the Dominion provincial autonomy is constantly clashing with federal supremacy, what would happen in Ireland? On the Canadian plan a bill passed by parliament College George Gordon would be subject to review and disallowance by the imperial ministry, and unless I am wofully mistaken this would lead to a smash-up before home rule was a year old.

In the house of commons Labouchere, liberal, member from Northampton, moved that writ be issued for an election in Bradlaugh's constituency, as the latter was disqualified by resolution of the house. This motion is supposed to be an attempt to draw a declaration from the government in favor of Bradlaugh. Lord Randolph Churchill, conservative, moved in an amendment that Bradlaugh was legally disqualified. The attorney general advised the house to refer the matter to the committee on privileges, but to permit Bradlaugh to swear, subject to the subsequent legal liabilities. Both motion and amendment were rejected, the former by a vote of 307 to 18. Bradlaugh then walked up to the table, took the oath signed without waiting for the clerk, and declared now, having taken the oath, he would take his seat. The speaker told him to withdraw below the bar. Mr. Bradlaugh said he would not go, and would claim his seat. Lord Randolph Churchill moved that a writ for a new election be issued, Bradlaugh having by his action vacated his seat.

Japanese indemnity fund, $1,770,340, to the Japanese government, with the exception of $254,000, which shall be paid to the officers and crew of the United States ship Wyoming, passed until noon.

TUESDAY, FEB. 21.

SENATE—The senate to-day passed the bill agreed upon by the house with scarcely anyone that would be dignified by the name of a debate.

The resolution introduced several weeks ago by Mr. Ingalls of Kansas, calling for data that the "results of pensions act ought to be reported, after commenting the gentlemen of both political parties, proceeded in quietness by the adoption of a motion to lay the resolution on the table, the vote being 26 yeas to 23 nays.

In the executive session, which was presided by Mr. Voorhees, the nomination of F. B. Finchback to be surveyor of customs at New Orleans, although only sent in by the president to-day, was taken up and confirmed after a few minutes discussion.

The president has nominated the following counsel: Joseph H. Rowe, District of Columbia, Charles A. A. Ford, Virginia, at Sagua; W. H. Juleys, New York, at San Juan

HOUSE—The house committee on public lands, reported a resolution calling on the secretary of the interior to report the annual grants made to the Central Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Union Pacific and Central branch of the Union Pacific railroads, from the commencement of operations to the present time. Adopted. The house then went into committee of the whole and passed the appropriation bill. House adjourned to Thursday.

THE SOUTHERN FLOOD.

The Country Between Memphis and Vicksburg a Waste of Water—Immense Destruction of Property and Consequent Desolation.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 18.—From Appeal's special to-night from Helena says there is no abatement of the disasters that have overtaken the country in the vicinity of Helena since the overflow of the Mississippi river between Memphis and Vicksburg. For three weeks they have been battling, but it seems that the elements from above (as it has rained almost daily during this period), but inch by inch the mighty river has been encroaching upon them and now there is no hope of their ultimate success in keeping fully fifteen miles inland from either bank. The destruction to dwellings, stock and lands cannot be properly estimated. There have been innumerable breaks in the levee, and the outlook for the future is anything but hopeful. Cellars and houses in Helena are generally flooded, barns have been swept away and their contents wasted, mules and horses are suffering, and the loss to planters by these mishaps cannot but have its effect in cramping the facilities for putting in a crop for the year. The condition of affairs seems to be an alarming extent in Crittenden, Lee and Phillips counties, Arkansas, and in Desoto, Tunica and Coahoma counties, Mississippi. Coahoma is the large st cotton growing counties in the Mississippi valley; what is true of them is true of others that have suffered in a similar manner; a situation that is big many poor people whose homes are gone like the banks of the streams that have overflowed. In some instance cattle can be found wheels, hogs, cows and mules are all gathered under one shelter, awaiting the receding of the river that has in its course of years taken from shelter by flight to the high ground. The last break occurred last night about 300 yards above Austin, Mississippi. This will place the entire country between Austin and Friar's Point, a distance of twenty-five miles.

The Polygamy Contest Opened.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The news of the action of the senate regarding polygamy has evidently not pleased the Mormon legislature of Utah, for among the resolutions presented in the house to-day was one from that body stating that the act of congress prohibiting marriage on the subject of polygamy had in view the subject of the disparagement of certain citizens of that Territory, and that the appointment of a commission irresponsible to the people whose affairs they were to manage. Congress was asked in the name of the declaration of rights which had cost so much precious blood, the grand provisions of the constitution and the stars and stripes which had been so often baptized in fire, to pause, reflect, and investigate before responding to the wild, unreasoning pressure of public opinion, and to remember that misguided and misinformed religious influence, the promoters of which sought to rivet the chains of a savery people in subjection. The reading of the resolutions was attentively listened to, but no action was taken except to refer the matter to the judiciary. The proposition to send a committee of investigation with power to send for persons and papers Gues not meet with much favor, as the impression that only one side of the question would be presented, and that from a Mormon standpoint. Several expeditions of this character have been sent into the Territory by previous congresses, but beyond having a pleasant trip and good time generally, nothing was accomplished. The question is manifested, however, at present to use severe remedies in treating the evil, and from the temper of the house no time will be lost in taking the bull by the horns. The gentle whoop.

AT a meeting of prominent Gentiles of Utah the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The legislature of Utah, now in session in this city, to-day adopted a concurrent resolution protesting against the passage of congress of any bills for disfranchising polygamists, but instead thereof prayed congress to send a committee to investigate the condition of things in Utah.

Resolved, That said action is merely a polygamic bluff, and we feel confident that if it was these very men will claim it as a divine interposition in favor of polygamy, and use it to excite the masses of the Mormon people against the just authority of the national government; that the fact that the members of this legislature are themselves practical polygamists, excuses the presence of their in Utah without the intervention of an investigating committee; that their action in this case betrays their fear of the consequences that the bills will break up polygamy, and, therefore, indicates precisely what congress should do; that we respectfully urge congress not to be deterred from perfecting the good work in which it is engaged by the protest of men who have acknowledged criminals themselves, and who adopt this deceitful attitude only because the secretary attitude of defiance will not apparently serve them in a moral emergency; that there need be no fear of violence in enforcing the laws, and we adopt effective measures to settle Utah affairs, but that if it does not, the simplest duties of statesmanship will have become disregarded, as they have on laws, and the chance of peacefully settling Utah affairs will be gone, which has been placed in jeopardy.

Poor Outlook for Logs and Lumber.

Advices from the principal lumbering localities of Wisconsin and Michigan, are not encouraging for a full supply of lumber the present season. Estimates of the winter's work range from 40 to 60 per cent. of the amount cut last year, the latter being the more common. These estimates may be changed somewhat by a season of cold weather, but all accounts agree that logs will be very light. Mr. Michael Dougherty, lumber dealer of Manistee, created a sensation at the lumbermen's lunch in Chicago, by announcing that he would be able to cut 100,000 logs short in his cut this season, and predicting that here would be a very perceptible advance in rates in consequence of the general shortage.

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of daily visits for over $1,000 more for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness. *Post.*

Mrs. Dr. Mary Whitney is dangerously ill in Philadelphia. Her friends should hasten to the winter on the Pacific coast.

How to Get Well.

Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases. Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They should know that Kidney-Wort acts on these organs at the same time, invigorates to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole man. Hundreds testify to this.—Pittsburg Post.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Resolutions of the Minnesota State Grange Assembled at Minneapolis—The Millers' Association and Wheat Buyers Forcibly Arraigned and the Railroads Appealed to.

The proceedings of the state grange at Minneapolis [illegible]

Whereas, The leading millers and wheat buyers [illegible] in December last and adopted new [illegible]

Whereas, For two months they have stubbornly tried to enforce this [illegible] system of plundering; therefore,

Resolved, That [illegible]

TO THIS UNHOLY ALLIANCE [illegible]

The above resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to see the intention carried out in different portions of the State.

AN OPEN ADDRESS TO RAILROADS.

In connection with the foregoing resolutions the following address was also adopted:

To the railroads of Minnesota: The State Grange respectfully begs to call your attention to the following statements:

That wheat being the principal product of Minnesota, it is essential to the general welfare of the people that the producers should be permitted to sell their crops at a fair, legitimate value;

That the wheat of the State is now bought mainly by powerful and greedy monopolists to the exclusion of the preferable system of local buyers, and that this evil is continually growing worse;

That the prominent buyers and millers met at Minneapolis in December, took steps to shut out all competitors, dropped the price of wheat unwarrantably, and took such further action then and since as to justly rouse public indignation and call for speedy redress;

That there seem to be grave reasons for fearing that the railroads are in sympathy with this great wrong. The freight officers of several roads were present at that conference and must be aware that the measures there adopted were in the interest of combined buyers against the producers. These measures have been in operation two months, and yet no blow has been struck—no step has been taken, no word has been spoken to assure the public that their natural and reasonable suspicions were unfounded; while, on the other hand, railroad officials have openly made use of their power and influence,

EVEN BY THREATS,

to compel compliance with these cast-iron prices in cases where independent buyers were paying too much to suit the ring. We therefore go before the public with these complaints, and invite the producing and business men of the State, in and out of the grange, to co-operate with us in establishing the following principles:

First—That railroads are common carriers, and should not be buyers nor interested in the buying of any commodity which they transport for others.

Second—That in endowing and fostering railroads, it was the intention of the State and the people to provide means of transportation that should be

OPEN AND EQUAL TO ALL;

that the people gave the railroads millions of acres of land and pay it back again; that they give them millions of dollars in bonds, and that they therefore have sufficient right and interest in these roads to expect fair treatment at their hands—and to compel it, if necessary.

Third—That every principle of law and every consideration of justice, fairness and common decency prohibit a railroad company from telling any man what he may pay for wheat with his own money. The markets of the State should be open and free for the purchase and sale of its products. Equal facilities should be afforded and equal rates given to all. Competition should be encouraged and not strangled, and if any discrimination is to be made, it should be in favor of those who pay the most for produce, and not the opposite.

With these statements, we ask the railroads to stand aside and let the people take care of the rings. Let the agricultural interests of the State be fostered; let the cultivation of the soil be encouraged; the value of land enhanced and towns built up; not to make farmers poor, but rich; not to protect thieving wheat rings, but to kill them; not to thwart the prosperity of the people, but their friendship, for these are the means, and the only means by which the railroads or the people can permanently thrive.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

A Mass Meeting at Minneapolis of Minnesota Prohibitioners—On Line of Political Action.

A convention of people hailing from various parts of Minnesota was held at Minneapolis last week, for the purpose of opening a vigorous prohibition campaign. The officers of the convention were:

President—Ansley Grey of Minneapolis.

Vice Presidents—J. C. N. Stowers of Faribault, Rev. E. S. Williams of Minneapolis.

Secretaries—L. Mel Hyde of Minneapolis, Rev. G. H. Bridgman of Anoka.

A great number of strong prohibition speeches were made by some of the most noted advocates of that measure.

The gist of the platform adopted is as follows:

We recommend that a central committee be appointed to be called the Amendment Agitation committee, over whose deliberations some one chosen by the convention shall preside. This central committee shall appoint a sub-committee in each county in the state, who in turn shall select a committee of three in each township, precinct or ward, and report the same to the central committee and also to the [illegible] postoffice address. The committee on agitation shall have full power to proceed to carry out this plan of reaching the people, by raising funds, putting public speakers in the field, scattering literature and information among the people, calling district and state conventions and through local committees obtaining the pledge of the people and all those seeking legislative nominations, that if elected to office they will favor and vote for such an amendment to be submitted to the people. We recommend that the following form of pledges for the people and for nominees for office be submitted in a proper manner or by the central committee: "I do hereby promise upon my honor that if elected to the office of a legislator I will favor and vote for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage." Form of pledge for voters: "We do mutually pledge ourselves not to support any man for the office of state representative or senator who is not pledged to the submission of a constitutional amendment to the people prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage."

The following named gentlemen were selected and approved as the state central committee:

Rev. J. F. Chaffee, chairman; Richard Chute, H. Temple, Muner Ball, Minneapolis; D. W. Ingersoll, St. Paul, and G. W. Putnam, Anoka.

Judge Henry is moving to have a congress composed of representative men of Shakopee, Chaska, Carver, Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, St. Peter, Mankato, and so on up to the headwaters of the Minnesota, for the purpose of inaugurating a movement for locking and damming the Minnesota river for the purpose of slack water navigation.

Suit has been commenced in the district court of Sherburne county by Mills & Houlton, proprietors of a saw mill at Elk River, against the Mississippi & Rum River Boom company, and an injunction is asked restraining the Boom company from constructing a certain boom in the Mississippi river near Elk river.

Col. Hans Mattson's father died in Minneapolis on Friday.

Gen. R. W. Johnson and Wm. Bickel of St. Paul have been appointed to solicit and receive subscriptions for the Garfield national monument fund.

John Peterson, twenty-two years old, living near Fountain, Fillmore Co., committed suicide by hanging. He has been partially insane since last winter, when he attempted to cut his throat. Since then he has been closely guarded and lately confined in jail at Preston. Last Thursday he escaped and walked to his home, where he hanged himself to a limb in a grove near the house.

Arrangements are being made for the organization of a stock company to build a cheese factory at Hancock. Farmers are tired of trusting themselves with the wheat crop, and are turning their attention to stock raising.

The Cox impeachment trial has used up $16,0[illegible]0 of the $25,000 appropriated for it at the special session of the legislature. At the rate of progress made thus far the trial will expire by limitation (of funds) in about a week.

When the $25,000 appropriated for the Cox trial is exhausted certificates will be issued for the remaining time consumed, to be taken up and paid when the next legislature passes a deficiency bill.

Articles of association of the Freeborn Consolidated Coal Mining company have been filed in the office of the secretary of state. The capital stock is $40,000, the headquarters at Alden, Minn., and the names of incorporators are E. B. Clark, of Freeborn, and M. G. Perkins and W. W. Cargill of La Crosse.

John Saunders, who lives about two miles from Hancock, Stevens county, was, on the 18th at Morris, bound over to await the action of the grand jury, on the charge of adultery with Josey Shields, the wife of Theodore Shields, who filed the complaint. It appears from the evidence that Shields has been absent for nearly two years, and that in the mean-time and in a mean way, Saunders has acted as his substitute.

About forty old railroad bonds await the engraving and printing of the new bonds with Gov. Hubbard's name substituted for that of ex-Gov. Pillsbury.

Cox Impeachment.

On Monday, 13th, there were only eight senators present, and there being no prospect of a quorum, the senate adjourned.

Tuesday, 14th, was a working day. Over a dozen witnesses were examined, nearly all testifying that Judge Cox was not drunk on certain occasions as alleged in the articles and testified to by witnesses for the prosecution. Some of these witnesses were very clear and strong in their statements.

On Wednesday, 15th, Albert A. Blanchard, clerk of the court for Brown county, who had been a witness for the prosecution, proved a valuable witness for the defence. His testimony was chiefly rebuttal of the testimony of the witness Pierce, in regard to Judge Cox's appearance and conduct during the Wells vs Gieska case at New Ulm, and it denied the latter's story in toto. Other witnesses sustained Mr. Blanchard. Charles Ware of Kasson, official short hand reporter for the Ninth district, swore in a very direct and witnesslike way that Judge Cox was perfectly sober—as sober as he ever was—during the Dingler case. Half a dozen other witnesses controverted other testimonies for the prosecution.

On Thursday, the 16th, some opposition having been made to more witnesses on some point Senator Powers said: "I will not vote for conviction upon any article upon which evidence is excluded, and of which I give due notice right here. I want this settled right here, and to do this a secret session is necessary. The result was that the door was thrown open for more testimony. Benjamin Rogers, clerk of court, testified that Cox was not under the influence of liquor at the Young vs. Davis motion, and further, that he had never seen him drunk on the bench. Wm. Lehr, of St. Peter, also testified that Cox was sober on that trial. Other witnesses rebutted to a greater or less extent the testimony for the prosecution.

On Friday, 17th, a large number of witnesses testified for the defence. The principal and best were Col. Saml. McPhail of New Ulm and George H. McGuire, an attorney of Bird Island, who was a very strong witness. He was present at the May term held in Beaver Falls. He testified, positively, that Judge Cox was sober through the Peter Berngen trial, though he showed annoyance when the county attorney was found unwilling to go on with the trial of cases wherein indictments had been found by the recently discharged grand jury.

Charles Butts, a Lake Benton lawyer, and E. W. Dean, a Tyler lawyer, testified that the judge was what would be called sober all through the term.

LATE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Cotton, dull at $11.78; futures, easy; February, $11.50; March, $11.56; April, $11.57; May, $11.93; June, 12.09; July, $12.24; August, $12.36; September, $11.98; October, $11.30; November, $11.24; December, $11.26. Flour, dull. Receipts, 18,000 bbls; exports, 1,00 bbls. Superfine State and western, $4@4.40; good extra, $4.75@6.40; good to choice, $5.60@8.75; white wheat extra, $7@8; extra Ohio, $4.90@8.25; St. Louis, $4.80@4.87; Minnesota patent process, $8.57. Wheat, opened ½@1c higher, and closed with the advance lost, dull and heavy; receipts, 57,000 bu; exports, 99,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.35½; ungraded red, $1.15@1.35; No. 2 do, $1.34@1.38½ new; $1.35 f. o. b., $1.35@1.35½ old; No. 1 red, $1.39; steamer, $1.28; ungraded white, $1.22@1.30; No. 1 do, sales, 6,500 bu, $1.31@1.32. No. 2 red, February, sales, 96,000 bu at $1.32@1.34¼, closing at $1.33¾; March sales, 368,000 bu at $1.34¼@1.35¼, closing at $1.31⅜; April, sales, 208,000 bu at $1.37@1.38, closing at $1.37¼; May, sales, 568,000 bu at $1.37¾@1.38½, closing at $1.37½; June, sales, 208,000 bu at $1.34¾@1.35½, closing at $1.35; July, sales, 236,000 bu. Corn, ¼@½c higher, closing with less strength; receipts, 89,000 bu; exports, 130,000 bu; ungraded, 65@69¼c; No. 3, 65@65¼c; steamer, 68¾@68½c; No. 2, 68c, new; 68½@69¼c; No. 2 white, 77c; steamer; yellow, 70c; No. 2 February, 67¼@69c; March, 67⅝@68c, closing at 67⅝c; April, 69¼@69½c, closing at 69¼c; May, 70¼@70⅝c, closing at 70¼c. Oats, firmly, fairly active, and a shade higher; receipts, 32,620 bu; exports, none; mixed western, 48@49c; white western, 50@53c. Hay, firm and in good demand at $70. Hops, quiet and unchanged. Coffee, quiet but steady. Sugar, dull and unchanged. Molasses, demand fair, and market firm. Rice, quiet but steady. Petroleum, dull and nominal. Tallow, quiet, but steady at 8⅛@8¼c. Rosin, firm at $2.27½@2.35. Turpentine, stronger. Pork, dull and unchanged. Beef, quiet but steady. Cut meats, dull and unsettled; long clear middles, 9¾c; short do, 9¾c. Lard, heavy; prime steam, $10.75@10.80. Butter, dull and unchanged. Cheese, dull and weak at 9@12½c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—Flour, quiet and unchanged. Wheat, higher and irregular; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.26½@1.27 cash; $1.26⅝@1.27 February; $1.27 March; $1.28¾ April; $1.27¾ May; $1.25¾ June; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.10@1.10½; rejected, 70@78c. Corn, fairly active and a shade higher; 57½@58c cash; 57¾c February; 57¾c March; 63c May and June; rejected, 56½c. Oats, quiet; 42½c cash; 40¼c February; 40½c March; 41⅜c April; 44c May; 43½c June; rejected, 40c. Rye, quiet but steady; 86c. Barley, quiet but firm; $1.03. Flax seed, quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs in fair demand at $7.55. Pork, quiet and lower; $17.25@17.30 cash; $17.27½ February and March; $17.47½ April; $17.67½ May; $17.87½ June. Lard, lower; $10.37½ cash, February and March; $10.50@10.52½ April; $10.65@10.67½ May; $10.77½@10.80 June. Bulk meats, dull; shoulders, $6.40; short ribs, $9.30; do clear, $9.60. Whisky, steady at $1.18. Call—Wheat, inactive and lower; $1.26¾ March; $1.28@1.28⅛ April; $1.27 May; $1.04@1.04½ year. Corn, quiet at 57½c March; 58¾c April; 62¾c May; 62⅝@63¼c June. Oats, quiet; 40½@40⅝c March; 41½c April; 43⅜@43½c May; 43¼c asked for June. Pork, inactive and lower; $17.20@17.30 March; $17.45 April; $17.62½ May; $17.85 June. Lard, active but lower; $10.30 March; $10.37½ April; $10.62½@10.65 May; $10.72½@10.75 June. Receipts—16,000 bbls flour; 17,000 bu wheat; 149,000 bu corn; 53,000 bu oats; 2,000 bu rye; 23,000 bu barley. Shipments—18,000 bbls flour; 10,000 bu wheat; 199,000 bu corn; 22,000 bu oats; 2,000 bu rye; 23,000 bu barley.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 21.—Flour, dull. Wheat, firm and closing tame; No. 1 hard, nominal; No. 2, $1.23¼; February, $1.23¼; March, $1.23¾; April, $1.24⅝; May, $1.26⅞; year, nominal; No. 3, $1.06; No. 4 and rejected, nominal. Corn, firmer and scarce; No. 2, 61c bid. Oats, higher; No. 2, 40½c. Rye, higher; No. 1, 88c. Barley, opened higher and closed quiet with the advance lost; No. 2, 91½c. Provisions, drooping; mess pork, $17.30 cash and February; $17.35 March. Lard, prime steam, $10.40 cash and February; $10.42½ March. Receipts—Flour, 17,635 bbls; wheat, 27,920 bu; barley, 4,820 bu. Shipments—Flour, 12,434 bbls; wheat, 500 bu; barley, 9,967 bu.

THE BEACH FARM.

"And serve him right!" said Mrs. Wynhart grimly.

If Mrs. Wynhart had lived in ancient times, she would most assuredly have been ranked among the Scribes and Pharisees.

She was criticising and finding fault. Nobody suited her. And when she spoke out the short, decisive sentence above recorded, she set down the tea-kettle with an emphasis which jingled the very lid.

The neighbors had been there to drink tea. Whenever anything of social importance happened in Sandville, the neighbors always went somewhere to drink tea. And Mrs. Wynhart had had plum cake and frizzled beef, fresh doughnuts and damson jelly, to celebrate the occasion.

And now that the company was gone (Sandville people always put their knitting work in the bag and went home early on account of the beach road and the rising tide). Luella, the eldest daughter, was washing up the dishes, and Winifred, the younger, was chopping raisins for a pudding.

"Oh, mother?" pleaded Winifred, who was a fair-haired, cherry-lipped girl, always hanging down her head like a wild anemone, "don,t talk in that way, please!"

"Mother's right enough," said Luella.

"Why shouldn't I talk that way?" said Mrs. Wynhart. "It's the gospel truth, ain't it? Jack Jeliffe was a wild fellow, always careering around the country when he'd ought to be at home reading his 'Notes on the Chatechiz.'"

"But, mother," ventured Winifred, "you let him come here to see Luella, when you supposed he was old Squire Sandiman's heir."

"I couldn't put him out doors, could I?" retorted Mr. Wynhart severely. "Besides, that's quite a different thing. Squire Sandiman ought to know his nephews better than any one else, and he's left all his money to Simeon, while Jack has only got the Beach Farm, where there's nothing on earth but sea-weed and samphire, and long clams to be had."

"It's an unjust will!" said Winifred, reddening to the very roots of her flaxen hair.

"Hoity-toity!" said Mrs. Wynhart, wheeling suddenly and regarding Winifred sarcastically through the moon-like spheres of her big silver spectacles. "What business was it of yours, I'd like to know? He never will be Luella's husband now!"

"There never was an engagement," said Luella, cavalierly. "Of course a girl must amuse herself; but I didn't care for him."

Winifred looked up with her soft eyes brimming over with tears. Was there no such thing, she asked herself, as truth and loyalty in the world? Why did they all turn against him in this way, just when his uncle's will had so cruelly disappointed him?

So Mrs. Wynhart and Luella went to the "Weekly Chorus of Song," where Deacon Thorny led the tunes very much through his nose and Miss Betty Boxfield labored after, on a leaky melodeon which wheezed audibly at every note, and Winifred remained behind to darn the stockings and put her twin-brothers to bed.

"Some one must stay to see that Benjamin and Abijah don't set the house on fire," said Mrs. Wynhart.

"And Winifred never cared for music," added Luella, "nor for society either."

It was the way in which matters were always decided in the Wynhart household. Winifred was quite used to it and never dreamed of making an appeal.

Luella was undoubtedly the beauty of the family; but there were those who might have preferred the yellow locks and limpid blue eyes of the younger sister, in spite of her round little nose, and the mouth which was perhaps too wide for classic comparison.

But while she sat there all alone, with the twins snoring up stairs, and the fire crackling on the hearth, and the golden March moon climbing the sky, there came a tap at the door, and in walked no less a personage than Jack Jelliffe himself.

"Oh, Jack!" said Winifred, jumping up with a slight scream.

"Yes, it's I," said Jack, somewhat moodily. "I just met your mother and sister. They wouldn't speak to me."

"Wouldn't speak to you, Jack?"

"Pretended not to know me, until I spoke. It's all the same. Winifred, you don't believe it, do you?" he burst out, abruptly.

"Believe what, Jack?" she faltered.

"That I am wild and worthless—that I deserve the slight my uncle has put upon me."

"No, Jack," earnestly responded Winifred, with tears in her eyes, "I never believed it. Because we were playmates together, and you were always, oh, so good to me! And besides, Jack, I hoped—I thought you might one day be my brother."

"I liked Luella well enough," said the young man, slowly, "but it wasn't she that I wished to make my wife. It was you, Winifred!"

"I!" cried the girl.

"I loved you, Winifred," said Jack, in a faltering voice. "Whenever I dreamed of a home of my own, it was your face I fancied beside my hearth; but now—"

"Well," said Winifred, "now—"

"I don't dare to ask any girl to be my wife. I couldn't expect any girl to go to the bleak loneliness of the Beach Farm, with its acres of sea-grass and shingly sand, and its old, one-storied house, all leaning to one side with the east wind!"

Winifred looked at him with soft, glittering eyes.

"Jack," said she, "I don't mind the lonliness nor the east winds, if only you love me! I'd risk it all if—if—

"Winifred! Do you really mean it?"

And she answered, blushing beautifully: "Yes, Jack."

"You'll risk it all, Winifred, for my sake?"

And she said it again:

"Yes, Jack."

Great was the tumult and displeasure in the Wynhart family when it was discovered that Winifred had engaged herself to Jack Jelliffe.

"If it had been Simeon, now," croaked Mrs. Wynhart, "I shouldn't have so much objected."

"But I didn't love Simeon, mother," said Winifred.

"Love!" repeated Luella, angrily. "Bah! I've no patience with such sentimental trash; and if Winifred is really determined to go to the Beach Farm, she must make up her mind to separate herself from us!"

"Oh, Luella!"

"Luella is right," said Mrs. Wynhart. "I never expected to see a child of mine deliberately turn pauper."

And Winifred, who had been secretly contemplating the idea of a new white alpaca dress to be married in, now resolved that she would have to wash and iron her old white muslin, because it was very plain that her mother would not open her purse-strings in her behalf.

Winifred, soft and yielding though she was in other matters was most true and loyal to Jack Jelliffe, in spite of the vehement opposition she met with from the family.

"I love him, mother," she said piteously, when Mrs. Wynhart was most merciless in her vituperation.

"Humph!" said the stout matron. "It's a pity you didn't fall in love with Billy Seeley who has just been sent to the poor-house!"

So matters stood, one bloomy, blowy April evening, when Winifred went out under the crimsoning maples of the wood to meet Jack Jelliffe. For Mrs. Wynhart had made herself so obtrusively disagreeable that all hopes of pleasant evenings by the fireside were abandoned, and Winifred lived only in the brief, bright moments when she met her lover in the winter sunset, with the frozen branches crackling overhead and the chill stars shining in the sky.

Jack Jelliffe was there before her.

"Well, lassie," he exclaimed, joyously, as she came up, "I've been waiting for you this half hour! And I thought you never were coming!"

* * * * *

Mrs. Wynhart was cutting out little cloth waist-coats for the twins, by the light of a smoky kerosene lamp, when the door opened, and Winifred came in, leaning on—Jack's arm!

She glared at them over her spectacle-rims with most ungracious eyes.

"Mother," said Winifred, in a low voice, "we have something to tell you. Jack has sold the Beach Farm—"

"Humph!" said Mrs. Wynhart. "And you're expecting to come here to live, are you? But you can't!"

"To the city of Sandport," went on Winifred, as if her mother had not spoken—"for a sea-side park. And they have paid him twenty thousand dollars for it."

"Twenty—thousand—dollars!" gasped Mrs. Wynhart. "For a hundred acres of barren seasand! It ain't true—I don't believe it!"

"And," added valliant Jack, "we have bought Dr. Bailey's farm, with the stone house, and I can give Winifred a home at least as good as the one I take her from."

"As good as you take her from! I should think so!" ejaculated Mrs. Wynhart, remembering with regret that all this golden prize might have been Luella's. "Squire Bailey's stone house! With a bay-window and double parlors, and blinds to every window! Well! Only Winifred, I hope you'll not be too set up to speak to your mother and sister when you're moved there?"

"There is no danger of it," said Winifred, laughing almost hysterically—for, brave as she had been in the face of trouble, good fortune almost took her by surprise. "But oh, mother, if you'll only kiss me, and say that you're glad I'm going to be so happy—if you'll only do that!"

And Mrs. Wynhart did so, from the very bottom of her heart. For Winifred engaged to a man worth twenty thousand dollars was a different sort of person from Winifred who had resolved to marry a pauper. And this was the sort of logic by which Mrs. Wynhart argued her way through life.

Squire Sandiman's will was so different from the way in which people generally had interpreted it. Simeon, with his five thousand dollars in cash, was all very well—but the Beach farm has sold for four times that amount, and the disinherited nephew had become the hero of the day. How was Squire Sandiman to have foreseen all this?

But Winifred cared little for all that. She had loved Jack before, and she loved him now. It was nice to be married at home, in a new white dress, with Luella to arrange her hair, and she was glad they all liked Jack so much. But she loved him—nothing else mattered much—she loved him, and that was enough.

After the Battle.

Wellington once said that a great victory was only excelled by a disastrous defeat. He did not refer to the moral, but to the physical results, as seen in the dead, the dying and the wounded scattered over the battlefield. A writer in the *Atlantic* brings out Wellington's meaning in the following description of the field after the battle:

I remember a day when an engagemen that had raged and wavered around a mountain farm, and had at last been decided by truggle in the grounds about the farm house. I walked across the green slopes an through the orchard and garden, where hundreds of dead and wounded men were lying, and felt the horror of having a battle in a place so fair.

The fruit trees were broken and splintered by cannon-balls, and in th garden a young officer, with his sword still clutched in his dead hand, lay across a bed of pinks in bloom. The flowers were splashed with his blood, which had run two or three yards down the hard path or walk.

As we were gathering up the wounded and bringing them to surgeons' tables in the dooryard, I was startled by a woman's voice. Looking up I saw a lady and two young girls.

She was the mistress of the house, and had come, with her two daughters, who were perhaps sixteen and eighteen years of age, to ask permission to look over the battle-ground to see if any of her relatives or friends had been upon it, and to assist in caring for the Confederate wounded.

As I went with them to headquarters, I noted the mother's firm step and quiet tones, and the white, frightened faces of the girls. The officer in command allowed them to remain as nurses.

Many days passed before we left the place. The house was full of wounded men, from cellar to garret, its very closets being occupied, and all the sheds and out-buildings which remained standing. Great tents were set up near by for additional hospital accommodations.

The southern dead were buried in a great trench dug across the lawn. I thought I should like to see the place again, after time had in some measure healed the ruin, the battle had made, and to know what the war brought to this lady and her daughters. Their womanly strength, efficiency and refinement interested me.

Gen. Grant's Mexican Railroad.

He is the president, says the Chicago *Times*, of a railroad corporation the lines of which are confined within the Mexican empire and have no outlet north, but are important to fresh enterprises, as preparing the unenterprising bublic mind of Mexico for them. The road is to be called the Oaxaca, and is to run from Anton Lizardo, a harbor on the Gulf of Mexico, fifteen miles south of Vera Cruz, to Huataleo, on the Pacific, a distance of five hundred and three miles. Jay Gould and others are in the American directory, and among the Mexicans interested are ex-President Diaz, General Mejia, Landeroy Cos, the Mexican minister of finance, and several other persons in the Mexican government. The supporters of the enterprise are able and competent men. Oaxaca is a state on the Pacific specially promoting the enterprise, and having for transport a large list of tropical products. It is estimated that the road will cost $15,150,000, or $30,000 a mile.

Although not very generally known, a malignant disease has been prevalent, principally among a certain class of horses, in Milwaukee since the 20th of last month. A horse may be stalled at night, and in the morning found suffering and unable to move. The first indication is a swelling, followed by suppuration which breaks out, producing sore. It is the same disease which is now affecting the horses in Chicago and elsewhere.

IN THE TEA-CUP.

One evening at tea I saw my wife give her tea-cup a whirl, and then attentively regard the grounds in it.

"What's that my dear?" I said. "Not telling your fortune in a tea-cup?"

Mrs. Jones looked confused for a moment. But when I began to laugh she bridled up. "You men think yourselves very wise," she said, "and laugh at such things." But, for all that, I have known many a fortune told in a tea-cup. In fact," here she hesitated, and blushed again; but then went on quickly, "in fact, I first knew I was to marry you by consulting a tea-cup."

"Indeed!" cried I, my skepticism quite staggered. "How was it, my dear?"

"Just like you men," she answered, triumphantly, "full of curiosity, though you say we women have it all." And, with these words, she composedly lifted the tea-pot, filled her cup, and went on tantalizingly with her meal in silence.

"Now, my dear," I began, coaxingly.

"Now, Mr. Curiosity," she retorted, archly.

As the children had been put to bed at dusk, according to custom, and there was no one else by, I rose from my seat, crossed over to Mrs. Jones, put my arm around her neck, and kissed her.

"Well, well," she said, crimsoning like a young girl, and evidently gratified, "you are a tease, Smith; I suppose I must; so sit down and behave yourself." And she re-arranged her collar with considerable display.

"You remember when I lived with Uncle Joshua and Aunt Sarah," she began, at last after this was finished.

"Of course, my love," I replied, "who could forget your uncle's venerable pig-tail? No offense, I hope. You must own that he was an odd-looking fish."

"He was a good uncle to me, said my wife, with a touch of sadness in her rebuking voice. "He took me when I was an orphan and maintained me till I married you."

I made my peace again by a kiss. I am afraid my young lady readers will think me very rude for it; but, nevertheless, truth must be told.

"Well, the very night after the great sleighing party, on which I was introduced to you, and when, if you remember, you would dance with me so often, even to the neglect of Patty Walker, your partner, Cousin Jane was joking me about it, as we washed up the tea-things. Uncle was sitting by the fire, and aunt beside him, so that we thought no one heard us; but, all at once, aunt, who had ears like a cat, rose and came toward us. 'What's that I hear?' she said; 'Sary Ann got a new beau? Well, I declare, there never was such a girl; she has twenty sweethearts where I had one.' You know, Smith, how jealous you used to be!"

"Pshaw," said I, "how you women imagine things!"

"Jane up and told her all about it," continued my wife, a little crest-fallen; "and when she had concluded, Aunt Sarah took one of the cups, and said: "I'll tell your fortune Sary Ann, in the good, old-fashioned way; there's nothing like tea-grounds—they're sov'rin, my child.' With that she whirled the cup around, and when she had done, held it to the candle, all three of us looking in. "See them leaves close together,' she said; "that means that danger is near. It's the danger of your driving your lover away by flirting, my dear,' she continued. 'But here's a clear path, winding through a dark wood, with no stalks to cross it; that promises fair! And a ring, too, which means a marriage.' And with these words she pushed her spectacles up from her nose, and looking at me said: 'It's as clear as daylight; Sary Ann, you're to marry this new beau, and be both happy and rich, unless you prove your own enemy, by flirting with other sweethearts. That flirting's the danger that is threatened. If it is safely got over, all the rest's a fortune.' She raised her voice at these words, which woke up uncle, who had been taking a nap. He growled out: 'Now, wife, don't be making a fool of yourself and the girls by telling fortunes; I declare you women are dunces anyhow, or you wouldn't believe in such stuff.' So we had no more that night. But you know, Smith, I did marry you; and you know that, once or twice, what you called my flirting had nearly broken every thing between us; and so I have good reason to believe in telling fortunes with tea-cups, haven't I?"

What could I say? Should I outrage the affectionate creature, by telling her that I doubted her conclusions, though I fully admitted her premises?

"And besides," she added, with a look that reminded me of our days of courtship, "I have been both rich and happy ever since. Richer than I ever expected to be, in my most romantic moments, for uncle and aunt were poor, as well as old-fashioned, and living away off in the country as they did, neither Jane nor I had always what others considered merely necessary comforts. However, uncle and aunt did for us all they could," she added, a tear coming into her eye.

"They were excellent people," I said, drawing closer to my wife; and ashamed of myself for having ever laughed at the cue of the one or the cap of the other. "I love them for your sake."

A greatful look was my reply, and hiding her head on my breast, my wife proceeded: "And then, as aunt prophesied, I have been so happy too. You bear with my faults so kindly, Smith; and besides I am not strong and cost you a great deal of money; you might perhaps have been happier if you had married a healthier better wife—"

Her tears were now flowing fast. But they were tears of joy more than sorrow. I kissed her forehead fondly, resolving never again to find fault, even in my heart, with her. I should be a sad dog, I thought, if I did.

I am not convinced, even to his day, that fortunes can be read in the dregs of a teacup. I should be very sorry, too, if my friends knew that Mrs. Jones thinks so; for they would consider it a weakness. But I who know her better, can make allowances. She is an excellent creature, is Mrs. Jones, in sipte of her tinge of fatalism!

Ambidextry.

A person who has the *equal use of both hands* is called "ambidextrous:" *i. e.*, as though possessed of two dexters, or right hands. A man in New York is a remarkable example of this, and he claims that it is not a born gift, but an acquirment within the power of any person. In that city recently he lectured upon the subject, and began his illustrations by showing on the blackboard what he called the best test of ambidextry, the writing of signatures. He wrote his own name with both hands at once, backward and forwards, right side up and up-side down, and in half a dozen other different ways.

"This," said Mr Woodard, "is a valuable accomplishment for a bank president or a railroad official; for he who can write his name twice, while another is writing it once deserves three holidays in a week, or double pay.

Then the lecturer wrote a love letter in French in one hand, and a buisness letter in English with the other simultaneously. Afterward, at the same time, he wrote such words as "Fontainebleau" and "Constantinople." "As an athletic exercise, club swinging and dumbbell shaking sink into stupidity beside this," he said, wiping his brow.

"The most difficult thing to do," he continued, "is to draw a square with one hand and a circle with the other." Then he attemped the task. The ends of the circle did not meet and it was not round; besides, the square looked like a parallelogram, but the audience applauded.

Finally Mr. Woodard drew with both hands symmetrical geometrical figures, which he called decorative designs, employing the right hand on the right side of the figure, and the left hand on the left side. He sketched seven of these figures in a minute and a half and said,—

"I will challenge the best draughtsman in New York City to preform this task in an hour and a quarter with one hand, and he may select his own designs."

All the Difference in the World.

From the Detroit Free Press.

In the pioneer days of Michigan a horse thief or murderer stood as good a chance of being run up to a limb as one of those characters does now in the far west. One night, thirty years ago, a stranger, who had not only stolen a horse, but had shot one of his pursuers, was overhauled near De Witt, Clinton county, and taken to jail. In half an hour a mob was drummed up and proceeded to the jail to remove the prisoner and hang him. One of the foremost was a lawyer named Green, dead long since. In fact, he led the mob and acted as spokesman. When the crowd reached the "cooler" Green stepped forward alone to demand the prisoner of the jailer, and after a conference lasting five minutes he returned to the mob and said:

"Gentlemen, I at first believed the prisoner to be guilty, but now I have my doubts about it. In fact, I firmly believe in his innocence."

"How do you make that out?" yelled a dozen men.

"Why, gentlemen, I at first supposed he was some poor coon without a dollar in his pocket; but I have learned that he has over $2[illegible]0 in cash, and it is my further duty to inform you that he has retained me as counsel. Gentlemen, stand back! The first red-handed villain who raises a hand against my innocent client will pass the next ten years in state prison!"

The Governing of Children.

Among the general rules, subject, of course, to the modifications of surroundings and circumstances, are the following:

1. Familiarize yourself with the tempers, dispositions and capacities of your children.

2. Exact implicit obedience, resorting if necessary, to severest punishments; few repetitions will be requisite.

3. Encourage the children by precept and example to be truthful and honest, never deceiving them upon any pretext or permitting others o do so.

4. Bestow liberal commendation for good conduct.

5. Make few promises, but once made, faithfully fulfill them.

6. Win their love and confidence by giving yours.

7. Make companions of them, join in their sports and amusements, no matter how irksome or inconvenient, being willing to sacrifice your own pleasure or inclination (sometimes at least) for their benefit or happiness.

8. Choose their little associates and be cordial and gracious to them.

2. Teach them by your conversation and demeanor purity of thought, language and deportment, reverence for age, infirmity and sacred things, politeness and gentleness, especially to inferiors.

10. Instruct them at home, if practicable, preferably to sending them to school; you will thus have them more immediately under your own supervision.

11. See to their physical before their mental development.

12. Teach them self-reliance and courage.

Seed Potatoes.

Germantown Telegraph.

Dampness undoubtedly favors the growth of the potato disease, and therefore, where there is any chance at all of the disease existing in the roots, they ought to be stored as dry as possible. Those which are to be kept in this general way should be especially seen in the case of the seed potatoes. Since the potato beetle came among us, it is clear that we have had the very best results from early planting, and by the use of the earliest varieties. Now these early kinds are more easily affected by warmth than the late ones. They sprout easily, and coolness is, therefore, more essential for them. Some people think that it makes but little difference whether seed potatoes sprout or not before planting. We have known people to tear off sprouts several inches long, and cut up the tubers in full faith that they will sprout again and be none the worse for it. They do generally grow, but there is little doubt that they are constitutionally weaker and much more liable to disease than those which do not sprout until ready to go in the ground.

Our Daughters.

Bring them up in the way they should go. Give them a good, substantial, common education. Teach them how to cook a meal of victuals. Teach them how to wash and iron clothes. Teach them how to darn stockings and sew on buttons. Teach them to make skirts. Teach them to make bread. Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, dining-room and parlor. Teach them that a dollar is one hundred cents. Teach them that the more one lives beyond his income, the nearer they get to the poorhouse. Teach them to wear calico dresses—and do it like a queen. Teach them to wear thick, warm shoes. Teach them to do the marketing for the family. Teach them to foot up store bills. Teach them that God made them in His own image, and no amount of tight lacing will improve the model. Teach them self-reliance. Teach them that a good, steady, greasy mechanic, is worth a dozen oily-pated loafers in broadcloth.

Anecdote of the Naval Secretary.

Secretary Hunt showed himself determined to enforce discipline whomsoever might be hurt thereby quite early in his career as secretary of the navy. He has a son in the navy, Ridgeley Hunt, named after his mother's father. Commodore Ridgeley. The young man has been on a three years' cruise on the Alaska in Asiatic waters. The ship reached San Francisco on her homeward voyage about the time Judge Hunt was made Secretary of the Navy, and his son hearing of his father's appointment jumped to the conclusion that he would be specially favored, so telegraphed for permission to come to Washington by rail direct instead of going with his ship, which was ordered to Panama, where the officers were to be changed, coming home by sea on the ship which takes the officers who are to releave them. Young Hunt was considerably surprised, probably, when his father, the secretary of the navy, instead of granting his request, telegraphed him briefly to stick by his ship and go where it was ordered until relieved with the other officers.

The steamer Bahama foundered at sea and one boat full of the crew and passengers was swamped, but the other boats and survivors have arrived at New York with some sad stories of shipwreck.

The president has pardoned Frank Denny of Minnesota, convicted of passing counterfeit coin.

The Brainerd Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1882.

A. E. CHASE.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania has decided in favor of the claim of legislators for $500 each for extra service.

The east wing of the Kings county insane asylum at Flatbush burned Tuesday morning. One patient was lost.

In delivering the budget speech next Friday in tha Canadian parliament, Sir Leonard Tilley expects to announce a surplus of over $4,000,000, and will recommend the abolition of the duties on tea and coffee.

The sheriff of Racine county Wisconsin who has been on trial in a Milwaukee court on a charge of attempting to commit larceny with a hired girl was acquitted, though he acknowledged in his testimony, that he went to her room, when neither of them were in full dress, and hugged her a few, against the law in such cases made and provided. If the law officers of our country are going to prance around hired girl's rooms in an æsthetic condition, and scare biscuit shooters into fits, what can be expected of the balance of the men.

An exchange suggests that Grand Forks can take the cake. One of the business firms in that city paid for a certain amount of advertising space in the holiday edition of the Herald. Another business man did not adver tise but purchased a goodly number of copies and had printed a number slips bearing his own advertising, just the width of the column and long enough to cover the first named ad. These he carefully pasted over the other and then mailed the paper to his friends in the east. Some honest man in New England who received a copy sent it back to Grand Forks, and the "cat was out." It was a sharp dodge, but the man who did it will hardly make a fortune out of it. He should have a leather medal hung on the gate.

The warfare made on the Northern Pacific road, and the efforts to wrest from it its land grant, appears to be an exceedingly unjust proceeding. The land grant was absolute and not subject to forfeiture, and the lands vest in the company from the time the location is made and filed. The government reserved for its protection the right, in case the work was not prosecution. As to the work going on fast enough the government has no ground to complain. Never in the history of railroad building has the rapidity of work been more conspicuous than in the construction of this road. All the rails and material at Duluth and Rice's Point have been moved forward to the front and all the men are engaged in its construction that can be worked to advantage. Next year the road will carry to the front 45,000 tons of rails, and 2,000,000 ties have been contracted for. Grading will be finished to the rocky mountains by June next. The Missouri river bridge will be completed and passible by October next, and by the close of the present year the whole road will be finished, except 150 miles, and that will be completed in 1883.

In futile efforts to enforce its prohibitory liquor law, Kansas is finding how perjury is fostered by its inquisition, and how the ingenuity of man, when excited by stringent repressive measures, circumvents the written law. A seller of beer was being prosecuted, and the prosecution failed because there was no proof. The witness said, they drank sea foam, not beer. Did it foam like beer? It did. Did it taste like beer? It did. Could you discover any difference between it and beer? No. What, then, in your judgment, was it? It was sea foam. What is sea foam? I don't know. Thus it goes and it is notoriously the fact that since the attempted enforcement of the prohibitory law in Kansas the consumption of liquor in that state has increased, and with it there has been a painful and demoralising increased of intoxication. It is the history of the world, especially the history of free peoples, that an unpopular law can not be enforced, and that people of even temperate tastes resent everything like sumptuary legislation. The Maine liquor law is a fraud and a failure. The Kansas law is proving likewise.

THE LAND GRANT.

A correspondent of the New York Times in writing about the Northern Pacific land grants shows that while congress may do any and all acts and things which may be necessary to insure a speedy completion of the road, it cannot divert the granted lands to any other purpose. The implied attacks on Mr. Schurz for his rulings as secretary of the interior in favor of the road are clearly shown to be baseless. Two questions were submitted to Mr. Schurz: 1. Had the grant to the company lapsed by reason of the company's failure to perform certain acts within the time specified? and 2. If it had so lapsed, can the department recognize any acts by the company looking to the initiation of new rights or the enlargement of old ones? Mr. Schurz was disposed to decide both questions against the company, but on their submission to Attorney General Devens, that officer decided that the time specified for the completion of the road would not expire till July 4, 1879; that till congress takes steps to declare a forfeiture of the land grant it remains in full force and effect, and that the grant must be held to be the same as it existed on the day when it was made and accepted by the company.

A terrible revolt among nearly three hundred female prisoners took place in a prison, some distance out of Montreal Saturday afternoon, which was only suppressed after a vigorous fight with a posse of police from the central station. The jail where these amazons are confined is presided over by nuns, which only three male guards in attendance. Of late the police authorities have been raiding houses of prostitution in the city, of which it is reported by the police there were three hundred in the French station alone. These women, on conviction, were generally sent to jail for six months, and this has overcrowded the place to such an extent that all disipline has been at an end for some time, and nothing but demoralization exists, the inmates of all classes and and degrees in crime being huddled together in the same rooms. On the arrival of the police they found the nuns all locked up in their own rooms; from which they did not emerge until the emute was quelled. The viragoes broke up the furniture and defended themselves like Spartans against the officers' onslaught. They were finally subdued by force, and the most violent locked up in cells. The policeman were all severely handled, and some dangerously wounded. Constables Desjardines, Rozanette, and Nargele are reported to be in a critical condition from their injuries.

The Salt Lake organ of Mormonism professes not to be at all alarmed by the Edmunds bill, which it believes will become a law. Its reason is that "in but one essential particular does it change the present law in regard to the prosecution of polygamists, namely, n making cohabitation instead of marriage the offense. It does not alter the jury law. Persons who practice or believe it right to practice polygamy have been excluded from the jury box in the trial of polygamous cases, and the supreme court of the United States has sustained this action by the Utah courts, which makes it as good law as if it were in the statute books. The law of evidence remains unchanged by the bill In fact, the machinery and the powers of the court are undisturbed. Hence it is not plain to see why there should be greater alarm over this feature of the proposed law than there is over the anti-polygamy act of 1862." It is notorious that the act alluded to, even after it had been pronounced constitutional by the supreme court, was never adequately enforced, and there is little reason to suppose that the Edmunds bill will be carried out any more energetically. Still the Salt Lake organ does not maintain its easy, airy confidence to the close of its article. It declares that "nobody whose home is in Utah, be he Mormon or Gentile can find anything in the bill to excite his joy. Only reckless, irresponsible adventurers can applaud the measure, which means necessarily a severe blow to values, to say nothing of its other effects in Utah." The Herald predicts that if this bill becomes a law, those against whom it is intended to operate will not be its only victims, even if they suffer from it as much as do those who should, but do not oppose its passage." If polygamy is to be wiped out in the territories, lawmaking is merely preparation for a work which must be steady, relentless, and energetic.

GUITEAU'S NIECE.

Miss Fannie Scoville, oldest child of Mrs. Scoville, is the next prominent figure in the household, and she exerts a great influence over her mother. She is of medium heighth, good form, and the picture of health. Her face is rather attractive, and is very expressive when engaged in conversation. A pair of gold bowed spectacles hide the eyes, but the writer has had occasion, during recent visits to the Scoville home, to understand perfectly how bright and flashing they may become under certain circumstances—principally when the young lady is engaged in her favorite occupation of dismissing reporters from the front door. Miss Fannie wears her hair in the prevailing hang fashion, and the front hair looks peculiar from the fact that it is prematurely grey, and the owner is probably the last person on earth to change its color. She is of a very positive temperament and hates reporters with all the strength of her nature; at the same time she posseses a power of fascination really wonderful, while her conversation is brilliant and witty, full of pert, forcible expressions.

"Why do you dislike reporters?" the writer asked during a pleasant hour passed at the Scoville home. "I don't dislike reporters as gentlemen," answered Miss Fannie, "but because of of their business. Ever since the shooting this house has been in a state of siege with men of your profession. Sometimes we have had three or four of them all at once standing guard on the front stoop. They almost worried my life out for a time; but I have got over that." "And you say you can tell a reporter as far as you can see one?" "Your experience should convince you of that fact without asking me."

"How can you tell them from other people?" "I don't know how I do it, only I do. They come up here so quiet and nice, and speak so soft and politely, and sympathize with you so tenderly, and all the time they are edging their way in the front door, and once the get into the parlor here it is useless to protest. They won't go out no matter what I say. They'll just take a book from the table and begin reading. Of course they act gentlemanly, and treat me with all the politeness of a chevalier, and what am I to do? The worst of it is, they go away and print a lot of stuff without a particle of truth in it."

"Is misrepresentation a rule?" "How nice of yu to ask me that! Of course you wouldn't do such a thing; you wouldn't misrepresent us and say I slammed the door in your face. Oh, you couldn't be induced to say any such thing. But I wouldn't like to trust you, all the same!"

"I assure yuu, Miss Scoville, I—" "Oh, yes! they all say that, so you may stop where you are, and save you nice things for some one who will appreciate them and believe them."

The Scoville residence is comfortably furnished, and has the air and look of a quiet, happy home of people in moderate circumstances.

A gang of seven juvenile thieves has just been broken up in Brooklyn, N. Y. The leader is only sixteen years of age, but has attained notoriety enough to secure his picture in the gallery of wrongdoers at police headquarters. The operations of the juveniles have been carried on quite extensively for severel months.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF CROW WING—In Probate Court. Special Term.
In the Matter of the Estate of George Johndron, Deceased.

On reading and filing the Petition of Thomas Bason, administrator, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come to his hands, the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, and a description following real estate of which said deceased died seized, and praying that license be to him granted to sell lot No. 22, in block No. 4[illegible], in the City of Brainerd, in said county. And it appearing, by said Petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, and that it is necessary in order to pay the same, to sell said real estate:

It is Therefore Ordered, That all persons interested in said estate, appear before the Judge of this Court, on Saturday the 2[illegible]th day of March, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M. at my office in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why License should not be granted to said administrator to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is Further Ordered, That a copy of this Order shall be published for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, the last of which publications shall be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, in the Brainerd TRIBUNE, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd, in said county, and personally served on all persons interested in said estate, residing in said county, at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, and upon all other persons interested, according to law.

Dated at Brainerd, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1882

By the Court, H. D. FOLLETT,
Judge of Probate of Crow Wing County, Minn.

521-4t

AMERICA'S FINEST
"Punch" TANSILL 5 cent CIGARS
At Parker's Restaurant, Sixth Street.

[illegible], Pres't. G. W. Holland, Cash'r.
J. A. Davis, Vice Pres't. E. E. Barber, Ass't. Cash'r.

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF
BRAINERD, - - MINNESOTA

CAPITAL $50 000.

DR. COHEN,
GERMAN PHYSICIAN,
—Office at Leland House.—

Special attention to Diseases of Women and Children.
EYES, EYE AND THROAT DISEASES SPECIALTIES.

A. C. BACON,
Photographer.
SEVENTH STREET,
BRAINERD - - MINNESOTA

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE, ST. CLOUD, MINN., Nov. 29, 1881.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Lee L. Bigelow against Oliver F. Streeter, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 11087, dated Aug. 13, 1881, upon the nw¼ of ne¼, n½ of nw¼, sec. 21, and ne¼ of ne¼, sec. 20, township 55, range 25, in Itasca county, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 20th day of January 1882 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register.
W. B. MITCHELL, Receiver.

511-5t

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF CROW WING. DISTRICT COURT, 11th Judicial District.
Isaac S. Boobar, Plf, against Frederick Benaton, Deft.—Summons for relief.

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 on file in the office of the Clerk of the said court, at his office at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the town of Brainerd in the County of Crow Wing and State of Minnesota, within twenty 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 November 17, A. D. 1881.

G. W. HOLLAND,
Plaintiff Attorney, Brainerd, Minn

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF CROW WING. DISTRICT COURT, 11th Judicial District.
Lydia A. Ruport, plaintiff, against James Ruport, defendant.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant:—You, James Ruport, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is hereto attached and herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, 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 said complaint, together with the costs and disbursements herein.

G. W. HOLLAND,
Plaintiff attorney, Brainerd, Minn.

Dated January 13, A. D. 1882. 7t

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA COUNTY OF CROW WING, ss.
In Probate Court, special term, January 3 1882. In estate Geo. Johndron, deceased.

On reading and filing of the petition of Thomas Bason, Administrator of said estate, by which it appears that the personal property belonging to said estate is insufficient to pay the debts outstanding against said estate, together with the expenses of administration and by which it further appears that said deceased died seized of an undivided one-half interest in one hundred and twenty-five feet of the west end of lot No. 15 in block No. 67 in the city of Brainerd in said county the remaining one-half interest being vested in M. Hagberg of the same place, and in which said petition said administrator prays for the granting of a license to him to sell said undivided one-half interest.

Now therefore, it is ordered that said application be heard before the undersigned, Judge of Probate in and for said county, on Monday the 20th day of February 1882 at one o'clock P. M. at his office in Brainerd in said county, and it is further ordered that all persons interested in said estate appear before said Judge of Probate at such time and place to show cause, if any they have, why a license should not be granted to said administrator to make sale of said undivided one-half interest in said real estate, and that this order be published in the Brainerd TRIBUNE, a weekly newspaper published at said Brainerd, for four successive weeks, the last of which said publications shall be at least fourteen days before the said day of hearing

Dated this 3d day of January 1882.

H. D. FOLLETT,
Judge of Probate.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF CROW WING—ss.
In Probate Court Special term, December 2d 1881
In the matter of the estate of G. W. Wheeler, deceased.

On reading and filing of the petition of J. C. Congdon, administrator of the estate of G. W. Wheeler, deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his administration, it is ordered, that said account be examined by the Judge of this Court, on Monday the twenty-third day of January A. D. 1882, at his office in Brainerd in said county, at one o'clock P. M.

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

Dated at Brainerd the 2d day of December A. D. 1881.

H. D. FOLLETT,
Probate Judge of Crow Wing county Minnesota.

MRS. SHEARD,
Practical Laundress.
Punctuality and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Terms Moderate.
Fourth Street.
End house but one. south. C. O. D.

ORR & SEELYE,
Carpenters & Builders,
—AND DEALERS IN—
SASH, DOORS & MOULDINGS
—Seventh street, Brainerd, Minn.
ALEXANDER ORR. W. E. SEELYE.

PAINE BROS. & FLYNN,
Fresh and Salt
MEATS.
CANNED MEATS AND VEGETABLES

CHANGE OF BASE.

D. D. SMITH,
The Popular Grocer, has Removed His Stock of
Groceries
To W. A. Smith's old stand on Front Street.

Call on Dan, the Grocer,
For Anything in the Line of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC!
SMALL PROFITS---QUICK SALES.

We wish it distinctly understood that our Stock of
PURE DRUGS
cannot be excelled by any house in this section. They are selected with great care, and always have the largest assortment possible on hand, of
Perfumery and Toilet Articles,
FANCY ARTICLES,
We keep everything, usually kept in a first class Drug Store. We are confident an examination of our stock and prices cannot fail to convince you that by trading with us we can
SAVE YOU MONEY, AND WHAT IS FAR BETTER, GIVE YOU ONLY
Safe and Reliable Goods,
N. McFADDEN.

FURNITURE
MAGNIFICENT STYLES OF FURNITURE IN STOCK AT
ADAM BROWN'S,
—]CAL AND SEE THEM.[—
FRONT STREET, BRAINERD, MINN.

M. HAGGBERG,
Blacksmithing,
HORSESHOEING and JOBBING.
Iron and Coal for ale.
Fifth Street, opposite Leland House.

RATHBONE, SARD & CO. ACORN STOVES & RANGES
LEAD ALL OTHERS!
Every Style & Price.
Guaranteed Unequaled FOR
OPERATION,
ECONOMY,
DURABILITY and
WORKMANSHIP.
Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.
Always Reliable.
POPULAR EVERYWHERE.
For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.
For sale by BASON BROTHERS, Brainerd, Minn.

Restaurant and Bakery
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
Tobaccos, Cigars, Fruits, Nuts and Candies.
MRS. E. PARKER.
SIXTH STREET, BRAINERD, MINN.

Burdock Blood Bitters

R. Gibbs, of Buffalo, N. Y., writes: Your "Burdock Blood Bitters, in chronic diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys have been signally marked with success. I have used them myself with best results, for torpidity of the liver; and in the case of a friend of mine suffering from dropsy the effect was marvelous."

Mr. Noah Bates, Elmira, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I had an attack of bilious fever, and never fully recovered. My digestive organs were weakened and I would be completely prostrated for days. After using two bottles of your Burdock Blood Bitters the improvement was so visible that I was astonished. I can now, though 61 years of age, do a fair and reasonable day's work."

Bruce Turner, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "I have been subject to serious disorder of the kidneys, and unable to attend to business; Burdock Blood Bitters relieved me before half a bottle was used. I feel confident that they will entirely cure me."

E. Ascnith Hall, Binghampton, N. Y., writes: "I suffered with a dull pain through my left lung and shoulder. Lost my spirits, appetite and color, and could with difficulty keep up all day. Took your Burdock Blood Bitters as directed, and have felt no pain since first week after using them."

Mrs. Ira Mulholland, Albany, N. Y., writes: "For several years I have suffered from oft-recurring bilious headaches, dyspepsia, and complaints peculiar to my sex. Since using your Burdock Blood Bitters I am entirely relieved."

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE; SAMPLE SIZE 10 CTS.
FOSTER, MILBURN, & CO. Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.
Sold by N. McFadden.

MEYER & CALL,
Merchant Talors,
78 Jackson St., Next to Cor. of Fifth,
SAINT PAUL MINNESOTA

WANTED
100
TIE MAKERS.
APPLY TO
CHANDLER, FISHER & WAIT,
LONG PRAIRIE, MINN.
521-3t

LINNEMANN & KOOP

HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF

CARPETS,

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY OF BRAINERD.

IN HIS EXTENSIVE DOUBLE STORE

You can find a Large and First class Supply of all the necessaries of Life, and Everything at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES!

LARGEST SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

TO BE FOUND IN NORTHERN MINNESOTA.

Everybody Invited to Call and Examine Our Large Stock.

LINNEMANN & KOOP.

CHIT CHAT.

[illegible] oyster at Davenport's.

[illegible] of Potatoes at Davenport's.

[illegible] and Shoes at J. N. Nevers'.

[illegible] better I go to Cole's new store.

[illegible] enport keeps Killipebigs's bread.

[illegible] from $2 to $3 at Smith & Co's.

[illegible] wanted on subscription.

[illegible] ridge at P. Parker's, sixth street.

[illegible] n J. N. Nevers. [illegible] Tooth's Clock.

[illegible] and stewed oysters at Daven

[illegible] Sundberg's and see his new stock

[illegible] prices on insurance procured at

[illegible] de-ign in dupence will paper at

[illegible] White expects to be admitted to

[illegible] soon.

[illegible] stock of clocks, watches and jewel-

[illegible] ery.

[illegible] or all styles at restaurant opposite

[illegible] Market.

[illegible] Clothing at the One price Clothing

[illegible] J. N. Nevers.

[illegible] Cloths per yard at Mrs. S. S.

[illegible] Millinery store.

[illegible] ockets, dagguerreotypes, home-made

[illegible] dc., at Mrs. E. Parker's.

[illegible] some line of Boy's suits, from

[illegible] ers up at W. A. Smith & Co's.

[illegible] Conway is agent for the Detroit

[illegible] and Marine Insurance Company.

[illegible] has a fine choice stock of groceries.

[illegible] Coffee Urns.

[illegible] for your teas, he keeps the

[illegible] the market.

[illegible] will contract to supply milk or

[illegible] cream.

[illegible] ly being received at

[illegible] Davis'.

[illegible] what a good loaf of bread go to

[illegible] on's and get it.

[illegible] line of infant's ware, at the 99c

[illegible] Front Street.

[illegible] a specialty at the Boston

[illegible] on Front street.

[illegible] new styles of Ladies' shoes at

[illegible] are worth looking at.

[illegible] on Mrs. S. S. Barton when you want

[illegible] y and Fancy Dry Goods.

[illegible] line of brackets, pictures, frames

[illegible] the Boston tea store on Front st.

[illegible] and call on L. O. Cole—just to see

[illegible] he has got. You will never leave

[illegible] first having something.

[illegible] S. S. Barton will sell you a fair, bona-

[illegible] any article in the millinery line,

[illegible] than you can buy it anywhere

Brainerd.

Chauncy will be at Headquarters

[illegible] few weeks where he can be con-

[illegible] upon all kinds of diseases, consulta-

[illegible] tis.

[illegible] ays keep Brown Bread, and I get it

[illegible] very morning. F. DAVENPORT.

[illegible] u want to buy Jewelry, the Boston

[illegible] ore, on Front street is the place to go

[illegible] n you buy silverware, you should

[illegible] l to purchase, that manufactured by

[illegible] Bros., as it is the best. The Boston

[illegible] ore, on Front street, is the place to

[illegible] ila ware.

Sundberg, having purchased the watch and jewelry stock of Wm. and moved into the furniture store [illegible] wn, is now prepared to do all kinds [illegible] ring and job work in his line.

Billy Hay says business is booming with him.

G. G. Hartley and C. B. Sleeper are in the cities below.

Mr. Charles Cross was called suddenly home by a telegram announcing the illness of his wife.

Mr. Chas. A. Reuss, Northern Pacific express agent at this place, is putting up a neat residence on the north side.

H. Clark & Co. inform us that they have received orders for 600 loaves of bread a day, instead of 100, as stated yesterday morning.

The "Lying Little Dispatch" St. Paul's evening daily paper, is becoming altogether too flip in its remarks relative to some of our public men up this way.

Another bagnio was unearthed by Chief Mertz yesterday. It is located on Fifth street, and three girls in consequence paid the usual amount into the city treasury.

Edward French of Brainerd was before Commissioner Cardozo yesterday, charged with selling liquor to Indians. He was held in the sum of $500 bail to appear at the June term of court at Winona.—[Pioneer Press.

The ladies of the Baptist church are making preparation to give a grand concert about the 15th of March at Hartley's hall. The mode of entertainment has not been thoughtly decided upon as yet, but a good time may be anticipated.

F. G. Sundberg is having the building east of Brown's furniture store remodeled and fixed up in fine style, and a glass front is being put in. In the rear and dwelling apartments will be arranged, and Mr. Sundberg will occupy it with his family.

Mr. John A. Jackson, one of the older painters employed by the Northern Pacific railroad company, resigned his position yesterday. Mr. Jackson has been a resident of Brainerd for nearly ten years, and is a very fine painter, as well as a thorough gentleman and a good citizen.

Ed. Kaley is seriously considering a proposition made to him by the St. Louis railroad company to work for them at Minneapolis. Mr. Kaley is well liked by his employes at the shops, and his many friends hope he will remain here, but the attractions at Minneapolis will probably prove too great.

The party who has charge of Hartley's hall seems to be very negligent. Several times the lamps have been left burning, and a very destructive fire may be the result. Thursday morning about 3 o'clock Officer Evans discovered that the hall was still lighted, and proceeded to extinguish the lights in time to avoid danger.

The explosion of dynamite (?) at Maj. Palmer's office last Wednesday was, we are reliably informed, a put-up job on the News man. In his manner of getting at matters he did not arrive at the office until the explosion occurred. Peeping in at the door he smelt the powder, and immediately left to escape the mob awaiting his appearance.

The Motley Citizen is not very old, but its eyes are open. The late issue contains the following: "Brainerd is making a determined effort to have the land office removed to that place from St. Cloud. We are not thoroughly conversant with the matter, but think that as Brainerd is nearer to the center of the district, and especially nearer to lands open to homestead and pre-emption than St. Cloud, it would be more to the interest and benefit of all concerned to have the office removed to Brainerd."

Mr. H. Clark is erecting a fine building near his residence on Ninth street, opposite Capt. Spaulding's residence, to be used as a bakery. A delivery team will be put on the road. A first-class cook has been engaged from New York and is expected to arrive here to-day. Mr. Clark will deal in everything pertaining to that branch of business, and has already received orders for 100 loaves of bread a day. This is what our citizens long have needed, and Mr. Clark will undoubtedly do well with his new enterprise.

Platt, the ringleader in the attempted jail-break seems quite determined to effect his escape. As was stated yesterday morning the sheriff keeps him locked in his cell nights now. When he was locked up last night Sheriff Mertz gave the door a vigorous pull after locking it, when to his surprise the bar through which the staple clips came off. Investigation proved that the spikes which fastened it on had been forced out and wooden plugs, with blackened ends burning, inserted instead, evidently with the intention of making exit from the cell easy when opportunity offered. As soon as the sheriff "got onto" the little trick he ornamented the wrists of Mr. Platt with a pair of bracelets which are fully as ornamental as they are comfortable.

A Collision on the Dump.

Last evening about 7 o'clock switch engine No. 54, run by Luke Flood and attached to 22 cars loaded with wood and engine 40, run by T. Godfrey and pulling the freight train from Duluth, collided on the dump, smashing up things in general. The freight train had come nearly to a standstill, but the switch engine was going at the rate of about one mile per hour when the collision occurred.

Engine 90, having a huge snow plow on was not so badly injured as engine 54. The latter was badly broken up. The tank was driven back on a car of wood, and the trucks piled up one on top of the other. Superintendent of Machinery A. P. Farrar was at once on the ground and cleared away the debris with a large force of men.

Both engineers and their firemen remained upon their engines unharmed by the collision, and did their utmost to check the speed of the trains. The wreck was cleared away in time to let the passenger train from Duluth pass.

Fortunately both engines remained upon the track, but had they been going at a greater speed considerable more damage would have been done, for both engines would probably have gone down the embankment, a distance of fifty feet.

$2,000.

That is about the true state of affairs, when it comes to the St. Cloud Journal-Press mans' objection to the U. S. Land office being removed to Brainerd. THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS is a nice little sum of money, and that is what W. B. Mitchell receives as his salary while acting in the capacity of receiver at the St. Cloud land office. We do not blame the Journal-Press a particle. It really would be too bad to lose this nice little sum. And then the Stearns county combination of pine land grabbles, who have operated so successfully for years, it might interfere with some of their plans! But to make the latter item more apparent, the St. Cloud Times man embraces the opportunity to make a blank phool of himself and take up his characteristic style of slushy doggerel, dished up in emetic doses. We did not doubt that St. Cloud and Todd county would protest against the removal of the office. When the Times intimates that Brainerd is not very large, it should bear in mind that it has a population almost if not quite double that of St. Cloud, and that three times the amount of general business is transacted in Brainerd, when compared with it, and should the jackass-ical publisher of the Times ever comes up this way, we shall be pleased to show him around the city. There is not an individual in Crow Wing county interested in the fraudulent pine land business, but Stearns county can not truthfully say as much.

Reform Club.

Last evening the audience at the meeting of the reform club was the largest that has ever assembled since the organization of the society. The programme was especially interesting, and was most admirably carried out. The leading feature of the evening was the debate, Resolved, That Education is Better than Wealth.

R. A. Beard and A. E. Losey were appointed judges and they selected Rev. J. Wilkins to act as referee. Many good points were made by the affirmative side but when those who spoke in the negative came in with a gush of glowing eloquence those who were on the side of education began to weaken, and it was plainly seen that a marked impression had been made on the minds of the judges.

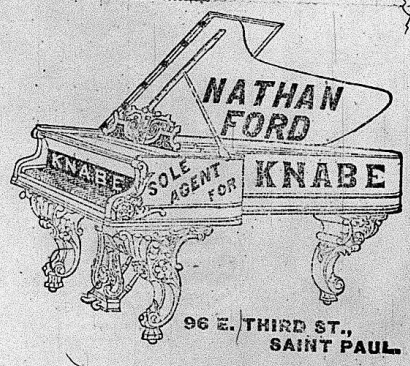
Finally the arguments were closed and the audience sat in breathless suspense for the verdict. It was as follows: The negative side (those in favor of wealth) have made the best arguments, have also conducted their side of the question in a more deliberate manner, but as for weight of argument and justice to the side of right, (and also to please the boys) we render the decision in favor of education.

As the hour was late the remainder of the programme was held over until the next meeting, when another question will be discussed.

Another "Ye Old Folks Concert" will soon be on the boards, and if it is as good as the one given by the Congregational church about a year ago, we say, bring it once.

Dr. Parsons says that the five children of Mr. and Mrs. Watts are gaining quite rapidly. Little Nellie, who has been so very low, is now past danger and recovery is quite certain.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.



—ALSO, THE CELEBRATED—

Fischer Pianos.

Vose Pianos

CLOUGH & WARREN ORGANS

LOW PRICES, SPECIAL TERMS,

☞ Send for copy of "How to buy Pianos and Organs," mailed FREE to any address, by

NATHAN FORD,

96 E. THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL.

A POINT OF ETIQUETTE.

From our animal friends.

A cat one day a sparrow caught;
About to eat her up,
Stop cried the sparrow: "gentlemen
Should wash before they sup."
Grimalkin paused; to be presumed
So fine was rather nice.
"Quite true," he said, and dropped the bird
To follow her advice.

Off flew the sparrow. "Ah, you rogue!"
Cried puss in a rage,
"So that's your game! But I'll be wise
In future I'll engage!
I'll never wash before I eat,
But after." Which is still,
A fashion that the cats keep up,
And, doubtless, always will.

GRIZEL COCHRANE.

When the tyranny of the last King James drove his subjects to take up arms against him, one of the most formidable enemies to his dangerous usurpation was Sir John Cochrane, one of the most eminent actors in Argyle's rebellion. For such a destructive storm spread to have burst over the house of Campbell, enveloping in a common ruin all who united their fortunes to the cause of its chieftains. The same doom threatened Sir John Cochrane, who was surrounded by the king's troops—long, deadly and desperate was his resistance; but at length overpowered by numbers, he was taken prisoner, tried, condemned and led to die upon the scaffold. He had but a few days to live, and his father only waited the arrival of his death-warrant to leadfim forth to execution. His family and his friends visited him in prison, and exchanged with him the last, long, and heart-yearning farewell. But there was one who came not with the rest, to receive his blessing—one who was the pride of his race and of his house—even Grizel, the daughter of his love.

Twilight was casting a deeper gloom over the gratings of his prison-house, he was mounting for a last look at his favorite child, and his head was pressed against the cold, damp walls of his cell, to cool the feverish pulsations that shot through it like stings of fire, when the door of his apartment turned slowly on its unwilling hinges, and his keeper entered, followed by a young and beautiful lady.

"My child! my own Grizel!" he exclaimed, and she fell upon his bosom.

"My father, my dear father!" sobbed the miserable maiden, and she dashed away the tear that accompanied the words.

"Your interview must be short—very short," said the jailer.

"Heaven help me and comfort thee, my daughter. I had feared that I should die without bestowing my blessing on the head of my own child, and that stung me more than death; but thou art come, my love—thou art come, my love—and the last blessing of thy wretched father—"

"Nay, father, forbear! not thy last blessing! not thy *last*! My father shall not die!"

"Be calm, be calm, my child!" returned he. "Would to heaven that I could comfort thee! my own! my own! But there is no hope. Within three days, and thou and all my little ones will be—"

Fatherless, he would have said, but the word died on his tongue.

"Three days!" repeated she, raising her head from his breast; then there is hope—my father shall live!"

"Nay, nay, my Grizel," returned he, "be not deceived, there is no hope. Already my doom is sealed, and the messenger of death is now on the way."

"Yet my dear father shall not—shall not die!" and turning to her father, said calmly, "We part now, but we shall meet again!"

"What would my child?" inquired he, eagerly, and gazing anxiously on her face.

"Ask not now, but pray for me and bless me—but not with thy last blessing."

On the evening of the interview we have mentioned, a wayfaring man crossed the drawbridge at Berwick from the north, and proceeding along Marygate, sat down to rest upon a bench at the door of an hostelry on the south side of the street, nearly fronting where what was called the mainguard then stood.

In one hand he carried a small bundle, and in the other a pilgrim's staff. Having called for a glass of wine, he took a crust of bread from his bundle, and after resting a few moments rose to depart.

"Heaven help thee if thou intendest to travel far in such a night as this," said the sentinel at the English gate, as the traveler passed him and proceeded across the bridge.

In a few minutes he was upon the wide, desolate and dreary moor, the half-formed which for miles presented a desert of furz, fern and stunted heath, with here and there a dingle covered with thick brushwood. Still the stranger pushed onward until he had passed two or three miles from Berwick, when, as if unable longer to brave the storm, he sought shelter amid some crag and bramble by the wayside. Nearly an hour had passed since he sought this imperfect refuge, and the darkness of the night and the storm had increased together, when the sound of a horse's feet was heard hurriedly passing along the road. The rider bent his head to the blast. Suddenly his horse was grasped by the bridle; the rider raised his head and the stranger stood before him, holding a pistol to his breast.

"Dismount!" cried the stranger, sternly.

The horseman hesitated, half stricken with fear, made an effort to reach his arms, but in a moment the hand of the robber, quitting the bridle, grasped the breast of the rider and dragged him to the ground. The stranger seized the leathern bag which contained the mail to the north, and flinging it on his shoulder, rushed across the heath.

Early on the following morning the inhabitants of Berwick were seen hurrying in groups to the spot where the robbery had been committed, and were scattered in every direction upon the moor, but no trace of the robber could be obtained.

Preparations were making for the execution of Sir John Cochrane, and the officers of the law waited only for the arrival of the mail with his second death warrant to lead him forth to the scaffold, when the tidings arrived that the mail had again been robbed.

"It is good—the hand of heaven in this!" "Said I not," replied the maiden, and for the first time she wept aloud, "that my father should not die?"

The fourteen days were not yet past, when the prison doors flew open, and the Earl of Argyle mounted rode to the arms of his son. His intercession with the confessor had been successful, and after twice signing the warrant for the execution of Sir John, which had so often failed in reaching its destination, the king had sealed his pardon.

He had hurried with his father from the prison to his own house; his family were clinging around him, shedding tears of joy but Grizel, who during his imprisonment had suffered more than them all, was again absent. They were marveling with gratitude at the mysterious Providence that had twice intercepted the mail, and saved his life, when a stranger entered the audience. Sir John desired him to be admitted, and the robber entered. He was habited, as we have before described—with the coarse cloak and coarser jerkin—but his bearing was above his condition. On entering, he slightly touched his beaver, but remained covered.

"When you have perused these, said he," taking two papers from his bosom, "ask them in the fire."

Sir John glanced on them—started and became pale. The were his death warrents.

"My deliverer!" he exclaimed; "how shall I think thee—how repay the savior of my life? My father—my children—thank him for me!"

The old Earl grasped the hand of the stranger—the children embraced his knees. He pressed his hand to his face and burst into tears.

"By what name," eagerly inquired Sir John, "shall I thank my deliverer."

The stranger paused, and raising his beaver, the raven tresses of Grizel Cochrane fell on the coarse cloak!

"Gracious heaven!" exclaimed the astonished and overjoyed father, "my own child—my savior—my own Grizel!"

It is unnecessary to add more. The imagination of the reader can supply the rest; and we may only add that Grizel Cochrane, whose heroism and noble affection we have here briefly and imperfectly sketched, was the grandmother of the late Sir John Stewart of Allanbank, in Berwickshire, and great-great-grandmother of Mr. Coutts, the celebrated banker.

Fifty Paragraphs.

Scribner's Magazine is said to have cleared $72,000 last year.

Mr. Dorsheimer proudly informs the New York assembly railroad committee that the elevated road carried 63,000,000 passengers during the past year without a fatal accident to a passenger.

Maine boasts of having furnished the present governors of Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Michigan, California and Iowa, the congressmen from Oregon and two of the Massachusetts senators.

The long continuance of cold weather is having a bad effect on old people. An unusual number of deaths of representatives of this class is reported from various parts of the country, including several centenarians.

While making excavations near the walls of Pompeii recently, to ascertain the nature of the surroundings of the city, workmen discovered and extracted thirty skeletons, ten of which were huddled together in one room of a small suburban villa. Bracelets, ear-rings, necklaces and other articles were found among and upon the bones.

The William Newton farm at Basin Harbor, near Lake Champlain, comprising 200 acres, has been allowed to go on a mortgage of only $4,000 held by Edward Seymour, who has since offered it for the face of the notes, without finding a purchaser. The property was at one time valued at $12,000. This is another illustration of the remarkable depreciation which has been going on in farm products of Vermont real estate during the last ten years.

Lord Bacon made a capital estimate of what a sermon should be when he said: "Wines which at first reading run gently, are frequently those which are forced from the wine-press, fortheso taste of the stone and of the husk of the grape; so those doctrines are exceedingly wholesome and ought to flow from the scriptures gently pressed, are not wrested into controversies and commonplaces.

This year's anniversary meeting of the American Home Missionary Society (Congregationalists) will be held in Central Music Hall, Chicago, on the 4th and 5th of June. It will, says the *Advance*, be "a great gathering of men and women of the interior, the Northwest and the Southwest, interested in the evangelization of the American continent."

American women suffer intensely from the chilliness of a Parisian winter, and wear much more clothing, especially in flannel, than in their own country. Mrs. General Noyes and Mrs. Mackay always wear fur-lined boots and woollen dresses when riding or walking, and the "Parisian grip," or perpetual chill, which it is almost impossible to shake off when once acquired is a bugbear to foreigners, who carefully look out for the sunny side of a house in choosing their apartments.

Colored men are represented as having handsome farms and valuable herds of cattle in Texas. Senator Burton of Fort Bend county, is colored, and is estimated to be worth $250 000. He is also an educated man. While a slave in Virginia he was taught reading and writing by his mistress. She was made very poor by the war, and he then showed his appreciation of her instruction by kindly supporting her in her adversity until her death. On her daughter's wedding day he sent a present of a $1,000 check. The whole of his property has been acquired in Texas.

The buying of old books would not seem to be a very profitable undertaking, but a carefully collected library is sometimes as good an investment as stocks, and not infrequently safer still more certain. Thus Brinley collected three-fourths of which, by the sale concluded in New York, has realized $110,000, did not cost its owner anything like that sum, and the famous Menzies library realized three years ago and especially rich in Americana, brought double what it cost. On the other hand, however, the library of Richard Heber, brother of the bishop, comprising 110,000 volumes and filling eight houses, sold in 1834 for $285,000—a little more than half what they cost.

Smile If You Like.

Singular fact: If the good die young, how do you account for bald-headed editors?

Height of emphasis: "Lie!" shouted old Mowers, as he smashed his foot down on the table. "Lie! Why, he can lie like a shoe bill!"

Pleasures of science: A scientist claims to have discovered a kind of wasp that doesn't sting. He must have had a heap of fun experimenting before he found it.

Scored a point: Master Tommy (he had been very naughty and was now amusing himself with his picture prints)—"Here's Daniel in the lion's den!" Mamma (incautiously)—"Ah! what was he cast in the lion's den for?" Master Tommy (with triumph) "Cause he was good."

"Said I not," replied the maiden, and for the first time she wept aloud, "that my father should not die?"

Olive Logan, in a London letter to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says: "I really think a change would come over the heart of the Princess Louise. By the expression of her face I should think she loves and appreciates her husband as she never did before; while he, on the other hand, has had his ideas immensely enlarged by his sojourn in America, and finds that the whole of life is not centered in the superior degree of latitude wherein the maps say Great Britain lies."

A Royal Betrothal.

From the Hour.

The betrothal of the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, to Prince Oscar Gustavus Adolphus, the eldest son of the King of Sweden, is now mentioned as an accomplished fact. The Princess Louse, born on the 20th of February, 1867, is just fourteen years of age, and the marriage will not take place for two years. Queen Victoria, they say, is so great an advocate for early marriage that she would willingly hasten this one; but the Queen of Sweden does not wish to swerve from the rules laid down by the etiquette of Northern Courts, which never considers youth as an advantage in any position in life, and least of all in that of a representative of the honor and glory of a great nation. Dean Stanley once gave it as his opinion of the young Princess, that she possessed more solid information and had acquired more substantial study than many a student of the universities who might have had ten years more training. The young Prince Oscar is twenty-three years of age. He is of military nature and fair complexion; he is dreamy and medical, and has more of the artist than the philosopher in his composition. He is a fair poet, a fine-tone musician and possesses a splendid bass voice. The father, his father, on findings germ of the ideal in Prince Oscar, determined to check the growth of this tendency to poetic dreams, which developed itself at an early age, and induced him to board with the humble pastor of an obscure village at some distance from the capital. The good man was instructed to eradicate all poetical ideas from the mind of the young Prince and to allow him to run wild about the country in the intervals of study. After this he went to the University of Upsal, where he was noted for his fervor on account of his rank. He had always displayed an aversion to a military life and had deferred entering the army as long as possible. He is the possessor of 100,000 Swedish crowns and 60,000 crowns a year, consolidating a capital which yields $45,000 a year. Besides this, he has inherited from his grandmother, Josephine, the daughter of Eugene de Beauharnais, the sum of 1,000,000 francs. Some little while ago the Queen of Sweden, growing uneasy at seeing the love of solitude which had taken possession of her son, it said to have consulted the great physician of Stockholm as to the best method of rousing the energies of the young prince. The doctor prescribed the shower bath and the chase. The remedy has proved almost too efficacious. Lat finding Oscar has become so fond of sport that the Queen is disquieted by the idea of the danger incurred by this excess of activity. By this it may be understood why the Queen of Sweden was recently induced to visit Bournemouth and why Queen Victoria has been recently so demonstrative in her attentions to the Empress Eugenie, who claims relationship through Bernadotte, with the royal family of Sweden.

RISE AND FALL OF AN OIL TOWN.

How They "Struck Oil" in Summit City—Rapid Financial Changes—Speculating on a Small Capital—a City in Ruins.

The New York *Tribune* has an interesting discription of the rise and fall of Summit City, Pa. The word went forth that a new oil territory had been discovered, and the rush from other oil towns and all parts of the oil region where the production had commenced to decline, was general. In one short week from the striking of the first well, there had arisen in the country township, that had scarcely ever before witnessed a gathering of over one hundred persons, a bustling, busy, crowded, wicked city of twelve hundred inhabitants. The oil soon ran out, and now, where a few years ago stood business edifices, nothing remains but a multitude of scattered rubbish, suggestive of the haste with which their owners had "pulled up stakes" and left for other places, most of them for Bradford, the Mecca of Oildom; and the history of Summit City's dazzling rise and sudden fall sounds even now like a weird romance or ancient fable. The following description of the good fortune of the first purchaser of the ground, is interesting.

In 1876 a young man came to the place, with but $25; but he wore good clothes, had a good education, and plenty of "check." A few weeks in situation for a dry-goods house concluded to speculate, and finding a farmer who had not yet leased or sold his land, he represented himself as an agent for a wealthy company, with instructions to buy up the farm. The farmer was rather reluctant about selling, but finally terms were agreed upon and the papers were drawn up and signed. Twenty dollars were paid down to bind the bargain; five thousand dollars were to be paid in thirty days; and five thousand more in six months. He had but $5 to meet an obligation of $10,000, but not despairing, he quickly secured the completion of a well that was being drilled near his new purchase. The well was finished in five days after the sale and proved to be a good one. He then offered twenty thousand dollars for the farm; but $10,000 clear gain in five days did not tempt him to sell, for another well was being drilled on an adjoining farm, and should it prove to be a big gusher he would wish to keep valuable. On the other hand, should it be a "duster," he could not even get as much for the farm as he had agreed to pay for it. But he did not wait long, and the time passed rapidly away. Only a few days remained, before he would have to pay $5,000, or the sale would be cancelled 28 days had passed and the well was not down yet, although they expected to reach the oil rock every hour. On the night of the twenty-ninth day he sat up in the derrick with the drillers, for they knew they were within a few feet of the sand, which exhausted and the hands were relieved by another force. His last day had come, and was wearing away, and he knew that the farmer would not wait one minute longer than the law required him, for he had several times been offered a larger amount for the land. At 2 o'clock the sand was reached, and the well proved to be the largest producer yet struck in the new field. Two days later the oil was rapidly spread and by noon the next day a number of wealthy oil men were on the ground anxious to secure adjacent territory. That day the young man sold his farm of 110 acres for $1,400 per acre, clearing in thirty days $100,000 with a capital only $25 to start on.

How Macaroni Got Its Name.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

Macaroni is eaten with relish equally by all civilized European peoples. At the commencement or the close of a dinner, in the character of soup or of savory alike, it is deservedly as popular without as within the frontiers of its native land. But the incident which originally gave it its name is, we venture to believe, "known to few of those even in Sicily, its birth-place—who hold it in the highest esteem. Once upon a time a wealthy Palermian noble owned a cook not only accomplished beyond compare in the practice of his profession, but gifted by nature with an inventive genius. One day, in a rapture of culinary composition, this great artist devised the farinaceous tubes which all love so well, and the succulent accessories of rich sauce and grated Parmesan familiar to those who have partaken of Neapolitan fare on the Southern Italy. Having filled a mighty china bowl with this delicious compound, he set it before his lord—a gourmet of the first water, and stood by, in deferential attitude; to watch the effect of his experiment. The first mouthful elicited the ejaculation "Carl!" idiomatically equivalent to "excellent" in English, from the illustrious epicure. After swallowing a second mouthful, he exclaimed "Ma, carl!" or "Excellent, indeed." Presently, as the flavor of the toothsome mess grew upon him, his enthusiasm rose to more higher flights, and he cried out, in a voice tremulous with joyful emotion, "Ma, caron!"—"Indeed, most supremely, sublimely, and superlatively excellent." In saying this verbal tribute to the merits of his cook's discovery, he unwittingly bestowed a name upon that admirable preparation which has stuck to it ever since.

A Bad Blunder.

At a church sociable some time ago a theological student was detailed to assist a young lady who had long admired from afar, in making out a new Sabbath-school library catalogue.

The prospective minister found the task by no means an unpleasant one, as the charming young creature read him the title of each book from the title-page, while he delightedly copied it into the catalogue before him. In fact, there flitted through the mind of the young student other and youth several times the question whether the aforesaid maiden, with her pretty figure and bright eyes, could not be induced to become the "sheer" of his labors on earth.

"I believe I would ask her to-night if I only dared," thought the young man. "But I don't dare, so there's the end of it." And with gloomy face than before he continued his work, calling out, "Next book?" almost as mechanically as fast as he had transcribed the former title. He was aroused from his reverie by the following rejoinder to one of his elements of the book:

"Why don't you do it?"

He started as though the girl had been reading his thoughts.

"Do what?" he inquired, by way of drawing her out. But the young lady repled not a word. To gain time he again said:

"Next book?"

"No time like the present," said the maiden, with an encouraging smile.

"I see it is of no use to hide my thoughts from you, Miss M.," he said, struggling with his embarrassment. "Your last two remarks have shown me how perfectly you realize my state of mind. I will, therefore, follow your advice and embrace the present opportunity of asking you whether you are willing to accept me as your partner for life. Your answer, I am confident from these remarks, will be affirmative."

It was the young lady's turn to be embarrassed.

"To what do you refer?" she said.

"To the two sentences in which you so delicately blended words of advice and encouragement on this most important of subjects, when you said, 'Why don't you do it?' and, 'No time like the present.'"

The girl looked puzzelled for a moment, and then burst into a merry laugh. "Why, those were the titles of the books you called for. Well, you have got yourself into a pretty fix," and she laughed at the discomfited student maliciously.

"Miss M.," said the young man, springing up with sudden earnestness, "I beg you will consider the words which I cannot now recall. Be mine and I shall be supremely happy. Refuse me and you will make me miserable for life. Will you be mine?" "Yes, yes; don't make such a noise about it or somebody will overhear you.

About People.

One of the strangest facts that has been developed of late years has just come to light in Philadelphia. In 1835 a fund of $20,000 was raised to erect a monument to Chief Justice Marshall, of the supreme court, and the money was deposited in a bank. For reasons which have explained the monument was not erected, and the money was lost sight of until, the other day, the attention of the Bar association was called to the matter by the bank in which it was deposited nearly half a century ago.

A Kentucky lady, visiting her sister, rose in her sleep, went to the bed where her sister and husband were sleeping, and sleeping, took the sleeping baby away and carried it to her own bed. The parents, waking after awhile, and missing the child were greatly alarmed, and during the search the somnambulist was accosted, when, she discovered what she had done. The only explanation was that the visiting sister dearly loved the baby, and wanted to "take it" in her sleep.

Early in March, Queen Victoria will pay an unofficial visit to the Continent. She will journey to Cherbourg in her steam yach Victoria and Albert; but whether her destination will be Italy or the south of France is uncertain, though the expectation is that she will proceed to the same beautiful district she made her headquarters on the occasion of her last continental trip: She will again travel incognito, to avoid ceremonial receptions and insure comparative privacy.

A Washington letter says: "There is a temporary lull in the breeze of matrimonial alliances for President Arthur. He seems to observe the maxim of Cato, cautious in regard to young ladies, and converse with them in a fatherly and profunctionary way that is altogether out on and highly exasperating. As the six months of mourning for the late president has passed, there will be some state dinners at the White House, but nothing gayer. There has not been dancing at the White House for many years so many of the attendants are aged. Nellie Grant used to give occasional little parties, when dancing would be indulged in, but they were 'kindergarten' affairs."

The New Manager of the Northern Pacific.

Gen. Herman Haupt, who has been appointed general manager of the Northern Pacific road is one of the most prominent civil engineers in the country, and as a constructor of railways and bridges he is said to have no superior. He was born in Philadelphia, and was graduated from West Point in 1835. He was assistant engineer of public works of the state of Pennsylvania from 1836 to 1839, and afterwards became professor of mathematics in the Pennsylvania college, which office he retained until 1847, when he became a chief engineer of the Philadelphia & Columbia railway, of which he was appointed superintendent two years later. Subsequently, he was the principal engineer of the works connected with the railway travel through the Hoosiac mountain. He was a brigadier general during the war, and has entrusted with the general supervision of matters connected with transportation.

Romance of President Arthur.

A Washington letter writer digs up this bit of romance about President Arthur: "Every Sunday morning, he may be seen walking unattended, like the humblest citizen, across the evergreen Lafayette square, with its bronze general in the middle, which lies between the White house and the home-grown sanctuary, wherein he quietly takes his place in the old pew that Madison occupied nearly seventy years ago. Many years ago, an humble young lawyer, he attended that church while in Washing on upon professional business, and heard a voiceless choir, that, for him, sat for ordeers, had especial attractions. He became acquainted with its owner afterward and married her. Her name was Ella Herndon, and her father was an officer of the navy, stationed at the government observatory."

Miscellaneous Matters.

One of the best photographs in existence is that of Portsmouth harbor, England taken by the instantaneous process. Six plates were used, and the several sections united are about four and a half feet in length. In the immediate foreground, just below the spectator, lies Her Majesty's ship Serapis, which after her white sides partly in sunshine, and partly shaded by the smoke of a passing steamer, forms a striking center-piece. The great length of the harbor stretches from right to left. The foam and the smokes of the steamers, the rippling of the water, and the curling of bunting in the breeze, are all said to be perfectly distinct and free from the smallest suspicion of a blurr.

The one hundredth anniversary of ballooning is about to be celebrated by a French Aeronautical society. The properties of hydrogen gas, which is the lifting power employed in connection with the Aerostats of to-day were discovered in 1766 by Henry Cavendish, a noted English philosopher and physicist. During the following year Prof. Joseph Black of Edinburg stated to a class under his instruction that a vessel of certain dimensions and weight filled with hydrogen would naturally rise into the air. The first actual attempt at ballooning appears to have been made on June 5, 1783, when the Montgolfier brothers of Lyons, France, sent up a baloon charged with heated air. Their first experiment with a gas balloon was made Aug. 22. 1783, in Paris.

Some of the Baptist ministers of New York got into a warm discussion the other day over a statement of a professor in a Connecticut college, that out of 15,500 Baptist ministers only 150 are educated. One clergyman exclaimed, "What a awful whopper." The Brethren were dealically calmed by the philosophy of Father Goodell, 86 years old, who arose, "and, leaning on his walking staff" as the reporter puts it, said that his view was that "the best educated man is he who knows the most, and the best minister is he who can preach the best." At which wisdom they laughed and applauded.

An actor, who, being lazy, and having a bad memory, insisted that all letters and other documents which he had to read should be copied, was astonished one night while playing a character in a play, at the dispatch he was to read to his staff of generals, was a blank sheet of paper. Turning to his side-de-camp who brought it, and White was the author of the trick, he knitted his brow and with a gesture of command said: "Read the dispatch to the staff, Colonel, while I look at the map." The aide paused, became flustered, broke down and was soundly hissed by the audience. He wished he hadn't.

Personal Gossip.

The returns of the French vintage last year show that great mischief has been done by the rot. The total acreage of vineyards had fallen last year to 5,200,000 acres, this being a decrease of 250,000.000 acres from 1880, and of 870,000 from 1874; and as the ravages of the insect extended to 2,500,'000 acres of the vineyards still under cultivation, it is evident that in another twelvemonth the returns will be still more discouraging.

There is a young woman at Chicopee Falls, Mass., who is 6 feet 4 inches in height a head of hair which probably excels in abundance and length anything which has ever been on public exhibition. In these cases she has rarely been seen to touches the ground; but a full length photograph of Miss Ferry just taken shows her hair trailing for half a yard along the floor, though she is of fully average height. But so much hair is a great burden, and soon the photograph will be the only evidence of it.—*Springfield Republican.*

The funeral of Joseph Hart, a devoted follower of Tom Paine, took place at Willmington, Del., last week and was conducted by Rev. J. B. Parmelee of the Swedenborgian church. The reverend gentleman startled his hearers by warmly praising the decea ed and by comparing him with many Christians. He assured the agnostic audience that Hart would learn in the next world that his disbelief in this was wrong, and that he would there attain a state independent not upon his faith, but his life.

A girl named Lizzie Cannon, in Boston was very sick, and had a habit of holding two paper images of Cupid in her hands during the convulsions she suffered. For these images she cherished the utmost affection, but the parish priest, Father Fleming, deprived the girl of them. A suit, which embroiled the Catholic Archbishop Williams, to whom ineffectual appeal for their restoration has been made, has been brought, the declaration being that mental injury followed by extra medical attendance, was the result of such deprivation, and damages are called for.

At a recent meeting of Congregational ministers in Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Taylor made a report on a revised version, recommending its use by pastors and people, especially as a commentary on the King James' version. A paper was read from Dr. Cheever, protesting against its adoption. Then Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs said that he heartily approved the revision, but he did not consider it a model of good English, and in the matter of felicitous translation, it was down as a wilful failure." The report was unanimously accepted.

Nashville boasts of a lady—Mrs. Ann Winter—who is 105 years old. The *Banner* says: "She remembers all about the great Irish outbreak of 1768, and spoke with great interest of the battle of Wexford, which occurred in that year at Vinegar Hill, in the county of Wexford. She says she was the two Rotchfords—father and son—executed in 1799, on the green at Rathcormac, because they left their houses after dark, contrary to British orders.

The Adams family are far from being poor in this world's goods. They live in Quincy, where are still pointed to the traveler, hardly a quarter of a mile from each other, the houses in which President John Adams and John Quincy Adams were born. They are taxed upon their personal real estate, and a large amount of valuable real estate in that town; but the Hon. Charles Francis Adams also pays tribute to the city of Boston upon $34,600 of real estate in that city, and he, and his son, Charles Francis, Jr., together, upon $254,000 more. The wife of John Quincy Adams is taxed for $147,300 in Boston real estate, and John Quincy himself on $57,400 worth.

Dakotians Won't Tolerate Bogus Bodies.

From the Grand Forks Herald.

Thursday a warrant was sworn out by Mr. Graham Williamson for the arrest of a young man named Thos. Lawson on the charge of having appeared in public in female attire. Last Monday evening Lawson dressed in girl's clothes for the purpose of playing a joke on a friend of his named Davis. He donned the attire of a girl friend, and was introduced by her to Davis as a cousin from abroad. Davis instantly recognized Lawson. Some sport was had over the matter when the parties proposed to carry it a little further by attending church. They proceeded to the Methodist church, and were ushered into a front seat. Very soon knowledge of the matter spread through the building, and there was considerable laughing and giggling on the part of the young folks. After services were concluded some of the church officers sat down to have a reprimand and demanded a public apology, at the same time pointing out the criminality of the offense. Lawson at first declined to repentant. He at least, but finally on regret being expressed, made a statement, in a manner which was as aggravating as the original offense, to the effect that he had done nothing wrong, but was sorry for it, implying that he had his doubts about having committed a wrong. His doubts were set at rest by the issuing of the warrant for his arrest.

THE ANTI JEWISH FURY.

Some of the Outrages that Have Taken Place in Russia—Murder, Rapine, Theft and Arson as Agencies of Agitation.

The London "Times" publishes a long description given by a Russian gentleman named Myer Bankavitch, who has just arrived from Smilla, in the province of Goberno, in Southern Russia, of the scenes those of which he was an eye-witness. He says: "The outbursts of terrorism occurred chiefly at the monthly fairs, when large numbers of farmers and peasants assembled in the town of Smilla, and the rumors incited the farmers to attack other Jews. The drinking houses were thrown open and drink was freely given to the fanatical mobs of the country people. The drinking houses kept by Jews were first broken into and the casks rolled into the streets, some of them were smashed, and the people drank the raw spirits out of the broken casks. These acts were followed by the breaking open of the warehouse and places of business kept by the Jews, which were wrecked, goods of all kinds being thrown into the streets and trampled upon in the mad orgie which ensued. Many of the populace of the town joined in the mob in their attack, while others, including even the police, incited to outrage by promises of reward. They broke into many houses and plundered them in the sight of the authorities, grossly ill-treating the inmates in every instance. One house was that of an old man named Abraham Miller, who was much polished and respected by the Jews. He was seventy years of age, and lived with his wife, son and daughter-in-law and two grandchildren. When the marauders attacked his house all the family took refuge at the top of the premises, and tried to hide themselves. They were discovered, and fiercely assaulted. The old man and his son, driven to bay, killed two of his assailants but they were soon overpowered and dragged down the stairs and cruelly maltreated. The women were outraged and every member of the family was murdered. I speak from my own personal knowledge of these facts, and, from what I saw and know, I solemnly declare that there were not less than fifty or sixty women and children outraged by the mob. One girl whom I knew intimately died from the effects of the treatment she received. It is impossible for me to give any idea of the number of Jews killed, but the whole of 2,000 families were attacked, and numbers were killed, especially in those cases where there was any attempt made in the defense. The reign of terror in Smilla lasted on one occasion for thirty hours, there being no attempt on the part of the police or the military to quell the riot. Few, if any, of the populace were arrested, although the atrocities of the Jews were committed wholesale and under the eyes of the soldiers, who freqn ently helped the rioters to maltreat the Jewish people.

The report of the commission appointed at Warsaw to relieve the victims of the anti-Jewish riots there shows that altogether there were 2,011 Jewish families ruined, numbering about 10,000 souls. They include 246 publicans, 281 tobacconists and other retail shopkeepers, 498 eating house keepers and victuallers, 1,286 venders of refreshments, 318 workmen and 434 employers. During the riots there were demolished 292 liquor shops, 603 eating houses, warehouses and magazines and 393 private houses, all the property of Jews.

BETTER THAN A ROMANCE.

A Little War—A Little Love—A Little Romance and a Big Wedding.

From the Richmond Whig.

Soon after the battles of Gettysburg the Seventh Indiana Regiment was stationed near Waterford, Loudon county. An accommodating sprage, named Green Butt Holmes, of that regiment, and Miss Lizzie, daughter of John B. Dutton, Esq. The correspondence between the two, which ensued, ripened into a mutual love, and led to betrothal. In an assault upon the confederate works at Petersburg the young lieutenant was killed. A few days later came a letter from his betrothed to a friend and comrade of the slain officer, Joseph M. Dunlap, knowing the relation between the two, returned the letter, at the same time apprizing Miss Sutton of the fall of her lover. The friend of Lieutenant Holmes, the lady for the mournful attention paid her gave occasion for the interchange of several more epistles. Mr. Dunlap was deeply impressed with the style of the letters, having previously seen and admired the writer. The tide of battle rolled on until the torn battle-flags were furled at Appomator. The correspondence ceased; Mr. Dunlap went home to his home in Indiana and fulfilled a long-standing engagement by marrying the daughter of a neighbor. A year or two ago this lady died. Mr. Dunlap went South on a visit to his old friends and in his travels found himself one day near the house of his former correspondent. A train of pleasant recollections followed. Was it strange that Mr. Dunlap was prompted and speedily formed his resolution. A postal card opened the way to a renewed correspondence. A visit to the home of his correspondent followed. They talked of her dead lover, of his gallantry and manly bearing, and how he fell at the head of his men at the very points of the confederate bayonets. Then they talked of something else and matters ripened so smoothly and naturally that in a few weeks Mr. Dunlap found himself at his Indiana home busily engaged in preparing it for the reception of a new mistress.

Last Thursday in the town of Waterford was all a blaze of light and a scene of general rejoicing, for the lady was popular and beloved by all. In the midst of a large assemblage the ceremony took place, which united Miss Dutton and Mr. Dunlap in the bonds of matrimony.

Rural Improvement Associations.

Many readers know something about the Rural Improvement Associations organized by the Hon. B. C. Northrop, of Connecticut. He describes them in *Our Continent* (the new Philadelphia illustrated weekly) and adds:

"Over fifty associations for rural improvements have been organized in Connecticut I have also aided in forming over 100 such associations in the other New England middle and western states. This movement has worked its way across the continent. Thriving associations are doing their beneficent work in Minnesota, Kansas, California, and, indeed, in almost every northern state."

HOUSE AND FARM.

Domestic Recipes.

TOOTH POWDER.—Prepared chalk, four ounces; orris root (powdered); two ounces; green myrrh (powdered), one-quarter of an ounce; oil of cinnamon, twenty drops.

HOW TO TREAT DIPHTHERIA.—For young children give two-grain quinine pills, adult four grains every night; this will keep down fever. Take chlorate of potash one part, sulphur one part, and sugar (white) two parts, mix thoroughly; take this mixture, a pinch at a time, letting it dissolve slowly in the mouth. Apply a warm poultice of flax seed to the throat, wrapping a piece of dry flannel on the outside. Mild aperients should be given.

FOR A TOUGH COUGH.—For a tight, hoarse cough where phlegm is not raised, or with difficulty, take hot water often, as hot as can be sipped. This will be found to give immediate and permanent relief.

BOSTON BAKED BEANS.—Put a quart of water to a pint of beans, pour over night; soil with a piece of saleratus size of a pea in the water until the skins can be blown off; turn off the water; score half a pound of pork; imbed it in the beans; add one teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful molasses, fill up with water; cover and bake slowly; filling in more water as needed; don't have them dry at all.

BROWN BREAD.—Three cupfuls of Indian meal, one cupful of flour, three cupfuls of wood milk, one cupful of sour, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one teaspoonful salt, one half cupful molasses; pour into a round tin pail, cover, set it in a larger pail, fill with boiling water, cover, and boil five hours; add a half hours, adding more boiling water if needed.

BOSTON BAKED BEANS.—A quart of white beans covered with two quarts of cold warm water in a tin pan, should be placed on the back of the range early in the morning, say 8 o'clock. At noon, if the water has been sufficient, they will have swelled apparently and be slightly soft on some. Now have ready an earthen bean-pot which comes for the purpose, with a pound of salt pork, uncooked in the beans, which is to be covered with the beans add pepper, no salt, as the pork is plenty salt, and about one large teaspoonful of New Orleans molasses, to give a tender, then fill up with water and set in moderate oven to bake slowly six hours, occasionally adding water if necessary.

Timber Planting.

Timber is now plentiful, and to render it more valuable, we must practise systematic planting. Begin land and rocky eastern farm, everyplace that is not cultivated, or not raised at a loss—with valuable timber.

First—All ravines and deep hillsides, all land too rocky to be thoroughly cleared of stumps and ploughed, should be devoted to timber.

Second—Picketing belts of timber should be planted wherever hill-tops, ridges, gardens, &c., are exposed to cold, piercing winds.

Third—Belts or blocks of streams, ponds, in ditches, etc., should be planted, so that trees in time will be protected from injury by floods and rapid currents, from the fourth—All public roads should be belted with shade, fruit, or ornamental trees.

We should preserve, improve, and extend our existing forests by keeping up a constant succession of young growing trees, the best varieties. To do this it is necessary:

First—To allow no stock to run in wood for the purpose of forage. This should be rigidly and relentlessly enforced.

Second—Young growth in forest woods should thinned moderately and judiciously, unless varieties should be cut out, and valuable seeds trimmed up so that they grow tall, forming trunk rather than branches.

Third—Timber should be cut with intelligent reference to future growth. Valuable trees that you wish to propagate should be cut in the spring. Those that you wish to exterminate should be cut in August.

Raising Corn.

Correspondent Cultivator Gentleman.

During the season does not pay. Corn will make any considerable growth unless land is quite thoroughly warm. Below 50 degrees it habits, corn will not generally make a growth of two inches in a week if it is nearly or quite 95 degrees, if more moisture is present. Corn does not stand a cold, backward spring, for it will make a poor start for future growth. The growth is evidenced by the growth. When the land gets warm, cold nights are the exception, it is time to plant, and corn planted May 20th is as rule, suggest corn planted a few days earlier. I have in my mind now a lot of corn planted June 20th, a few are dead and the land dragged and planted next, which planted after June 20th, an average of the corn planted a month sooner, did not give so great a growth of stalks, its corn was fully matured.

The cut-up of plantings land in proportion to its fertility is becoming quite common.

A very rich soil will easily mature the grain over that on a thin quality land. A good point should be considered. A great crop of corn can not be grown without sufficient moisture to develop growth. A soil that quickly dries out is not adapted to a great a crop as one that is moistute, for corn is a great consumer of moisture, and many plants make demands, which may be met in a dry season of rainfall. The water that would suffice for a crop of a field planted four inches apart, would in a dry spell strut the thirsty ear six hundred additional days are drawing their sap from the stalk. As good land has the amount of water that will fail in a season, or just how it be distributed, the crop oftentimes will have the benefit of the doubt. But where the rains are very fertile, or whether there are 2,700 or 3,600 hills, flat cultivation, and keeping the soil free of weeds, grass, etc., each of which are plants that may be needed by corn, will be much to economize the supply of the soil. Every elevation is not above the level gives so much surface to give off moisture, and hills only a dam to the fine crop; for they not dry out the soil sooner, and contract the roots of the corn, but contract the lower roots so that the plant is more liable to be injured by storms, illustrative often, commencing to drag the roots if it comes up, and after, at once with a Thomas harrow. Do not use deep enough to cut off the roots, plenty is not necessary in one field hundred, as a check to vigorous growth. Cultivate often, but stop when roots have nicely developed them. Corn does not want to be hoed when the fertilization and maturing of ears is going on.

About Growing Barley

soil for barley, says the *Country Gentleman*, should be thoroughly pulverized and made compact before drilling, so hold moisture. Some of our best farms in this section, while their soil is clayey, plow in the fall in marrow and cultivate or gang-plow in the spring instead of plowing again. The valuable time, as three horses will three or four times as much in a day as they can plow. Since the plant does not root only one or two deep, shallow culture gives it moisture. One bushel and three pecks of seed to the acre is about the average sown. It should be drilled as shallow as possible, and have moisture enough to germinate. After the crop is well up, it should be rolled to pack the soil around the roots, and press any loose stones into the soil, which might have been overlooked in picking.

Harvesting is performed in various ways. The way most generally adopted in this section is to use a reiper, and rake off every rakeful, or every other rakeful, which leaves the grain in a light swath out of the way of the horses, and in a shape to cure quickly. When partially cured, it is raked up with a wheelrake, the horse being driven between two swaths. It should then be cocked exactly like hay, and left to sweat, after which it can be drawn without fear of heating and coloring in the mow. The grain should be cut just as the heads begin to look slightly yellow. As a rule, the farmer said to me a few years ago: "Cut it five or six days before you think it is fit, and you will have plump and bright grain," and I have found it to be so. The two-rowed variety does the best on lightish soil; on heavy soil I think there is not much choice between the two and six-rowed, both yielding thirty-five to sixty bushels this year.

An Experiment With Hogs.

An Iowa farmer put up twenty-one year-old logs for fattening, and for the first twenty-one days fed them on shelled corn of which they ate eighty-three bushels. During this period they gained 837 pounds, or upwards of ten pounds to the bushel of corn. He then fed the same hogs for fourteen days on dry corn meal, during which time they consumed forty-seven bushels and gained 533 pounds or eleven and three-quarters pounds to the bushel. The same hogs, next fed fourteen days on corn meal and water mixed, consumed 55-1-2 bushels of corn, and gained 731 pounds, or 13-1-2 pounds of flesh to the bushel. He then fed them fourteen days on corn meal cooked, and after consuming forty-five bushels of the cooked meal the hogs gained 799 pounds, or very nearly fifteen pounds of pork to the bushel of meal.

Ornamental Trees, Vines and Shrubbery.

Among the planting, the coming spring, our country friends should not forget a judicious selection of vines and ornamental trees and shrubbery. A few dollars and a little labor ingeniously applied, may convert a lonely, unvisiting, sterile looking place into a paradise of comfort and beauty, really increasing its actual value in the estimation of every person of taste. Such ornamentation of rural homes exerts the most happy moral influences on young persons who are born and bred in them, increasing their love for their ancestral residences, and preventing discontent with their fortunes. It has been truly remarked that stores of useful and beautiful ideas are imbibed in such homes, as well as the power of original and systematic combination for the ideas in business and pleasure pursuits. The true American farmer should possess enough of the genuine aesthetic spirit to enable him to elevate his ideas above the plodding level of hogs, corn, and potatoes.

"All through advertising," remarked ex-Mayor Gregory, to us as he went homeward with a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, "that I bought this. Your paper contains so many wonderful cures—of course they are facts—and so I thought I'd try a bottle for the rheumatism."—*Madison (Wis.) Daily Democrat.*

Oscar says that he could conceive of no greater happiness than to sit upon the doorstep of Sara Bernhardt's residence all night. Sarah isn't here at present, but he caught sight himself of the door step of Mrs. Swisshelm's residence.

Tony Pastor in Trouble.

Tony Pastor, of New York, who is now with his inimitable variety combination, making a tour of the principal cities of the Union, is recognized as the leading character, vocalist and variety performer of the United States. He owns and runs a first-class theater on Broadway, New York city, and has gathered about him the best troupe of variety artists that could be obtained. The company has just completed a brilliant engagement at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia, and after the present tour they will engage in Tony Pastor's own theater in New York City. Mr. Pastor is the originator of his peculiar school of character singing, and has made himself immensely popular, having realized by his talents a large fortune.

The writer of this article met Mr. Pastor recently at the Bingham House, in Philadelphia, and found him as genial in private as he is amusing before the public. During our conversation I inquired as to his physical health, and he replied that, notwithstanding the strain upon him in the discharge of his professional duties, it was excellent. He had occasionally severe attacks, either the result of rheumatic attacks or colds, but all any complaints of the character never troubled him long, as he had found out a remedy for all such annoying affections. I asked him what the remedy was, and he replied: "St. Jacobs oil. I then learned from Mr. Pastor that he considered the Great German Remedy a excellent preparation for the cure or relief of rheumatism, and that it was about the only thing used among professional people for that distressing complaint. He took bottles with him whenever he went traveling, and could not be without it, and knew that it was very popular with a number of members of his own company. A conversation held subsequently with various members of the organization revealed the fact that St. Jacobs Oil had been performing most invaluable services for them in the way of curing them of rheumatism. Nearly every trist in the troupe used it, and was enthusiastic in its praise, and the writer was fully forced to the conclusion that Tony Pastor was certainly in luck in having so valuable an article known and employed by a substantially good company of performers, for it enabled every one to be always in his place, thus insuring comfort to the management and genuine satisfaction to the public. Tony Pastor would certainly be in trouble without St. Jacobs Oil. At least, other managers whose artists have been temporarily unapplied, have noticed the difference between St. Jacobs Oil in stock and St. Jacobs Oil out of stock—among the members of their companies.—N. Y. *Clipper.*

According to Edward Everett Hale, a rich and foolish old man gave his grandson, a freshman in Harvard college, $20,000 for one year's spending money. It ruined the boy.

Soldiers, Attention.

Thousands of pensioners are rated too low. All this will be averted by forwarding papers to the well known and thoroughly responsible firm, Stoddart & Co., 4 3 G. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Claims promptly attended to, and put in proper shape to be settled. This firm also attends to procuring pensions, back bounty unpaid, new discharges to replace lost ones. Information freely given and blanks furnished, by enclosing stamp.

A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY!

STRICTLY PURE.

Harmless to the Most Delicate.

By its faithful use Consumption has been Cured when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

JEREMIAH WRIGHT, of Marion County, W. Va., writes us that his wife had PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and was pronounced INCURABLE by that physician, when the use of Allen's Lung Balsam entirely cured her. He writes that he had his neighbors think it the best medicine in the world.

DR. MEREDITH, Dentist, of Cincinnati, was thought to be in the last STAGE OF CONSUMPTION and was induced by his friends to try Allen's Lung Balsam after the formula was shown him. We believe that it at once cured his cough and that he was able to resume his practice.

WM. A. GRAHAM & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Zanesville, Ohio, writes us of the cure of Mathias Fresman, a well-known citizen, who had been afflicted with BRONCHITIS in its worst form for twelve years. The Lung Balsam cured him, as it has many others of BRONCHITIS.

AS ALSO

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMA, CROUP,

All Diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and PULMONARY ORGANS.

G. S. MARTIN, Druggist at Oakley, Kr., writes that the ladies think there is no remedy equal to Lung Balsam for Croup and Whooping Cough

Mothers will find it a safe and sure remedy to give their children when all else fails.

It is harmless to the most delicate child.

It contains no Opium in any form.

Recommended by Physicians, Ministers and Nurses. In fact by everybody, who has given it a good trial. It Never Fails to Bring Relief.

Call for Allen's Lung Balsam, and shun the use of all remedies without merit and an established reputation. As an Expectorant it has no equal.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS

A remedy with such a reputation as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does not need a fair trial. If you are dyspeptic, your malady will eventually yield to it; if you are feeble, lack flesh and feel despondent, it will both build and cheer you up; if you are constipated, it will relieve, and if billious, healthfully stimulate your liver. Don't despond, but make this effort in the right direction.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $3 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$72 A week, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address G. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

$66 A week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

YOUNG MEN wanted to learn Telegraphy in a few months, and be certain of a situation, address Valentine Bigelow, Janesville, Wis.

OLD EYES MADE NEW without Doctor's Medicine, sent by mail for 15 cents. Address DR. B. F. FOOTE, box 788, N. Y. City.

GROUP Positive prevention and cure; 10 cents, by mail. Address DR. BOYNTON, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world. Samples free. Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

CONSUMPTION!

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM,
181 Pearl street, New York.

Health is Wealth!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. Price, dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued by JAMBEE & CO., Druggists, Third street, corner Wabasha, St. Paul, Minn. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

THE OLDEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD is probably Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER. This article is a specially prepared physician's prescription and has been in use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed, it never fails. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to this article.

JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO.,
Troy, N. Y.

WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS

And the BEST MACHINERY in the world for

BORING and DRILLING WELLS by Horse or Steam Power!.

Book Free. Address

LOOMIS & NYMAN, TIFFIN, OHIO

CLOTHING, TAILORING, HATS

and Furnishing Goods at the BIG BOSTON, Minneapolis.

Send for price list and rules for measurement.

THRESHERS

The best of the cheapest. Illustrated Circulars sent free. THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.

SEEDS and Plants. Illustrated stock. Catalogue free. J. A. SALZER, La Crosse, Wis.

UNPARALLELED

ADVANTAGES are offered for securing a Musical Education in graded classes of four only, at a well tested

New England Conservatory, Music Hall,

The free lectures, recitals, concerts and entertainments by eminent professors and artists, number literally many hundreds in a year, and surpass all offers made elsewhere in this or any other country. Good positions are now guaranteed to all our graduates.

Next term opens Feb. 6. Send for calendar, free.
E. TOURJEE, Boston.

FITS

A Leading London Physician establishes an Office in New York for the Cure of EPILEPTIC FITS.

From Am. Journal of Medicine.

Dr. Ab. Meserole (late of London), who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has simply been astonishing; we have heard of cases of over 50 years' standing successfully cured by him. He has published a work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his wonderful cure, free to any sufferer who may send their express and postoffice address. We advise one suffering to send at once.

DR. AB. MESEROLE,
No. 60 John street, New York.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

GOLD MEDAL PARIS EXPOSITION—1878.

"Golden Medical Discovery" (words registered as a trade-mark) cures all humors from the pimple or eruption to great virulent eating ulcers.

Daniel Wells, of Milwaukee, one day last week received $325,000 as the profits of a one-fifth share in a "pork corner" in Chicago.

The "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures "female weakness" and kindred affections. By druggists.

A method of solidifying wines and liquors has been discovered in Europe.

"Throw Physic to the Dogs, I'll None of it."

We do not feel like blaming Macbeath for this expression of disgust. Even nowadays most of the cathartics are great repulsive pills, enough to turn one's stomach." Had Macbeath ever taken Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets" he would not have uttered those words of contempt. By druggists.

A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man remember this.—*Traveler.*

HO, YE BALDHEADS!—There is just one way by which you can get curcks: use CAMOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum. It will positively produce new hair; there is no substitute for this marvelous petroleum hair renower.

On Thirty Day's Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electric Voltaic Belts and other Electric appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed.

Howard Lake, Minn., June 23, 1881.

J. P. ALLEN, St. Paul.

Dear Sir:—Please send me another case of Allen's Iron Tonic Bitters. A short time ago your agent induced me to try half a case. The order was given very reluctantly, but since that time one after case has been sold by me, all of which speaks well for the remedy.

Yours truly,
J. CRAIG LONG, Druggist.

One Box Sufficient.

COLDWELL, Pa., Dec. 16, 1881.

The only cough remedy used in my family is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Several times in my own experience a bad cough has been cured by one dose before going to bed at night.

M. A. ATHERLY.

Ten Year's Experience.

CEDARVILLE, O., Dec. 16, 1881.

Have used Piso's Cure for Consumption in my family for ten years, and want nothing better as a cough remedy. J. A. HAREND.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing destroyed found at last. Ask druggists for Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies bed-bugs, 15c. boxes.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer.—Uses one cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1. at druggists. Prepaled by Exp. $1.25, 6 for $5. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15 cents per box.

"Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher' cured my son of erysipelas." Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Larimer, Pa. It cures all blood diseases.

Why suffer sleepless nights, with a distressing cough, when a quarter of a dollar invested in "Sellers' Cough Syrup" will give instant relief.

Dr. Halliday's Blood Purifier is taking the place of all others very rapidly. We have yet to hear from the first one who was disappointed in it. Try a bottle.

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Be sure you get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters is the oldest and best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, all disorders of the stomach, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all diseases of the mucous membrane of the head and throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

ST. PAUL TRADE LIST.

Pawnbroker.

E. LYTLE, 41 Jackson St., opp. Merchants.

Scales and Wind Mills.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 71 E. Third St.

Iron, Blacksmiths' & Wagon Makers' Supplies.

NICOLS & DEAN, Cor. Third and Sibley Sts.

Phonography, or Phonetic Shorthand.

Catalogue of works, with Phonographic alphabet and illustrations, for learning, sent on application. Address Benn Pitman, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Diary Free

for 1882, with improved Interest Table, Calendar, etc. Sent to any address on receipt of two Three-Cent Stamps. Address CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 S. Delaware Ave., Phila.

Extraordinary OFFER.

Vocal & Instrumental Music

10	Pieces, assorted, for	$1.00
25	" " "	2.00
40	" " "	3.00
60	" " "	4.00
100	" " "	5.00

MUSIC.

DYER & HOWARD,
St. Paul, Minn.
Agents for Steinway and Chickering Pianos.

SEEDS.

I will give you the best Seeds for the same money that any man in America or refined. Western Seeds are best. Make the best lead. Gardeners say they never saw such good Seeds grow. My pretty Catalogue illustrated with over 1000 cuts of engravings, I send free to the world, worth many dollars, FREE to the world, all. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

Seeds Free.

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE CUITEAU TRIAL

This is the only complete and fully illustrated "Life and Trial of Guiteau." It contains all the testimony of the experts and other noted witnesses; all the speeches made by the cunning assassin in his great efforts to secure the gallows by feigning insanity. Beware of catchpenny books. Millions of people are waiting for this work. Agents wanted. Circulars free. Extra terms to scatter. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

EX-SOLDIERS and their HEIRS

should all send for samphlet paper, the Worth and Soldier, published at Washington, D. C. It contains Stories of the War, Camp Life, Scenes from the Battle-field, and a thousand things of interest to our country's defenders. Every soldier should subscribe. It contains all the Laws and Instructions relating to Pensions and Bounties for soldiers and their heirs. Every ex-soldier should enroll his name under the World and Soldier banner at once. Eight pages, forty columns, weekly. $1a year. Sample free. Address World and Soldier, Box 588, Washington, D. C.

Educate Your Boys at the Oldest & Best Military School in America. Address C. ROYALTON, Portsgen, N. Y.

"Golden Medical Discovery" (words registered as a trade-mark) cures all humors from the pimple or eruption to great virulent eating ulcers.

The "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures "female weakness" and kindred affections. By druggists.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF

PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." It is not a mixture, but a chemical combination, and will not separate. The Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by Notes Bros. & Cutter, St. Paul; Lyman Bros., Albany, Minn.

The Great Horse Remedy, Cole's Veterinary Carbolisalve

Will cure any case of Mange, Scratches, Cracked Heel, or Diseases of the Foot. It is the only preparation that will cure Cuts, Wounds, Collar and Saddle Galls, and Old Sores, and bring the hair in the original color.

Pound cans, $1. Small cans, 50 cents.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. W. COLE & CO.,

Black River Falls, Wis.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

EVERY WELL REGULATED FAMILY should subscribe for "The Home Economist" practical economy for the home. We offer $1 VALUABLE PRESENTS to all who subscribe, but if you want the paper and the presents you must write to-day, and give you our MUSICAL ALBUM, due 12 x 15, containing 71 PAGES OF MUSIC all stamps for 15 cents. Address The Home Economist, 3c. stamps

THE BIGGEST BARGAINS GIVEN. Money refunded to dissatisfied subscribers. 100,000 SOLD YEARLY. Issued Monthly. Address The Home Economist Publishing Co., 47 Lafayette Place, New York.

FREE 100 SELF TEACHERS, Magic Lantern, Stereoscopic views, Photographs, Chromos, Lottery Tickets, Autographs All in one package sent free. Cards, 1 pk. assortment, Cards, 1 pk. Fun Cards, Language of Flowers, 5 Love Letters, 1 pk. Star Puzzle, 1 Chemical Puzzle, and an eight-page literary paper on trial three months. All the above sent on receipt of 10c in stamps to cover postage. &c. Address KENDALL & CO., Boston, Mass.

TOOL CATALOGUE!

MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS, write F. G. DRAPER & CO., 53 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn., for their Illustrated Catalogue for 1882—a book of 131 pages, giving prices and illustrations of every tool known to mechanics, manufacturers, etc. Builders and Mechanics will save time and money by corresponding with this leading house in tools and builders' hardware. Send 4 cents in stamps.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE New rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from one to two weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

Employment for Ladies.

The Best selling article in the world. Ladies can do their own manufacturing and introducing. Large profits. Any lady can make from $5 to $10 daily. Address, Tasteful Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.

Leading Physicians recommend Dr. Dye's Celebrated Coraline Corset. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, $1 to $5. Address Coraline Corset Supporter Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING

ROSES

The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS of ROSES. GREAT HOUSES for ROSES alone. We send Free to all Catalogues and Extras, more ROSES than most collections grow. Our Catalogue for 1882 is a beautiful Calendar bloom delivered safely postpaid, many great offers. For Four Dollars, we will send the following Roses: 10 for $2; 20 for $3; 25 for $3; 35 for $5; 75 for $10; 100 for $15. Our NEW ROSES are Marvels. Treatise on the Rose, 50c., elegant in illustration—Free to all. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.—Rose Growers.

"JUST, LET ME SHOW YOU"

DR. FOOTE'S

HAND-BOOK OF HEALTH HINTS AND READY RECIPES.

Worth $25. Cost 25c.

By the author of

"PLAIN HOME TALK" AND "MEDICAL MEDDLING AND MANAGEMENT."

128 PAGES of Advice about Daily Diet, Cooking, Bathing, and Hints on Common Ailments; a valuable Book of Recipes and every family. Only 25 cts. The Hand-book contains chapters on Hygiene, Food, Cooking, Bathing, Hints on Common Ills, Hygienic Curative Measures, Kinds of Food, Cooking Recipes, Hints on Nursing the Sick, on Emergencies, to Correct Offensive Breath, Extracts from Diet of Dr. Foote, and other physicians of high standing, and a valuable Receipt Book for invalids. AGENTS WANTED.

Murray Hill Book Publishing Co.,
129 EAST 28TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

1882 NORTH STAR SEED FARMS 1882

GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR EARLY MINNESOTA SWEET CORN

The earliest good Sweet Corn in the world, and so pronounced by Seed Growers, who have tried at least of their lists, thus attesting that great law of Nature, that the product will be earlier and better than any other. This Corn is the most noted for early maturity, and is the principle finds further illustration in our Square Corn, Red Silver Corn, North Star Golden Dent, Early Tomato, Minnesota Amber Sugar-Cane, Red and Yellow Onions, Beets, Carrots, Wheat, Potatoes, Beans, etc. Sixth Annual Catalogue now ready—Free. THE NORTH STAR SEED FARMS, Faribault, Minnesota.

Seed Grower, Jobber, and Importer.

WHOLESALE DEALER in Clover, Timothy, Millet, seed Wheat, Red Top, Blue Grass, etc.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many BEFORE TAKING. other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a premature grave.

TRADE MARK. AFTER TAKING.

For full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of money, or advertising. THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Sole Agents, 106 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Sold by GRAY & HOFFLIN, and druggists in Minneapolis.

The Brainerd Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 25, 1882.

A. E. CHASE, Editor and Prop'r.

The TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada, for,

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR,

Cash in advance

Six Months, - - - - - - $1 00

Three Months, - - - - - - 50

A printer at Dubuque has been convicted of violating the Sunday law by fishing on that day. It seems as though there is an epidemic of crime going through this country that would eventually knock it to pieces. The man at Dubuque will evidently claim that he was inspired. There is too much of this going on. Wonder if he caught any fish.

An officer searched a house in St. Paul with a search warrent, looking for some goods supposed to be stored there, and found a mutilated corpse in a closet adjoining a room occupied by medical students. The young men wonder how the corpse could have got in there and they not know it, and and the keeper of the boarding house is fairly wild. Other boarding house keepers, who have prided themselves on having a nice, quiet students for boarders, have begun to search the houses, and if a student comes in at night with any package larger that a box of caramels, he is searched for corpses. This particular corpse was badly cut up about the affair

J. J. Healey is the editor of the Fort Benton Daily Record, and also the sheriff of that county. Recently Bad Bull, a thieving Indian, was put under his charge for horse stealing. The red was released for some reason, but before he was turned loose his raven tresses were cut off—yea! even shaved the aboriginie's head—sparing not so much as the war lock. Bad Bull returned to the tepees of his people a ruined, but revengeful man, and he has sworn to have the sheriff's life blood. Healey may well be wary, but as he is always that, is the quickest pistol shot in the West, and has killed more Indians than he has fingers and toes, it behooves Bad Bull to carry himself in a very killing manner if he hopes to come out first best when he meets the object of his wrath. A frontier editor, who can't shoot a single Indian possesses the chief western accomplishment of the profession to a very limited extent.—[Bismarck Tribune

Last December the Albany papers contained quite lengthy accounts of the strange antics of a mysterious character who was given the name of the "Rubber Man." This mysterious individual, in a partial state of nudity, made it it a practice night after night of stealing up stealthily behind ladies and children for the purpose of frightening them. The name given him seems to have originated from the fact that when complaint was made against the offender by the ladies whom he had frightened they stated that he wore rubber boots. He chose these kind of boots probably in order to approach close to his victims without making the noise of falling footsteps. One evening a young lady, the daughter of one of the most respected citizens of Albany, was accosted about 8 o'clock by the "Rubber Man," and was so frightened that the physicians feared the illnes caused by the nervous prostration that followed would prove serious. Another young lady experienced a most unexpected encounter with the same man some nights later. She returned home late to tea, and walking up to the front stoop of her father's residence—was about to ring the bell. As she put out her hand to grasp the handle she was horrified to see the "Rubber Man" standing in the alcove immediately adjoining her. He made a motion to her and the girl fanted. A few minutes later, when she recovered, of course the "Rubber Man" was invisible. A similar alcove game is known to have been resorted to in at least one other instance.

The matter was soon reported to the authorities, and the police were given special instructions to use every endeavor to capture the mysterious individual. In order to entrap the fellow a stout policeman of the city force was dressed in a woman's clothes a night or so ago and detailed to catch the offender. The officer was neatly distinguished, and was accosted by the stranger when walking through the streets of the city about 9:30 o'clock in the evening. The fellow darted out from a dark passage, and, when grappled by the officer, at once showed fight, proving too athletic for for his would be captor, whom he threw heavily into the gutter. The policeman recovered himself quickly and felt for his revolver, but before the weapon could be brought into play the "Rubber Man" sped out of reach with astonishing rapidity. The encounter was of such short duration that no description of the wretch could be furnished. Of his strength and dexterity, however, there was no question.

Some suppose that this strange man was a half-witted fellow, while many believed him an escaped lunatic. But whatever he was or is, he has evidently made his advent in this city. For the past week a man answering to the discription of the Albany man has been in various parts of our city. As three young ladies were returning home from Gordon's store last Tuesday evening about 6 o'clock, they were unexpectedly accosted on north Clinton street by a strange individual wearing a rubber coat with a hood over his head, also having on a pair of rubber boots and carrying an umbrella pulled down closely over the upper portion of his body. He came upon the girls so noiselessly and his actions were so strange that they were greatly frightened. He followed them as far as the gate in front of the house which they entered to get out of his way. He however seemed to be aware of the fact that one of the young ladies did not reside there, and so he hid himself and waited until she came out. He again followed her until she met some friends, by whose presence he was quickly frightened away. This same man was seen last week on west avenue and in other parts of the city.—[Rochester Union.

—NEW—

Hardware

STORE.

Hartley Block, Front Street,

BRAINERD, - MINN.,

DAVID E. SLIP

DEALER IN HEAVY AND SHELF

HARDWARE,

Tinware, Stoves,

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

CARPENTER'S and all kinds of

TOOLS,

NAILS, BUILDER'S MATERIAL,

GUNS AND AMMUNITION, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES AND BRUSHES.

CROCKERY WARE,

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,

LAMPS, ETC.

First Class Tin, Sheet Iron, and Coppersmith Job Work done on Short Notice.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

J. BAIN,

Boot and Shoemaker,

Fifth Street, bet. Front and Laurel,

Brainerd, Minn.

Repairing Neatly Done. Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

CHASE, PILLSBURY & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in all kinds of

PINE LUMBER,

SIDING,

FLOORING,

And all Kinds of

BUILDING MATERIAL

LATH, SHINGLES,

AT

Gull River Mills,

GULL RIVER, CR. P. L. R. R. - - - MINN.

J. F. TURNER & CO.,

Contractors AND Builders,

SUPERINTENDING OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS A SPECIALTY.

—ESTIMATES ON WORK—

And Material Made Out at Reasonable Rates. Jobbing neatly and Carefully Done by Competent Workmen.

Office Over Bank of Brainerd.

WM. CRAGG,

DEALER IN

Drugs and Chemicals,

Standard Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, Shoulder Braces, Trusses, Sponges,

AND ALL VARIETIES OF

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

CIGARS AND A FULL LINE OF STATIONERY.

Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. - FRONT STREET

A LARGE LINE OF WALL PAPERS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Stoves. Stoves. Stoves.

BASON BROS.

HAVE NOW ON HAND AND FOR SALE

All the Leading Lines of

BASE-BURNER COAL STOVES,

Including Radiant Homes, Westminsters and Garlands,

And the Largest and Most Complete Assortments of

WOOD-HEATERS COOK STOVES AND RANGES,

Ever brought to Brainerd, embracing all the Latest Patterns and most Approved Varieties, at Astonishingly Low Prices. Also a full line of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

TINWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS, AXES AND LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

Practical Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper-Plate Workers.

CARVER & MOHLE,

—DEALERS IN—

Wood, Hard, Soft and

BLACKSMITH COAL

And also WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealers in

Lime, Cement and Plasterers' Hair.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES.

Orders Solicited, and

Good Rates Assured.

Office.—North side of Track, East of N. P. Freight House.

Books, Periodicals & Stationery.

Holiday Goods,

School Books,

Pictures, Frames.

POPULAR NEWS DEPOT OF BRAINERD.

MRS. A. SHERWOOD.

BOSTON 99 CENT STORE

J. D. CHENEY, Proprietor.

Goods First-Class; Prices at the Bottom Not

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Queensware, Ladies' Furnishing

AND A GENERAL VARIETY OF FIRST QUALITY GOODS.

Agency for Standard Organs. Call and Examine Goods.

EICHELZER & CO

OF MINNEAPOLIS,

DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goo

And Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURS

OF ALL DESCRIPTION

GOODS SENT ON APPROVAL,

If Not Satisfactory, Return at Our Expense

W. A. SMITH & CO.

CLOTHING

Dry Goods and Carpets.

FURNISHING GOOD

Comprising Latest novelties in Fine Goods,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valis

GLOVES AND MITTE

AND A FULL LINE OF

Lumbermens' Good

Front Street - - - BRAINE

Put this in your Pipe & Smoke

S. V. R. SHERWOO

KEEPS A MAGNIFICENT LINE OF

Cigars, Tobaccos and Confectio

DOMESTIC AND TROPICAL FRUITS IN SEASON.

Overcoats, Overcoats

AT THE

NEW YORK

One-Price Clothing Sto

An immense stock of Sacks, Ulsters, and Ulsteretts, we want to close out to make room for New Goods con arriving. Call and examine our stock of Fine Worste agonal and Cassimere Suits. We make a specialty of

FINE CLOTHING

While not neglecting the cheaper grades, of which we the most complete assortment ever opened in the city.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AND NECK-WEA

Silk Handkerchiefs, etc., etc. Fine Boots, Rubbers, Boot Pacs, Mo and Mackinaw Goods. Also call your attention to BOYS' SUITS years old up, of which the assortment is very complete. It is a plea show goods whether you purchase or not. Prices are plainly mar goods and sold at those prices.

Store on BROADWAY, bet. Freight Depot and Sleeper

M. H. BRYAN, Pro