Historical Society

The Brainerd Tribune.

VOL. XI.—NO. 11. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1882. WHOLE NO 531.

PHYSICIANS.

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 operators.

INSURANCE.

CHASE & FRATER.

Insurance

AGENTS.

Good Companies and LOW RATES

Call at TRIBUNE OFFICE.

M. McFADDEN

GENERAL

Fire Insurance 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 from [illegible] 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.

TAILORING.

I. W. ADDISON,

TAILOR,

Front Street, - BRAINERD, MINN

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. HAGGBERG,

Blacksmithing,

HORSE SHOEING, JOBBING.

Iron and Coal for Sale.

Fifth Street, opposite Leland House.

W. W. HARTLEY.

—BOOKS, STATIONERY and NEWS,—

—AT THE—

POSTOFFICE NEWS STAND.

[illegible] MACHINES AND ORGANS. [illegible]—CHEAP.

LEO. 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.

LAM & JACKSON,

PRACTICAL

WELL-DIGGERS.

PAINE BROS. & FLYNN,

Fresh and Salt

MEATS.

CANNED MEATS AND VEGETABLES

Wm. Ferris, Pres't, J. A. Davis, Vice Pres't. G. W. Holland, Cash'r, E. E. Barber, Asst. C.

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.

J. G. SMITH,

Has opened out a first-class

BARBER SHOP and BATH ROOM,

ON THE COR. OF SIXTH AND LAUREL STS.

Everything new, and an A No. 1 place to go for a good Shave.

—NEW—

Hardware

STORE.

Hartley Block, Front Street,

BRAINERD, - MINN.,

DAVID E. SLIPP.

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.

NOBLE'S

EMPLOYMENT

BUREAU,

O. M. NOBLE, Proprietor.

Room 8 - - Hartley Block.

BRAINERD, MINN.

Male and Female

Help Furnished

ON SHORTEST NOTICE

Male Help Furnished Free.

City Bill Poster.

Orders by mail, in person, or by telegraph promptly attended to.

For Sale.

Finest team of [illegible] in the city. Enquire of J. A. Bates.

RED LAKE FALLS.

A Manufacturing Town Comprising Nine Water Powers Closely Adjacent.

Great Natural Advantages and Most Desirable Surroundings.

The Coming Minneapolis of the Red River Valley.

The Red River valley, next to its superlative beauty, its wonderful fertility and unsurpassed advantages as a wheat country, is specially remarkable for the number of its town sites and the dazzling prospects which, according to the representations of their proprietors, are wrapped up in undeveloped resources of its prospective cities. All the newspapers of this region are full of glowing descriptions of these infant business centers; all the hotels and other public places are emblazoned with placards setting forth the rare opportunities they offer, and the traveler is continuously confronted at every hand with invitations to make himself

SUDDENLY AND FABULOUSLY WEALTHY

by investing in property which is certain to appreciate in value at a most astonishing rate. Many of these promising town sites and embryonic cities are located on the open, sparsely populated prairie, some of them far in advance of railway communications, and many of them exist as yet on paper. In exceptional instances the prospects which their enterprising proprietors claim for them will be in a measure realized, but in the majority of cases their growth and prosperity will be confined to a temporary "boom" which the incoming of the railway will occasion, and which its extension will as certainly and as speedily terminate. Among them all there may be those which by reason of excellent natural advantages will eventually develope into prominence and become business centers of importance and substantial growth. One of this class, beyond a question of doubt, is

RED LAKE FALLS,

located twenty-two miles northeast of Crookston, at the confluence of the Red Lake river and the Clear Water, on a high level plateau between the two streams. This is one of the most advantageous in the valley and its natural advantages are such that it can scarcely fail to become one of the most important manufacturing towns in the northwest. Within the boundaries of the present site, about equally distant from the business center, are no less than nine water powers of from twelve to thirty-six feet fall, flowing from Rice Lake which constitutes a reservoir of never failing supply. Each of these waterpowers can be developed and utilized at insignificant expense and each affords the most ample power for the most extensive flouring mills, saw mills or manufactories. Not only is the town possessed of these incalculably valuable advantages, but it has also in its surroundings all the supplementary resources necessary to insure their development. The country directly tributary to the place is a combination of prairie and timber land, embracing a heavy growth of hard wood timber and sections of the most productive wheat land in the valley, all of which is

THICKLY POPULATED

with well to do settlers. For the purpose of milling the country supplies an unlimited quantity of No. 1 hard wheat. For manufacturing lumber, the Red Lake river, one of the best driving streams in the State, opens direct communication with a region of the best pine timberlands in the country. The stumpage of the pine at the head waters of the Red Lake river is estimated at over 2,000,000 feet and the supply may be said to be practically inexhaustible.

For the manufacture of paper the advantages are unsurpassed. Straw and poplar wood in great abundance can be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the place and the cost of transportation from eastern points at the rate of $68 per car from Minneapolis to Grand Forks, can thus be added to the large profits of this industry. Timber in endless supply such as maple, birch and basswood can be secured close at hand for use in the manufacture of furniture, and thus on for all the various purposes for which the water power can be utilized nothing seems to be wanting to make the

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF MANUFACTURING

practicable. In view of the great natural advantages of Red Lake Falls and in view of the additional fact this is the only water power between Fergus Falls and the Dominion line, and that none can be found between this point and the Rocky mountains northwest, or the Black Hills southwest, it is evident that so valuable a succession of water-powers each of which can be utilized without the necessity of constructing dams, and free from the expense of water rents, insurance and heavy city taxes —will not long be permitted to remain idle. At present the town has no railway communications, but this is but a temporary disadvantage. The Duluth & Winnipeg road, now in course of construction, will make Red Lake Falls an objective point, and will probably be completed some time next fall. This will give of Red Lake Falls an advantage in freight over Minneapolis, inasmuch as it will make a difference in mileage of not less than sixty miles on wheat and fifty-five miles on flour in favor of the former. All these advantages are readily comprehended by those familiar with the facts, and

SHREWD BUSINESS MEN

are already investing largely in the various desirable portions of the town. A ten thousand dollar business block will be built this spring, good bridges are being constructed, various public improvements in the town site are being inaugurated, and preparations in general are being made to push forward the development of the place as rapidly as possible. While much is claimed for other town sites in this section of the valley, it is probable that not one can be found possessed of natural advantages better calculated to insure a rapid and continuous growth than Red Lake Falls. Many of the neighbors have little aside from the agricultural wealth of the country to rely upon, and upon this alone it is folly to base speculations of future importance. Red Lake Falls, however, is not so unfortunate. With its nine splendid and never ceasing water-powers, distributed on two rivers, and all within three fourths of a mile, it has advantages unequalled by any city developed within a radius of three hundred miles, and offers opportunities for improvement which would seem to promise the certainty of large returns.

Another Man Drugged.

Wednesday evening at half past nine a man staggered into McFadden & Johnson's drug store, stating that he wanted a big emetic and a doctor as quick as possible. "Mac" gave him the necessary ipecac and called Dr. Parsons, who found the man in terrible distress, with an alarmingly high pulse and in a critical condition. After taking a couple of strong emetics and some stimulants the man was able to state that he went into a saloon, called for a drink, and was given something which made him feel as though he had swallowed melted lead. He said he had previously exhibited quite a sum of money in the saloon, and saw at once that he had been "doped," but upon inquiry refused to disclose the name of the parties or the saloon at which he was thus used.

He was not at all intoxicated during the evening. He was put to bed at the Leland house and everything possible done for his comfort.

Later a TRIBUNE representative called at the Leland house, and was courteously received by the proprietor, Mr. Stratton, who kindly conducted him to the room the unfortunate man had been assigned to, with the purpose of learning, if possible, any further particulars of the affair. The man, who was discovered to be Luther Sparks of Aitken, was seemingly in great pain, and was surrounded by quite a crowd. As the reporter was elbowing his way to the bedside of the sick man Sheriff Mertz arrived, and upon being questioned Sparks said that he had been drugged at the Last Turn saloon, owned and run by Jack O'Neill, and that the men who committed the crime were the barkeepers of the place, Frank McCauley and Dan Butler. The chief, accompanied by Mr. Stratton, the reporter and another man, repaired at once to O'Neill's place and arrested McCauley, and Butler was subsequently secured down town. Both men appeared to be much surprised at the state of affairs, positively denied that they had been parties to any such crime, and were apparently as cool and self-possessed as they would be in setting out a lemonade to a patronizer of their bar. They were locked up in a room at the Leland house, as the jail was filled and prompt investigation will be made by the authorities.

Demise of an Old Citizen.

Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock J. C. Conant, an old resident of Brainerd, died at his residence of rheumatic fever after a somewhat protracted illness.

Mr. Conant was born in New York state in 1827, being 55 years old at the time of his death. He came to Brainerd about twelve years ago and remained about a year, when he went to Wadena and run a hotel for a short time, when he returned to Brainerd, remaining here up to the time of his demise. In the same year he was elected a member of the republican county central committee and the next spring was elected justice of the peace and has held that office until a year ago. He enlisted at the commencement of the war and served until the close. He was an active worker in the interests of the republican party and its nominees. He leaves a wife and one adopted child who very deeply mourn his loss. Many friends sincerely tender their sympathy to the afflicted family in their hour of trouble and sorrow.

Information for Settlers.

Timber land embraced in a homestead, or other entry not consummated, may be cleared in order to cultivate the land and improve the premises but for no other purpose.

If, after clearing the land for cultivation, there remains more timber than is required for improvement, there is no objection to the settler disposing of the same. But the question whether the land is being cleared of its timber for legitimate purposes is a question of fact which is liable to be raised at any time. If the timber is cut and removed for any other purpose it will subject the entry to cancellation, and the person who cut it will be liable to civil suit for recovery of the value of said timber, and also to criminal prosecution under section 2,461 of the revised statutes.

Uncle Dudley.

The TRIBUNE is pleased to acknowledge the receipt of a neat 12mo volume from the ready pen of M. C. Russell of Duluth, the founder of this paper. The title, "Uncle Dudley's Odd Hours," is the suggestive title of this work, consisting of odds and ends of Mr. Russell's writings compiled and published by Miss Susie Russell, late editress of the Duluth Weekly, a spicy little sheet which came to our table for some time last fall. This new book is meeting with great demand, and deservedly too. It will be kept for sale by W. W. Hartley at the postoffice news stand, or can be procured of Miss Susie M. Russell, Duluth, Minn., at the low figure of $1.25.

ADA'S ADVANTAGES.

A Smart, Booming Town—County Seat of Norman County, Minnesota.

Stopping off at the town of Ada one bright morning last week, we were delightfully surprised at the rapid growth and active appearance of the thriving little "[illegible]." Situated on the eastern main line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad, thirty miles north from Fargo and Moorhead, on the north bank of the Wild Rice River, or rather about a mile north of the river—just far enough away to prevent the possibility of inundation. The railroad was built through here in 1873 and shortly people began to see that here was a splendid chance for a good town. The town is but four years old and they claim, and undoubtedly have, a population of six hundred.

The village has now six large general stores, three drug stores, two hardware stores, four hotels, six saloons, one bank, three blacksmith shops, three [illegible] shops, two lumber yards, one newspaper, two livery stables, one photograph gallery, two shoemaker shops, six farm machinery firms, one furniture store, two doctors, four lawyers, two real estate dealers, a [illegible] church, a brick yard, two elevators, &c., &c. There is not one of the lines of mercantile or manufacturing business above indicated but what could be profitably duplicated, owing to the rapid growth of the town.

The town has a village incorporation, good side walks, a splendid artesian well and many other advantages which the prospector can readily see to advantage by inspection. The townsite is owned principally by the railroad company, who also own each alternate section of farming land except that already sold. The land throughout this vicinity is that of the famous Red River Valley, of which it forms an important part, and is very rich and productive. It is said that there is no better land in Minnesota than this section of the Red River Valley. The country is fast filling up and many are taking advantage of the splendid opportunity of securing for themselves a large tract of land for a home and farm, and nearly every quarter section now under improvement has an actual settler upon it. The opportunities for shipping the products to market are excellent. The Manitoba railroad company run a large number of freight as well as passenger trains daily and direct and frequent communication is thus established to all points both north and south and east and west. By connection with the Northern Pacific at Glyndon, direct communication is had to all points west on the road, and, of course, eventually to the Pacific slope. Connection is also made with the Canadian Pacific road. The [illegible] railroads are splendidly watered by the Wild Rice and Marsh rivers and by Long lake, which lies immediately north of the village which, in fact, is laid out on its very shore. There are fine belts of timber on the banks of both the rivers mentioned, and fifteen miles easterly we strike the vast pine timber lands extending east through the northern section of the state. Ada's natural advantages are many, and with so good a railroad running directly through the village, two large grain elevators, one of which has a 100,000 bushels capacity, no better locality can be found for the eastern man to settle. Encouragement is given by the railroad company and by all those already here, for settlers to locate. Good lumber for building purposes can be obtained here. There is a good sized brick yard now in operation, owned by W. H. Matthews and C. B. Cragin, so that the materials for the construction of buildings are easily available and at very moderate prices. Mr. Matthews is also cashier of the Bank of Ada, and is one of their most enterprising and public spirited citizens, and in this connection we would state that this gentleman offers great inducements to some good, practical brickmaker to come here and buy the whole or a part interest in his brick manufactory, or to run it for him on liberal terms. The Bank of Ada has exchange on leading banks in St. Paul, Chicago, New York, and all other points. The privilege of banking is not excelled by any bank in the Northwest, and by very few others is it equaled. The railroad lands and village lots are under the charge of Mr. W. W. Campbell, a careful and fair business man who gives settlers and prospecting parties every possible and reasonable advantage. The postoffice is under the efficient management of L. L. Ramstad, Esq., (whose firm L. L. Ramstad & Co.), also keeps a large assortment of general merchandise, are exceedingly popular and have a large share of the trade. The leading hotel of the place is the "Ada house," a neat, trim place kept by Mr. Geo. Ashelman, who has recently assumed proprietorship. It is, however, an experienced hotel man and gives strict attention to the wants of his guests. He will make an addition of forty feet to his house this season, including a commodious sample room for the accommodation of commercial men. On the opposite corner from the Ada house is a large and commodious restaurant, cafe and billiard parlor, kept by Messrs. Thompson Bros., and it is a clean and orderly place; that is a place where a man can play a quiet game and get a glass of beer, as nothing but the best article is sold here. There is a good school house already built and a new high school is to be built this season, at a cost of $8,000. A new Methodist-Episcopal church is also to be built this season. The lots are already purchased, the money raised and the materials are now on the road. Work will be commenced at once. A court house has also been erected. The unexampled growth and prosperity of this town is a matter of marvel to the people farther east and to strangers visiting the town. The place has sprung up as if by magic in the midst of teeming prairies. Ada is and will undoubtedly continue to be the principal town between Fargo and Crookston, and bids fair to become a large and important city and distributing point for the vast wheat-growing [illegible]

...ing country of this section. Eastern men will find it to their advantage to thoroughly examine this rich locality before purchasing elsewhere. Plenty of splendid farming lands can be obtained on reasonable terms. Any of the gentlemen above named will cheerfully answer any questions relative to the locality, etc.

STRIKERS' STRIKE.

Helpers and a Portion of the Blacksmiths Employed in the Northern Pacific Blacksmith Shop Quit Work Wednesday—Both Sides.

On last Monday the helpers in the Northern Pacific blacksmith shops informed superintendent of machinery Farrar that they desired an increase of wages from $1.65 to $1.75 per day, and, as is claimed by them, upon receiving assurance that he would do all he could for them, resumed work. Yesterday afternoon they again presented their claims and were informed by Mr. Farrar that he could not then promise them an increase, but told them that the best thing they could do would be to go to work. The helpers then put on their coats and quit work. Several of the blacksmiths also left, saying they would not work with inexperienced helpers.

A representative of the TRIBUNE was informed by Mr. Farrar that he never made any statements to the men to the effect that their demands would be acceeded to, as their pay was as large proportionately as other employes of the shops. He says that the strikers' places have nearly all been filled by new men, and will be quite so to-day, as there are plenty of men who are glad to work at that price, and that no trouble or delay will be experienced by the strike.

The following statement was handed in for publication in the TRIBUNE by Mr. F. Tippin last evening:

To the Editor of the TRIBUNE:

I desire through your paper to make the following denial of a portion of an article that was published last evening in the News, which states that Mr. Farrar said that the helpers were receiving the same wages here as in St. Paul. The poorest and most inexperienced helper in St. Paul receives $1.60 per day, while a good, first-class helper receives $1.80. They are paid there according to their ability, but here every one is paid the same, $1.65 per day. It also states in the same article, that Mr. Farrar said that he had not promised them anything or given them any reason to expect an increase of wages. Now, Mr. Farrar told us last Monday that he would consider the matter and give a satisfactory answer in a day or two, and on that assurance the helpers went to work again. I am a blacksmith and do not wish to work with an inexperienced helper, as I received a bad cut in the forehead from one of them shortly after going to work in the Brainerd shops. Hoping that you will publish these facts in the case, I sign myself

FRANK TIPPIN, Blacksmith.

With the high prices of rent, flour, meats and all the necessaries of life, no one can blame them for their efforts to secure better pay for their labor, which is indeed too small, for any man to support a family on especially. An unmarried man can manage to live and clothe himself, but a married man will have to economize uncommonly well to make both ends meet on $1.65 per day.

The Concert.

Owing to the rainy condition of the weather Monday afternoon and evening the attendance at Ye Old Folks' concert was not as large as it would have been had it been pleasant, but, notwithstanding the above fact, there was a good sized audience, nearly all the reserved seats being taken.

The performance, taken as a whole, was excellent, every one having their parts well rehearsed. The tableaux were very striking, brilliant and appropriate, and the solos were all well executed, particularly the one sung by Miss Riggs, The World is Moving On, which was rendered in a remarkably clear and rich soprano voice; The Cows [illegible] the Corn, sung by Miss Allie Williams, was excellent, and The Old Folks at Home, by Miss Lena Randolph, was very effectually executed, as was Grandmother's Advice, by Miss Florence Miller.

The Larboard Watch, a duet, sung by Mrs. G. O. Williams and her daughter, Miss Alice, who essayed the respective parts of alto and soprano, was superbly rendered. The voices of the ladies blend very harmoniously, and they sang with perfect self-possession, both possessing an operatic air to quite an extent, particularly the former, whose voice is very sweet, rich and capable of bearing considerable strain.

The choruses were all well rendered and Betsey Bobbitt created a continual wave of merriment while it lasted. Indeed, too much cannot be said in praise of the efforts of those who participated, as they all did well, and it is to be hoped that they will soon present another programme which should, and no doubt will be better attended than their last one.

Women's Hats.

Job Shuttle has abandoned going to the theatre altogether. When he would an evening's enjoyment, he hangs his wife's new "Rembrandt" bonnet [illegible] the gas-bracket, sits behind it, and looks at it intensely. He gets just as much as he would by going to the theatre, and saves the price of a ticket.

The Brainerd Tribune.

VOL. XI.—NO. 11. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1882. WHOLE NO 531.

PHYSICIANS.

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 operators.

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

TAILORING.

I. W. ADDISON.

TAILOR,

Front Street. - BRAINERD, MINN

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. HAGGBERG,

Blacksmithing,

HORSE SHOEING, JOBBING.

Iron and Coal for Sale.

Fifth Street, opposite Leland House.

W. W. HARTLEY,

—BOOKS, STATIONERY and NEWS,—

—AT THE—

POSTOFFICE NEWS 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.

[illegible]AM & JACKSON,

PRACTICAL

WELL-DIGGERS.

PAINE BROS. & FLYNN,

Fresh and Salt

MEATS.

CANNED MEATS AND VEGETABLES.

Wm. Ferris, Pres't. S. W. Holland, Cash'r.
J. A. Davis, Vice Pres't. E. H. Barber, Asst. C.

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.

J. G. SMITH.

Has opened out a first-class

BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOM,

ON THE COR. OF SIXTH AND LAUREL STS.

Everything new, and an A No. 1 place to go for a good Shave.

—NEW—

Hardware

STORE.

Hartley Block, Front Street,

BRAINERD, MINN.,

DAVID E. SLIPP.

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.

NOBLE'S

EMPLOYMENT

BUREAU,

M. NOBLE, Proprietor.

Room 8 - - Hartley Block.

BRAINERD, MINN.

Male and Female

Help Furnished

ON SHORTEST NOTICE

Male Help Furnished Free.

City Bill Poster.

Orders by mail, in person, or by telegraph promptly attended to.

For Sale.

[illegible]

RED LAKE FALLS.

A Manufacturing Town Comprising Nine Water Powers Closely Adjacent.

Great Natural Advantages and Most Desirable Surroundings.

The Coming Minneapolis of the Red River Valley.

The Red River valley, next to its superlative beauty, its wonderful fertility and unsurpassed advantages as a wheat country, is specially remarkable for the number of its town sites and the dazzling prospects which, according to the representations of their proprietors, are wrapped up in undeveloped resources of its prospective cities. All the newspapers of this region are full of glowing descriptions of these infant business centers; all the hotels and other public places are emblazoned with placards setting forth the rare opportunities they offer, and the traveler is continuously confronted at every hand with invitations to make himself

SUDDENLY AND FABULOUSLY WEALTHY

by investing in property which is certain to appreciate in value at a most astonishing rate. Many of these promising town sites and embryonic cities are located on the open, sparsely populated prairie, some of them far in advance of railway communications, and many of them exist as yet on paper. In exceptional instances the prospects which their enterprising proprietors claim for them will be in a measure realized, but in the majority of cases their growth and prosperity will be confined to a temporary "boom" which the incoming of the railway will occasion, and which its extension will as certainly and as speedily terminate. Among them all there may be those which by reason of excellent natural advantages will eventually develope into prominence and become business centers of importance and substantial growth. One of this class, beyond a question of doubt, is

RED LAKE FALLS,

located twenty-two miles northeast of Crookston, at the confluence of the Red Lake river and the Clear Water, on a high level plateau between the two streams. This is one of the most advantageous in the valley and its natural advantages are such that it can scarcely fail to become one of the most important manufacturing towns in the northwest. Within the boundaries of the present site, about equally distant from the business center, are no less than nine water powers of from twelve to thirty-six feet fall, flowing from Elbow Lake which constitutes a reservoir of never failing supply. Each of these waterpowers can be developed and utilized at insignificant expense and each affords the most ample power for the most extensive flouring mills, saw mills or manufactories. Not only is the town possessed of these incalculably valuable advantages, but it has also in its surroundings all the supplementary resources necessary to insure their development. The country directly tributary to the place is a combination of prairie and timber land, embracing a heavy growth of hard wood timber and sections of the most productive wheat land in the valley, all of which is

THICKLY POPULATED

with well to do settlers. For the purpose of milling the country supplies an unlimited quantity of No. 1 hard wheat. For manufacturing lumber, the Red Lake river, one of the best driving streams in the State, opens direct communication with a region of the best pine timberlands in the country. The stumpage of the pine at the head waters of the Red Lake river is estimated at over 2,000,000 feet and the supply may be said to be practically inexhaustible.

For the manufacture of paper the advantages are unsurpassed. Straw and poplar wood in great abundance can be obtained in the immediate vicinity of the place and the cost of transportation from eastern points at the rate of $68 per car from Minneapolis to Grand Forks, can thus be added to the large profits of this industry. Timber in endless supply such as maple, birch and basswood can be secured close at hand for use in the manufacture of furniture, and thus on for all the various purposes for which the water power can be utilized nothing seems to be wanting to make the

VARIOUS BRANCHES OF MANUFACTURING

practicable. In view of the great natural advantages of Red Lake Falls and in view of the additional fact this is the only water power between Fergus Falls and the Dominion line, and that none can be found between this point and the Rocky mountains northwest, or the Black Hills southwest, it is evident that so valuable a succession of water-powers—each of which can be utilized without the necessity of constructing dams, and free from the expense of water rents, insurance and heavy city taxes—will not long be permitted to remain idle. At present the town has no railway communications, but this is but a temporary disadvantage. The Duluth & Winnipeg road, now in course of construction, will make Red Lake Falls an objective point, and will probably be completed some time next fall. This will give at Red Lake Falls an advantage in freight over Minneapolis, inasmuch as it will make a difference in mileage of not less than sixty miles on wheat and fifty-five miles on flour in favor of the former. All these advantages are readily comprehended by those familiar with the facts, and

[illegible]

are already investing largely in the various desirable portions of the town. A [illegible] thousand dollar business block will be built this spring, good bridges are being constructed, various public improvements in the town are [illegible], and preparations in general are being made to push forward the development of the place as rapidly as possible. While much is claimed for other town sites in this section of the valley, it is probable that not one can be found possessed of natural advantages better calculated to insure a rapid and continuous growth than Red Lake Falls. Many of the neighbors have little aside from the agricultural wealth of the country to rely upon, and upon this alone it is folly to base speculations of future importance. Red Lake Falls, however, is not so unfortunate. With its nine splendid and never ceasing water-powers, distributed on two rivers, and all within three fourths of a mile, it has advantages unequaled by any city developed within a radius of three hundred miles, and offers opportunities for improvement which would seem to promise the certainty of large returns.

Another Man Drugged.

Wednesday evening at half past nine a man staggered into McFadden & Johnson's drug store, stating that he wanted a big emetic and a doctor as quick as possible. "Mac" gave him the necessary ipecac and called Dr. Parsons, who found the man in terrible distress, with an alarmingly high pulse and in a critical condition. After taking a couple of strong emetics and some stimulants the man was able to state that he went into a saloon, called for a drink, and was given something which made him feel as though he had swallowed melted lead. He said he had previously exhibited quite a sum of money in the saloon, and saw at once that he had been "doped," but upon inquiry refused to disclose the name of the parties or the saloon at which he was thus used.

He was not at all intoxicated during the evening. He was put to bed at the Leland house and everything possible done for his comfort.

Later a TRIBUNE representative called at the Leland house, and was courteously received by the proprietor, Mr. Stratton, who kindly conducted him to the room the unfortunate man had been assigned to, with the purpose of learning, if possible, any further particulars of the affair. The man, who was discovered to be Luther Sparks of Aitken, was seemingly in great pain, and was surrounded by quite a crowd. As the reporter was elbowing his way to the bedside of the sick man Sheriff Merts arrived, and upon being questioned Sparks said that he had been drugged at the Last Turn saloon, owned and run by Jack O'Neill, and that the men who committed the crime were the barkeepers of the place, Frank McCauley and Dan Butler. The chief, accompanied by Mr. Stratton, the reporter and another man, repaired at once to O'Neill's place and arrested McCauley, and Butler was subsequently secured down town. Both men appeared to be much surprised at the state of affairs, positively denied that they had been parties to any such crime, and were apparently as cool and self-possessed as they would be in setting out a lemonade to a patronizer of their bar. They were locked up in a room at the Leland house, as the jail was filled and prompt investigation will be made by the authorities.

Demise of an Old Citizen.

Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock J. C. Conant, an old resident of Brainerd, died at his residence of rheumatic fever after a somewhat protracted illness.

Mr. Conant was born in New York state in 1827, being 55 years old at the time of his death. He came to Brainerd about twelve years ago and remained about a year, when he went to Wadena and run a hotel for a short time, when he returned to Brainerd, remaining here up to the time of his demise. In the same year he was elected a member of the republican county central committee and the next spring was elected justice of the peace and has held that office until a year ago. He enlisted at the commencement of the war and served until the close. He was an active worker in the interests of the republican party and its nominees. He leaves a wife and one adopted child who very deeply mourn his loss. Many friends sincerely tender their sympathy to the afflicted family in their hour of trouble and sorrow.

Information for Settlers.

Timber land embraced in a homestead, or other entry not consummated, may be cleared in order to cultivate the land and improve the premises but for no other purpose.

If, after clearing the land for cultivation, there remains more timber than is required for improvement, there is no objection to the settler disposing of the same. But the question whether the land is being cleared of its timber for legitimate purposes is a question of fact which is liable to be raised at any time. If the timber is cut and removed for any other purpose it will subject the entry to cancellation, and the person who cut it will be liable to civil suit for recovery of the value of said timber, and also to criminal prosecution under section 2,461 of the revised statutes.

Uncle Dudley.

The TRIBUNE is pleased to acknowledge the receipt of a neat 12mo volume from the ready pen of M. C. Russell of Duluth, the founder of this paper. The title, "Uncle Dudley's Odd Hours," is the suggestive title of this work, consisting of odds and ends of Mr. Russell's writings compiled and published by Miss Susie Russell, late editress of the Duluth Weekly, a spicy little sheet which came to our table for some time last fall. This new book is meeting with great demand, and deservedly too. It will be kept for sale by W. W. Hartley at the postoffice news stand, or can be procured of Miss Susie M. Russell, Duluth, Minn., at the low figure of [illegible].

ADA'S ADVANTAGES.

A Smart, Booming Town—County Seat of Norman County, Minnesota.

Stopping off at the town of Ada one bright morning last week, we were delightfully surprised at the rapid growth and active appearance of the thriving little "Eighty." Situated on the eastern main line of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad, thirty miles north from Fargo and Moorhead, on the north bank of the Wild Rice River, or rather about a mile north of the river—just far enough away to prevent the possibility of inundation. The railroad was built through here in 1873 and shortly people began to see that here was a splendid chance for a good town. The town is but four years old and they claim, and undoubtedly have, a population of six hundred. The village has two six large general stores, three drug stores, two hardware stores, four hotels, six saloons, one bank, three blacksmith shops, three furniture shops, two lumber yards, one newspaper, two livery stables, one photograph gallery, two shoemaker shops, six farm machinery firms, one furniture store, two doctors, four lawyers, two real estate dealers, [illegible], a brick yard, two elevators, &c. There is not one of these lines of mercantile or manufacturing business above indicated but what could be profitably duplicated, owing to the rapid growth of the town.

The town has a village incorporation, good sidewalks, a splendid artesian well and many other advantages which the prospector can readily see to advantage by inspection. The townsite is owned principally by the railroad company, who also own each alternate section of farming land except that already sold. The land throughout this vicinity is that of the famous Red River Valley, of which it forms an important part, and is very rich and productive. It is said that there is no better land in Minnesota than this section of the Red River Valley. The country is fast filling up and many are taking advantage of the splendid opportunity of securing for themselves a large tract of land for a home and farm, and nearly every quarter section now under improvement has an actual settler upon it. The opportunities for shipping the products to market are excellent. The Manitoba railroad company run a large number of freight as well as passenger trains daily and direct and frequent communication is thus established to all points both north and south and east and west. By connection with the Northern Pacific at Glyndon, direct communication is had to all points west on the road and, of course, eventually to the Pacific slope. Connection is also made with the Canadian Pacific at [illegible] by the Wild Rice and Marsh rivers and by Long lake, which lies immediately north of the village which, in fact, is laid out to the very shore. There are fine belts of timber on the banks of both the rivers mentioned, and fifteen miles easterly we strike the vast pine timber lands extending east through the northern section of the state. Ada's natural advantages are many, and with so good a railroad running directly through the village, two large steam grain elevators, one of which has a 100,000 bushels capacity, no better locality can be found for the eastern man to settle. Encouragement is given by the railroad company and by all those already here, for settlers to come. Good lumber for building purposes can be obtained here. There is a good sized brick yard now in operation, owned by W. H. Matthews and C. B. Cragin, so that the materials for the construction of buildings are easily available and at very moderate prices. Mr. Matthews is also cashier of the Bank of Ada, and is one of their most enterprising and public spirited citizens, and in this connection we would state that this gentleman offers great inducements to some good, practical brickmaker to come here and buy the whole or a part interest in his brick manufactory, or to run it for him on liberal terms. The Bank of Ada has exchange on leading banks in St. Paul, Chicago, New York, and all foreign points. This privilege of banking is not excelled by any bank in the Northwest, and by very few of them is it equaled. The railroad lands and village lots are under the charge of Mr. W. W. Campbell, a careful and fair business man who gives settlers and prospecting parties every possible and reasonable advantage. The postoffice is under the efficient management of L. L. Ramstad, Esq., (whose firm L. L. Ramstad & Co.), also keeps a large assortment of general merchandise, are exceedingly popular and have a large share of the trade. The leading hotel of the place is the "Ada house," a neat, trim place kept by Mr. Geo. Ashelman, who has recently assumed proprietorship. He is, however, an experienced hotel man and gives strict attention to the wants of his guests. He will make an addition of forty feet to his house this season, including a commodious sample room for the accommodation of commercial men. On the opposite corner from the Ada house is a large and commodious restaurant, cafe and billiard parlor, kept by Messrs. Thompson Bros., and it is a clean and orderly place; that is a place where a man can play a quiet game and get a glass of beer, as nothing but the best article is sold here. There is a good school house already built and a new high school is to be built this season, at a cost of $8,000. A new Methodist-Episcopal church is also to be built this season. The lots are already purchased, the money raised and the materials are now on the road. Work will be commenced at once. A court house has also been erected. The unexampled growth and prosperity of this town is a matter of marvel to the people farther east and to strangers visiting the town. The place has sprung up as if by magic in the midst of teeming prairies. Ada is and will undoubtedly continue to be the principal town between Fargo and Crookston, and bids fair to become a large and important city and distributing point for the [illegible]ing country of this section. Eastern men will find it to their advantage to thoroughly examine this rich locality before purchasing elsewhere. Plenty of splendid farming lands can be obtained on reasonable terms. Any of the gentlemen above named will cheerfully answer any questions relative to the locality, etc.

STRIKERS' STRIKE.

Helpers and a Portion of the Blacksmiths Employed in the Northern Pacific Blacksmith Shop Quit Work Wednesday—Both Sides.

On last Monday the helpers in the Northern Pacific blacksmith shops informed superintendent of machinery Farrar that they desired an increase of wages from $1.65 to $1.75 per day, and, as is claimed by them, upon receiving assurance that he would do all he could for them, resumed work. Yesterday afternoon they again presented their claims and were informed by Mr. Farrar that he could not then promise them an increase, but told them that the best thing they could do would be to go to work. The helpers then put on their coats and quit work. Several of the blacksmiths also left, saying they would not work with inexperienced helpers.

A representative of the TRIBUNE was informed by Mr. Farrar that he never made any statements to the men to the effect that their demands would be acceded to, as their pay was as large proportionately as other employes of the shops. He says that the strikers' places have nearly all been filled by new men, and will be quite so to-day, as there are plenty of men who are glad to work at that price, and that no trouble or delay will be experienced by the strike.

The following statement was handed in for publication in the TRIBUNE by Mr. F. Tippin last evening:

To the Editor of the TRIBUNE:

I desire through your paper to make the following denial of a portion of an article that was published last evening in the News, which states that Mr. Farrar said that the helpers were receiving the same wages here as in St. Paul. The poorest and most inexperienced helper in St. Paul receives $1.60 per day, while a good, first-class helper receives $1.80. They are paid there according to their ability, but here every one is paid the same, $1.65 per day. It also states in the same article, that Mr. Farrar said that he had not promised them anything or given them any reason to expect an increase of wages. Now, Mr. Farrar told us last Monday that he would consider the matter and give a satisfactory answer in a day or two, and on that assurance the helpers went to work again. I am a blacksmith and do not wish to work with an inexperienced helper, as I received a bad cut in the forehead from one of them shortly after going to work in the Brainerd shops. Hoping that you will publish these facts in the case. I sign myself

FRANK TUPPIN, Blacksmith.

With the high prices of rent, flour, meats and all the necessaries of life, no one can blame them for their efforts to secure better pay for their labor, which is indeed too small, for any man to support a family on especially. An unmarried man can manage to live and clothe himself, but a married man will have to economize uncommonly well to make both ends meet on $1.65 per day.

The Concert.

Owing to the rainy condition of the weather Monday afternoon and evening the attendance at Ye Old Folks' concert was not as large as it would have been had it been pleasant, but, notwithstanding the above fact, there was a good sized audience, nearly all the reserved seats being taken.

The performance, taken as a whole, was excellent, every one having their parts well rehearsed. The tableaux were very striking, brilliant and appropriate, and the solos were all well executed, particularly the one sung by Miss Riggs, The World is Moving On, which was rendered in a remarkably clear and rich sopranic voice; The Cows are in the Corn, sung by Miss Alice Williams, was excellent, and The Old Folks at Home, by Miss Lena Randolph, was very effectually executed, as was Grandmother's Advice, by Miss Florence Miller.

The Larboard Watch, a duet, sung by Mrs. G. O. Williams and her daughter, Miss Alice, who essayed the respective parts of alto and soprano, was superbly rendered. The voices of the ladies blend very harmoniously, and they sang with perfect self-possession, both possessing an operatic air to quite an extent, particularly the former, whose voice is very sweet, rich and capable of bearing considerable strain.

The choruses were all well rendered and Betsey Bobbitt created a continual wave of merriment while it lasted. Indeed, too much cannot be said in praise of the efforts of those who participated, as they all did well, and it is to be hoped that they will soon present another programme which should, and no doubt will be better attended than their last one.

Women's Hats.

Job Shuttle has abandoned going to the theatre altogether. When he wants an evening's enjoyment, he hangs his wife's new "Rembrandt" [illegible] on the gas-bracket, sits behind it, and looks at it intently. He [illegible] he would by going to the [illegible], and saves the price of a ticket.

BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

A. E. CHASE, Editor & Publisher.

BRAINERD, - - MINNESOTA.

THREE thousand immigrants, including one thousand Italians, arrived in New York in one day of last week.

THERE is not much prospect of the division or admission of Dakota, at the present session of congress.

JOHN F. SLATER, of Norwich, Conn., proposes to give $1,000,000 for the education of teachers for the freedmen.

HARVARD University will not hold out any encouragement that it will undertake the education of women in its medical school.

THE bill to settle disputed Presidential elections will probably pass the House this week. This is the most important measure of the session.

THE outlook for any substantial tariff legislation during the present session of congress is not so good as at the beginning. Even the abrogation of the smallest but mos vexations taxes is now a matter of doubt.

A GOOD deal of corn will be planted this year in the northwest. Corn is getting to be about as sure a crop as wheat. The large immigration this year will make the home market more profitable than ever before, not only for corn and oats, but for everything else, including cattle, sheep, horses and hogs.

GENERAL CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS ANDREWS, lately appointed consul-general to Rio Janeiro, at a salary of six thousand dollars per annum, is considered the luckiest politician in Minnesota—and yet he has scarcely ever been considered a politician—that isn't a political worker. His eight years as minister to Sweeden, gave him some experience in diplomatic life abroad.

ACCOUNTS from Oregon and Washington Territory indicate an immense yield of wheat and other grain. The outlook in Willamette Valley is much better than for several years, and east of the mountains the yield will be enormously increased. In one small locality over 25,000 acres of wheat are planted, where less than 1,000 were cultivated last year. The increased acreage over 1881 will be fully one-third, and the yield of wheat will be fully 20,000,000 bushels. Oregon alone last year raised 12,640,000 bushels, and its crop will be at least 16,000,000 bushels this year. The acreage of oats and barley is also increased proportionately.

THE Prince of Wales presided at a Special Grand Lodge of Freemasons to express indignation at the attempt on her Majesty's life. In proposing a resolution expressing gratitude for the Queen's escape, his Royal Highness said he was convinced that there was no body more loyal, more devoted to the Queen and the throne than were the English Freemasons. The Prince also announced that her Majesty had consented to receive a deputation of the grand lodge on her return from the continent. In seconding the resolution the Earl of Carnarvon expressed his belief that the spirit of this country was utterly opposed to the lawless, the disaffected, the seditious, and the turbulent, who would disturb the "granite foundations of society." The resolution was enthusiastically adopted.

THE United States Supreme Court has decided that a proved case of delirium tremens in a man whose life was insured does not invalidate his policy on the ground of untruthfulness in representing himself as a man of temperate habits. The insurance company brought evidence in the lower court to show that the deceased had delirium tremens before he made application for insurance. The trial-court charged the jury that the occasional use of intoxicating liquors does not make a man of intemperate habits, nor would any occasional excess make out such a case; that an attack of mania a potu may sometimes follow a single excessive indulgence, and that if the habits of the insured in the usual ordinary routine of every-day life were temperate an attack of delirium tremens following an excess would not falsify his representations of being a temperate man. The company took exceptions to these instructions and carried the case to the supreme court, with the result above stated.

STRIKES in England are now of comparatively rare occurrence, owing to the marked success of arbitration, wherever it has been exercised. Nearly all the great trades and industries in that country are represented by boards of arbitration which are made up of men interested in their well-being, who thoroughly understand the rights and duties of all concerned. These bodies are not partial, one-sided organizations. The capitalist is represented as well as the workingman. In the event of disputes books are examined, arguments are made on one side and on the other, and the decision of the umpire, who is never concerned in the business, is nearly always accepted as final. Every possible phase of the situation is taken into consideration by these tribunals—the profits of business, its possible future and every other detail affecting the relations and interests of employer and employe. Millions of dollars have been saved, and a vast amount of suffering averted. And this is not all. Arbitration has been the parent of cooperative labor, the unity of capital and labor, each receiving a proper share of profits.

Mormon Missionaries in Minnesota.

Three Mormon missionaries passed through Sioux City Thursday evening on their way to Minnesota. They are part of a party of thirty-three missionaries sent out by the conference recently held in Ogden. Of the thirty-three, men two are going to Europe to labor in Great Britain, Denmark, and Switzerland. The remainder go to points south and west of the United States. These thirty-three are the advance guard of about 200 who are soon to start on a similar mission.

It is generally considered that Bancroft Davis will soon leave the state department to return to the court of claims.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Railroad earnings: St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, first week in April, $135,300; increase, $48,600; St. Paul & Omaha, first week in April, $374,000, against 302,904 in April, 1881; Chicago & Northwestern, first week in April, $328,859; increase, $40,676.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

F. W. Moffott, paying teller in the cash room of the treasury department has been dismissed.

John M. Hubbard of Chicago has declined the appointment as United States treasury agent at Seal Island, Alaska.

J. M. Merritt was appointed mail route agent from Fargo to Mayville, and Frank M. Witt from Fargo to Grafton.

Congressman Crowley of New York, who is quite intimate at the White House, is authority for the statement that Minister Lowell is soon to be recalled.

A telegram has been received by the secretary of the navy announcing the arrival of the Alaska at Panama from Callao with the family and remains of the late Gen. Hurlbut on board.

The house committee on pensions, bounty and back pay has agreed to report favorably the bill to grant $40 a month pension to soldiers and sailors of the late war who lost an arm or leg in the service.

The house committee on pensions, bounty, and back pay has agreed to report favorably the bill to grant $40 a month pension to soldiers and sailors of the late war who lost an arm or leg in the service.

Gen. Pope is indulging in a little boom of his own. With characteristic modesty he assumes the credit of having saved much blood and treasure by a liberal allowance of beef to the Indians of Fort Reno in spite of Commissioner Price's orders.

A synopsis of the April report of the department of agriculture upon area and condition of winter grain shows an increase of nearly half a million acres, or 2 per cent. over the estimated acreage of the previous crop, 24,346,000 acres. The increase was mostly at the south.

President Arthur has acknowledged the receipt of the application of Miss Phœbe Couzins to be appointed one of the commissioners to straighten out the Utah tangle, and promised to give it due consideration. The ambitious lady has the endorsement of several prominent public men.

Guiteau is out in another card. "Had they (his relatives) all died," he says, "twenty-five years ago, it would have been a godsend to me." He charges Scoville with a desire to get control of his(Guiteau's) book, and says he has already paid Scoville $275, which is more than his alleged services are worth."

The latest rumor about Blaine is that he will, if it appears that the republicans have a fighting chance of carrying Maine, accept the republican nomination for governor. His friends in the state are already making preparations for his canvass in the convention. He will undoubtedly receive the nomination, if it is made to appear that he desires it and can win.

The story that Walker Blaine has been recalled from Chili, and that when he returns he will tender his resignation as third assistant secretary of state is not credited. Neither Blaine nor Trescott has had messages of recall. There is a probability, however, that Charles Parsons, formerly third assistant secretary of state, now charge' d'affairs to Denmark, will be tendered Mr. Blaine's place, which will be equivalent to his recall.

The report that the president was dissatisfied with the conduct of the state department by Frelinghuysen is authoritively denied. Arthur is not disturbed by the criticism in regard to the Irish-American suspects. He believes the country will recognize the astuteness which accomplished and more than excitement and bluster would have done. He is willing to be judged by the results. There is no member of the cabinet more firmly fixed then Frelinghuysen.

Senator McMillan on Monday offered for insertion in the bill to establish post routes an amendment to establish a mail route from Rockford by way of Hanover and St. Michael's postoffice to St. Michael's station on the Clearwater branch of the St. Paul, Minneseota & Kansas railroad. Flora M. Hopkins has been appointed postmaster at Hopkins and Wm. K. Read at Carimona, Minn; Francis M. Allen at Howard; Geo. W. McAdam at Mount Pleasant; Charles A. Leising at Moscow; Wm. J. Smith at Carnelia and Michael M. Lane at Ilolonega, Ia.

The proposition to appropriate $10,000,000 for educational purposes, the money to be apportioned among the states according to the ratio of illiteracy, meets with more general favor and encouragement among congressmen than was originally hoped for by the projectors. The strongest argument thus far advanced in opposition to the proposition is that it would establish a precedent for appropriations which it would be hard for congress to resist in the future. The advocates of this proposed appropriation contend that it is a perfectly proper thing for the government to do, and would be of infinite benefit to the whole nation.

RECORD OF CRIMES.

D. J. Price of Bay View, Wis., who was postmaster for several years and member of the legislature of 1881, tried to kill his wife and not succeeding, shot himself dead. The deed was done while he was drunk, and was the effect of long continued dissipation.

At Albany, N. Y., James Mowy, Jr., was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary for repeating at the charter election. A dozen others await trial.

Charles H. Allen of Sedalia, Missouri, read a temperance lecture from his father, and was so impressed with the force of it that he forthwith shot himself dead.

FIRES AND OTHER CASUALTIES.

At Lebanon, Mo., a fire destroyed a whole block of business houses, involving a loss of $60,000; insurance, $20,000. Principal losses are W. A. Spiller, $20,000.

The works of the Cincinnati cooperative company near Delhi were burned Saturday. Loss $109,000. Also the Derring Harvester works in Chicago. Loss $75,000.

Nearly all of New Alexandria, Westmoreland Co., Pa., was burned on Monday.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

The New York chamber of commerce discussed a resolution recommending the passage by congress of Hewitt's resolutions, providing for a bill to place all raw and waste materials upon the free list and to substitute specific for ad valorem duties so far as possible. The resolution was adopted by so emphatic an affirmative response that the yeas and nays were not taken.

The Lindell Hotel association has purchased the Hotel St. Louis at Lake Minnetonka, and changed the name of their organization to the St. Louis Hotel company, with the following officers: President—Charles Scudder of the Lindell Hotel. Vice-President—W. F. Haines. Secretary and treasurer—Preston Gibson. Directors—Preston Gibson and Henry Ames.

Miss Jennie Jenkin of Blue Creek, West Va., fell dead on Monday last. After the funeral services while friends were taking the last view of the body, signs of life were observed, the corpse was taken from the coffin and taken home, and indications of life are still visible.

Robert R. Bishop, president of Massachusetts state senate, will be a candidate for the republican gubernatorial nomination and Gov. Long will be a candidate for congress in the second district.

The bill to redistrict Ohio, giving the republicans fifteen and the democrats six congressional districts, has become a law.

The Texas legislature has reduced the fare on all railroads in the state to three cents per mile.

There are about twenty cases of pink eye in St. Paul at present.

Herbert Spencer has declined all proposals to lecture in this country.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

O'Donnell, member of parliament from Dungarvin, publishes a long letter in the Times, headed The Core of the Irish Difficulty, in which he maintains that the question of arrears is one to which all men responsible for the government of Ireland ought to turn their special attention. "If the arrears difficulty," he says, "is solved, every difficulty will be solved. If it is neglected, then farewell to the hope of peace, progress and [illegible]." Five thousand [illegible] from Moscow. During the Easter Holidays the streets of Odessa were patrolled by troops. Seven hundred people, mostly without passports, have been arrested the past few days. Apothecaries of Moscow have been ordered to cease their practicing medicine.

The London Observer says after the release of Parnell all the other suspects will be released. Parnell has started from Paris for London. The expense of administering the land act thus far is £270,000. The reduction of rent made by the land commissioners is estimated at £30,000.

A London correspondent says he hears that there is not the smallest hope that Dr. Lamson's life will be spared. He adds that the interference of the American government on such trivial grounds as revealed by the affidavits, creates a very angry feeling.

Murdered at Midnight.

Des Moines Special to Chicago Times: R. M. Stubbs, mayor of the town of Polk City, a station on the Chicago & Northwestern railway, was murdered in his house at 3 o'clock this (Saturday) morning by two unknown assassins, who entered his house by the rear window, passing through the kitchen, dining, and sitting rooms to the hall and stairway. Mrs. Stubbs and her husband occupied a room at the head of the stairs, and while making the ascent the wife heard them and aroused her husband. Mr. Stubbs arose in bed and asked what was wanted. The answer came back, emphasized with profane and obscene words: "Lie down, or you will be shot." Mr. Stubbs told the intruder to get out, and sprang out of bed. As he did so a dark lantern was turned on him and a pistol shot was fired, the ball striking him in the left breast, just below the nipple, penetrating his heart. He staggered to the head of the stairs, tottered a moment, and fell headlong down the flight, a corpse. The murderers immediately fled through the front door, mounted horses, which had been posted near the front gate, and rapidly disappeared in the night. The object of the murderers was evidently burglary. The murdered man was a member of the milling firm of Eggleston & Stubbs. Some time last summer their safe was blown open and robbed of its contents. Since that time the funds of the firm have been kept by Mr. Stubbs in his house, as there is no bank in Polk City. He was also treasurer of the school district and of the Odd Fellows' lodge. In these several capacities he would naturally handle a considerable amount of funds. His bankers in Des Moines state that he had not deposited anything with them recently, and they are of the opinion that he had quite a sum of money in his possession, some estimating it as high as $7,000. The assassins were no doubt after the money when their presence was discovered. None of it was secured, however. The murder created the most intense excitement in Polk county. Mr. Stubbs was a man of noble qualities, and universally esteemed. The terrible manner of his taking off has fallen with a great shock on the community. Suspicion rests upon two men, one from Des Moines, and the other from the vicinity of Polk City. The town has a well organized company of vigilantes, who have done duty in emergencies before. They are out in force, and should they capture the murderers of the man, the State will be spared the trouble of inflicting the penalty. Sheriff Littleton has repaired to the scene, and a squad of Des Moines police are also endeavoring to capture the scoundrels.

Job Wise, John Swim and Charles Derickson were arraigned at Polk City, charged with the murder. Two other men—H. C. Saunders and Joe Cox—were arrested at Des Moines.

The House of A. T. Stewart & Co. Retires from Business.

A. T. Stewart & Co. announce that they have determined to discontinue their dry goods and manufacturing business, and offer their stocks of merchandise and mill properties for sale. Since the death of Mr. Stewart the business has been steadily decreasing. The house first withdrew from jobbing, then from importing, then from wholesaling. At the time of his death the business was worth about $22,000,000. This has shrunk to $7,000,000. Mr. Hilton, soon after the death of Mr. Stewart, assigned to Mrs. Stewart the $1,000,000 cash to which he was entitled under the will of Mr. Stewart for the entire business of A. T. Stewart & Co., which was willed to her. In Mr. Stewart's time the business which he did in his two stores was simply enormous. The sales in the two establishments are said to have amounted to $203,000,000 in three years and the income of Mr. Stewart was the largest in the mercantile world. In an open letter at the time Jews were excluded from the Saratoga hotel, Mr. Seligman gave Judge Hilton five years to dry up the business. The five years will not be up for two months yet. The Hebrew trade, which had been large in Mr. Stewart's time, dropped off almost instantly and has never returned. The house in Chicago will also be discontinued. It is generally believed that the Jews have got even with Judge Hilton.

The Government Chemists Report on Baking Powders.

The recent publication of the report, giving the comparative merits of various Baking Powders, according to tests made by the Government Chemist, has induced some of the manufacturers of brands, whose inferiority was thus brought to light, to resort to various means and publications, in order to rid themselves of the results of that unfavorable exposition of their inferiority.

That the public may fully understand the matter, and to avoid any misconception arising out of the statements of our competitors, seeking to break the force of the report, I here with subjoin the main part of the report, in which the comparative values are correctly given.

Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use. And as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder.

It is proper to state that all the powders examined were from the open market, and that the original labels were in every case broken by Dr. Love himself.

Name of the Baking Powders.	Strength. Cubic Inches Gas per each Ounce of Powder.
"Royal" (cream tartar powder)	127.4
"Patapsco" (alum powder)	125.2 *
"Rumford's" (phosphate) fresh	122.5 *
"Rumford's" (phosphate) old	32.7 *
"Hanford's None Such," fresh	121.6
"Hanford's None Such," old	84.35
"Redhead's"	117.0
"Charm" (alum powder)	116.9 *
"Amazon" (alum powder)	111.9 *
"Cleveland's" (short weight ¾ oz.)	110.8
"Sea Foam"	107.9
"Czar"	106.8
"Dr. Price's"	102.6
"Snow Flake," (Groff's, St. Paul)	101.88
"Lewis's" Condensed	98.2
"Congress" yeast	97.5
"C. E. Andrews & Co.'s (contains alum)	78.17
"Hecker's"	92.5
"Gillet's"	84.2
"Bulk"	80.5

In his report, the Government Chemist says:

"I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and Tartaric Acid powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

Dr. H. A. Mott, the former Government Chemist, after a careful and elaborate examination of the various Baking Powders of commerce, reported to the Government in favor of the Royal brand.

An extract from the Doctor's report is given below:

"It is not only my opinion, but a scientific fact, that the Baking Powder known as the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, is, as is claimed, absolutely pure, being entirely free (as demonstrated by Chemical Analysis) from all those inferior substitutes, such as Alum, Terra Alba, etc., which are so extensively used and which are all more or less injurious."

I have only to add, that for 20 years the Royal Baking Powder has been before the public, and it is, to-day the standard for purity and excellence, almost the world over. It has been examined by Boards of Health and reputable chemists throughout the land, and has their highest commendations—and to-day no reputable chemist will dare put himself on record as stating that any of the materials used in its manufacture are unwholesome.

J. C. HOAGLAND,

President Royal Baking Powder Company.

New York, April 10, 1882.

Escape of Captain Howgate.

Captain Howgate the signal service embezzler, escaped from the officers at Washington on the 13th. Marshal Henry thinks he is still in the city, but [illegible] Baltimore, Richmond, New York, Philadelphia and Boston have been notified of his escape. A reward of $500 will be offered for his apprehension.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.

SENATE.—The bill allotting lands to the Southern Utes in the Uintah reservation passed, and considerable routine business was disposed of.

Mr. Sewell presented a petition of 978 army officers praying for the passage of the bill for compulsory retirement at the age of sixty two. Among the signatures are those of Brevet Major Generals Howard, Crook, Hazen, Wilcox, Stanley, McCook, Newton, Hatch and Mackenzie, Brevet Brigadier Generals Breckett, Bridley, Brooke and Tompkins, Cols. Andrews and Woods, twenty-seven lieutenant colonels, seventy-two majors, 271 captains, 387 first lieutenants and 226 second lieutenants. Referred to military committee.

The senate confirmed: W. E. Chandler of New Hampshire, secretary of the navy; W. H. Hunt, Louisiana, minister to Russia; J. B. Partridge, Maryland, minister to Peru; John H. Smythe, North Carolina, minister to Liberia; William Williams, Indiana, charge d'affairs to Paraguay and Uraguay; John J. Knox, Minnesota, controller of currency; United States attorney, D. B. Searle, for Minnesota; United States marshals, A. C. Botkin, for Montana, and E. A. Ireland for Utah. Postmasters Ebenezer Spooner, Greenfield, Iowa; Wm. Holaman, Guthrie Centre, Iowa; Robert Maller, Despere, Wisconsin.

The president nominated C. C. Andrews, Minnesota, consul general of the United States to Rio de Janeiro; George Maney, Tennessee, minister resident and consul general of the United States to Bolivia; William L. Scruggs, Georgia, resident minister of the United States to the United States of Columbia.

Consuls—James F. Swords, District of Columbia, Trinidad; Samuel Spockman, Pennsylvania, Cologne; Geo. E. Buldock, Indiana, Annaborg, Germany; George Canisus, Illinois, Asia; Thomas Adamson, Pennsylvania, Panama.

Postmasters—Willie A. Regen, Mt. Ayr, Ia.; John W. Haas, Sidney, Neb.

HOUSE.—Mr. Strait reported a bill for the relief of settlers on railroad lands, and Mr. Page one to restrict Chinese immigration for ten years. The elections committee reported in the Bailey-Barbour case (Virginia) in favor of the latter.

By Mr Page to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese. House calendar. It limits the term of suspension of immigration to ten years, and provides that the act shall go into effect sixty days after its passage. The republican members of the committee voted solidly for the ten-year clause. Mr. Willis and the minority of the committee desire a suspension of fifteen years and will file a minority report. Mr. Page will next Monday move a suspension of the rules to put the bill on passage.

The house committee reported back a substitute for Representative Strait's bill for the relief of settlers on railroad lands. The following is the text of the substitute:

That whenever a qualified pre-emption or homestead claimant, who has in good faith made a homestead or pre-emption entry of, or made a settlement with the bona fide intention to obtain title under the homestead or pre-emption laws, on a tract of public land which has or may hereafter be awarded by the final decision of the land department, to any state or corporation under any grant which may have been made previous to his entry and settlement, and such state or corporation refuses to relinquish the said tracts for such settler, he makes another like claim of entry under the law governing his original settlement, his residence upon and cultivation of the tract embraced in his first claim or entry shall be considered residence upon and cultivation of the land embraced in this new entry, and shall be deducted from the five years' residence and cultivation required by law; provided that no patent shall issue upon any such new entry to any such settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

SENATE.—Senator Windom presented in the senate to-day the petition of the letter carriers of St. Paul and Minneapolis requesting the senator's influence in favor of the passage of the house bill fixing the pay of the letter carriers, etc., but if possible that it be so amended as to abolish the unjust distinction between cities of less than 75,000 population and cities of more than 75,000.

Mr. McMillan, from the commerce committee, reported favorably the bill authorizing the secretary of war, whenever he has good reason to believe that any railroad or other bridge obstructs navigation by reason of difficulty in passing the draw openings to require additional safeguards at the expense of the corporation.

The bill passed granting the right of way to the St. Louis & San Francisco railway company for a railroad and telegraph line through the Choctaw nation.

Senator McMillan's bill to provide for the removal of obstructions to the free navigation of the navigable waters of the United States, was reported favorably by the senate committee on commerce.

HOUSE.—The house voted a monument to Thomas Jefferson to day, on the anniversary of his birth.

The minority of the committee on railways and canals (Messrs. Townsend of Ohio, and J. W. Dwight of New York), submitted to the house to-day its view in opposition to the Hennepin canal bill.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14.

SENATE.—A bill passed "for the allowance of claims reported by the accounting officers of the United States treasury department under the provision of the act of July 4, 1864." The amount involved in the bill is $291,148 04. The bill passed the house the 15th of last month, and now only lacks the president's signature to become a law.

Senator Voorhees obtained the floor for the purpose of speaking upon his resolution regarding American citizens confined in British prisons, which was introduced the 3d inst. After speaking some time the senate went into executive session. The following nominations were confirmed:

J. R. G. Pitkin, United States Marshal, eastern district of Louisiana; Wm. Pledger, surveyor of the port of Atlanta, Ga; Adin B Underwood, surveyor of the Boston and Charlestown district, Mass.; Daniel Hall, naval officer, Boston and Charlestown district, Mass., John J. Piatt, consul to Cork; James Irwin, agent of the Shoshone agency, Wyoming; Edward F. Burton, superintendent of the mint, San Francisco. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—A minority report from the committee on education and labor on the Chinese bill, was presented, to the effect that the minority had decided to support Page's bill. The private calendar absorbed the attention of the house for the rest of the day.

The first bill on the calendar for the relief of Edward B. Armstrong, one of the heirs of James B. Armstrong of Missouri met with opposition on the ground that though the original claimant be loyal, E. B. Armstrong had been unable to prove his loyalty. After an earnest debate the bill was rejected, Mr Camp (N Y) earnestly protesting against the passage of the bill, contending that the men who had gone into the rebellion had forfeited every right which the constitution had guaranteed them, and the only right they had was to have their property confiscated and themselves hanged higher than Haman.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15.

SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The tariff commission bill was debated. Messrs. Shallenburger, Willson and Ward in favor of the bill, Mr. Hill favored protection, and Mr. McMillan opposed the pending bill on the ground that it was the duty of congress to legislate directly on the subject of revision of the tariff. High tariff, he said, taxed very farmer, printer, teacher, doctor, lawyer, preacher and mechanic in the land in order to increase the property of rich manufacturers, and even placed a duty on Bibles, thus prohibiting the plan of salvation from going untaxed to the people. If there was to be a revision of the tariff, why did not the representatives of the people stand to their duty like men, and not shrink from that duty, and send an irresponsible commissioner all over the country junketing and roasting, in order to inform congress what it must do.

MONDAY, APRIL 17.

SENATE.—A bill to tax land granted to Pacific railroads was reported. The greater part of the day was devoted to a discussion of the bill appropriating $6,000,000 for Mississippi and Missouri river improvements. The principal speech was made by Mr. Kellogg. Messrs. McMillan and Angus Cameron also participated.

The following nominations were sent to the senate:

Geo. B. Armstrong, Illinois, register of the land office at Huron, D. T.; Samuel P. Carter, commodore on retired list, to be rear admiral on the retired list.

The following were confirmed by the senate: Henry S. Pierce, collector of internal revenue for the twenty-eighth district of New York, vice Bail [illegible] removed [illegible]; Henry C. Hall, minister resident of the United States; Thomas Adamson, Pennsylvania, consul at Panama; Maj. Gen. C. C. Andrews, St. Paul Minn., consul at Rio Janeiro; Geo. E. Bullock, Indiana, consul at Annaberg, Germany; Geo. Morey, Tennessee, United States minister and consul general to Bolivia; Wm. L. Scruggs, Georgia, United States minister to the United States of Columbia. Postmaster, Willie A. Reagen, Mount Ayr, Ia.

HOUSE.—A motion to make the bank charter extension bill a special order for April 25 was lost, not two-thirds voting in the affirmative. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Bland to retire the circulation of national banks, and continue them as banks of discount and deposits. Mr. Page moved to suspend the rules and pass the anti-Chinese bill, suspending immigration for ten years. After a long season of bear-garden uproar, in which the opponents of the bill were denied a hearing, though its friends were permitted to speak, the rules were suspended and the bill passed—201 to 37. Messrs. Dunnell and Strait voted for the bill; the name of Mr. Washburn is not recorded on either side as he was at home on a brief visit.

Representative Strait presented a bill to pay to Francis A. Kenney of Brown county, Minn., $250.00 for beef and farm produce supplied, and services rendered in compliance with orders of the United States army during the outbreak of the Sioux Indians in Minnesota in 1862.

HINMAN VS. HARE.

A Verdict of $10,000 Against Bishop Hare.

After one of the longest trials which have been on the calendars of the civil courts of New York city, the action brought by Rev. Samuel Hinman, of Dakota, against Bishop W. H. Hare was, on Friday, concluded by the jury rendering a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The jury found for the plaintiff, awarding him $10,000. The verdict was received by some of the spectators with apparent satisfaction and by others with great surprise. Mr. Hinman was apparently overjoyed. He immediately shook hands with his counsel and was surrounded with his friends, who congratulated him on the result of the trial. A stay of proceedings was granted pending the decision of a motion for a new trial. It was understood that on the first ballot taken by the jury ten voted in favor of a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $24,000, and two voted in favor of a verdict for the defendant." They stood this way all night until early this morning, when a compromise was effected by a verdict for the plaintiff for $10,000.

Jessie James' Assassins Pardoned.

On Monday, at St. Joseph, Mo., the grand jury returned an indictment of murder in the first degree against Charles and Robert Ford. The prisoners were brought into court, and after hearing the indictment read they pleaded guilty to murder in the first degree and were sentenced to be hanged on the 19th of May at some convenient place in the city of St. Joseph. Judge Sherman was greatly impressed and could hardly deliver the sentence. While the sentence was being passed Robert laughed and Charles showed considerable anger. The boys say the governor will pardon them. They are not uneasy. Their plea of guilty to the indictment returned and the subsequent sentence has caused quite a ripple of excitement. A later report states that Gov. Crittenden of Missouri has granted conditional pardons to the Ford's.

Guiteau Repudiates the Scovilles.

The following has been furnished for publication:

"To the Agent of the Associated Press: Mrs. Frances M. Scoville, according to newspaper reports, has impudently filed a petition in Chicago for conservator of my estate. The absurdity of her pretense is apparent from the fact that I don't live in Illinois, and have not for nearly three years. Besides, I am not a lunatic. This was officially decided on my trial. I have lived in Washington for over a year, and this is my legal residence. The court had better dismiss the petition peremptorily. The Scovilles are a nuisance, and I want nothing to do with them. (Signed) CHARLES GUITEAU.

The Beautiful Langtry.

Lucy Hamilton Hooper writes to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in her Paris letter: "I hear from friends in London that Mrs. Langtry will positively not visit the United States for the present, and possibly not at all, wherein she makes a great mistake. I think, however, that the American public would have been disappointed in her, so far as her beauty is concerned. It was the praise of a prince that gave her her reputation for exceeding loveliness, and not her own superabundant charms. In America, where very lovely women are anything but rare, she would have attracted but little notice, had it not been for the pother that had been raised about her. Not that she is not a handsome woman, for that she certainly is, but decidedly she has but few claims to be ranked among the handsomest of her sex. Her face is positively defective, the beautiful hair, and large, lovely eyes being counterbalanced by the broad, heavy jaw, and by no means small mouth. Her figure is fine, and her complexion is (or at least was two years ago, when I last saw her) perfectly wonderful in its camellia-leaf purity and smoothness. I am told that on the stage she is extremely handsome, but the best critics aver privately that she can act no more than a broomstick."

A Fashionable Funeral.

New York Special: A stock exchange broker of considerable wealth died here of consumption about two weeks ago. His death was known to be inevitable for some weeks before his taken off, and as his wife and daughters had never had a funeral in the family before they set to work betimes to study the fashions in mourning, and to become *au fait* in all the details of a mourning outfit. No one who knew them could help remarking their strange activity in the matter. The lingering nature of the disease enabled the family to provide themselves with a most elaborate mourning outfit before the breath had left the poor man's body, and they were all ready for the funeral before a corpse had been provided. The coffin, by the way, was the widow's own idea, and was a rather novel affair. It was of costly wood, but was perfectly plain without and unlined within. It was covered inside and out with silk thread milling, into which was woven tube roses and lilies of the valley until it looked simply like a great floral device in the shape of a coffin. The floral decorations of the house cost $250. No particulars of the funeral have been published, but in society circles it has been a long time since an event of the sort has excited so much gossip.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.—*Eagle*.

William H. Ruffner, LL. D., late State Superintendent of Education in Virginia, and a former resident of Philadelphia, has accepted a position as lecturer on field geology, commercial mineralogy and the science and [illegible] in Roanoke College, Salem, Va.

John R. Duff [illegible]

THE CAUSE OF IRELAND.

Second Annual Convention of the National Land League at Washington.

A Financial Exhibit, Election of Officers, Adoption of a Constitution, and Final Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The convention of the National Land league reassembled this morning and the report of the treasurer was read, showing:

Receipts since formation of league	$108,981
Sent to Eagan and Miss Parnell	169,262
Balance on hand after payment of expenses of the league	7,012
Total amount sent Ireland, both direct and from the treasurer	272,810

The secretary stated he believed the receipts since the Buffalo convention would aggregate nearly $300,000. Following is the report of the committee on

RESOLUTIONS:

Whereas, The evil and long continued English laws relating to land in Ireland have kept the people of that country in constant poverty, subject to terrible visitations of famine and rebellion, which have been repeated afflictions, and the Irish people have at length resolved to abolish these unjust laws by public agitation and other legitimate means, and we recognize this as an American as well as an Irish question—the millions of Irish American citizens of this country having deep and natural interest in their kindred in Ireland, to whom by their filial relations they are compelled to keep sending annually an enormous sum of money to pay rackrents and save their brethren from ruinous distraint and evictions and sufferings. The Irish people under this iniquitous system have been too often misunderstood by other nations through the malevolent misrepresentations of the English press, which, as an excuse for English oppression, persistently maligns the character of the Irish people and their movements by exaggerated and false reports of manufactured agrarian outrages, and the people of Ireland are gagged to silence by the suppression of the free press, by imprisonment without trial of seven of the most respected representatives of the people, by a constant threat of arrest levelled at every man who dares criticize the injurious policy of the government or address the people on their rights and duties, while 50,000 soldiers and 15,000 military police overawe the people under the absolute control of magistrates paid by the government; while cannon are planted in the public places of the cities of Ireland; while public meetings are prohibited and dispersed; while the police invade and ransack at will private dwellings and enter and remain at private meetings; while every man's liberty is at the mercy of

SPIES AND INFORMERS,

who are encouraged by government proclamation; while among the political prisoners are four members of parliament, one of whom is acknowledged to be the leader of the Irish people and would under free institutions be the chief magistrate of the country; while the possession of arms is a crime punishable by heavy fine or imprisonment; while the habeas corpus act has been for years suspended in time of profound peace and the country is suffering under the fifty-ninth savage coercion law since the year 1800, and no reform can be expected; while over 6,000,000 acres of Irish land, (out of a total acreage of 14,000,000) are owned by less than 300 individuals, most of whom live in England and spend there the enormous revenue of £20,000,000, or $100,000,000, which they grind yearly from their Irish tenants; while twelve of these monster absentee landlords are in possession of nearly 1,300,000 acres, and 5,000,000 of Irish people own not a solitary one; while for the protection of proprietorial rights of these few landlords, an army of 15,000 military police is maintained at the expense of the impoverished and defenceless people; and

Whereas, The suffering Irish tenant farmers look to their kindred in America for sympathy with them in their efforts to better their condition and explain the motives of their agitation and protect their good name before the world from the falsehood and aspersion of the English press; therefore be it

Resolved, That the committee of the Irish National Land league of the United States send to the struggling tenant farmers of Ireland an expression of profound sympathy from the millions of their race in America, who are proud of their faithful and enduring adherence to the principles laid down by their brave leaders now in prison, and an earnest assurance that we will stand by them with continued moral and financial support until they have succeeded in abolishing their antiquated and destructive land system.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the desire of the Irish people for national existence, and as Ireland, first by force and again by corruption, was robbed of her national birthright, we pledge ourselves to do all that is consistent with American citizenship to place her once more among nations.

Resolved, That we advise the farmers of Ireland to continue steadily and patiently in their passive resistance, which has already proved so effective a weapon, and we exhort them to stand unflinchingly by the policy left them by their leaders now in prison, and to keep fresh in memory these words of Charles Stewart Parnell addressed to them before his imprisonment: "Let no man leave his post." Continue your organization just as before, and have others ready to take the place of those who may be arrested. By this policy of passive endurance, the Irish command the respect of the world, and prove themselves worthy of freedom."

Resolved, That this convention instruct its officers to confer, at their earliest convenience, with the council of seven chosen at the Chicago convention, as to the feasibility of uniting under one head all land league branches now organized in the United States.

Resolved, That we express the gratitude of the Irish-American people to the ladies of Ireland, who, like "The women of Limerick," took the place of their husbands and brothers, and assuming the risk of arrest and imprisonment, nobly upheld the flag of the land league.

Resolved, That we are proud of the Christian forbearance of the Irish people under their dreadful exasperation, and while exhorting every man in Ireland to continue to use his influence in preventing even the least act of violence, we solemnly charge the British government with responsibility for all crimes and outrages of an extraordinary nature occurring since the imprisonment of the chosen leaders of the indomitable and exasperated race.

Resolved, That while we do not ask the release of any citizen who has violated the just law of the land, we demand of the proper authorities, not as a favor, but as a right; the immediate trial or unconditional release of American citizens confined without accusation in foreign jails.

The report was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. The committee on

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

presented their report, which provides for the adoption of the same constitution and by-laws under which the proceedings of the land league convention were conducted, the only important change being a provision for increasing the central council from three to seven members. The committee also referred to the convention, without recommendation, a proposition made to established leagues in the States to have more branches. Many speeches were made on the first proposition. O'Brien of New York said they were only here to collect money, not to enact laws, upon which John Curran of Alabama said he seconded and would contribute $100 now as Alabama's share. It was finally decided—104 to 9—to continue the central council with three members only. Several members asserted that parties had voted who were not delegates, which assertion caused some half a dozen persons to leave the room, and doubt having been thus cast upon the correctness of the vote, it was decided to call the roll upon the disposition of the amendment. As the result of the roll call the first vote was sustained.

OFFICERS.

The committee on officers here presented the following list of names for the ensuing year:

President—Patrick A. Collins, Boston.

Vice Presidents—Rev. Patrick Cronin, Buffalo; Thaddeus Flannagan.

Secretary—Thomas Flaherty.

Treasurer—Rev. Lawrence Walsh, Connecticut.

A minority report was also submitted, as follows:

President—James Mooney, Buffalo.

Secretary—John J. Hines, Buffalo.

And the same persons named in the majority report for other officers. The chairman, Gen. Collins, and secretary, Mr. Flaherty, declining re-election, and heartily approving of the minority report, the convention adopted the report, declaring Jas. Mooney and John J. Hines, both of Buffalo, to be the choice of the convention for president and secretary respectively. Gen. Collins was chosen first vice president, on motion of Father Cronin. Egan, at Paris, telegraphs acknowledging the receipt of $250,000 from America, and thanking the friends of Ireland in this country for their noble exertions. The retiring secretary explained the difficulties of that position, and asked the convention to increase the salary from $600 to $1,200 per annum. This was done. Mr. Flaherty was voted extra compensation of $600 for services the past year. O'Brien of New York offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on resolutions, which binds the league not to affiliate with any convention or any branch association which fails to transmit their remittances through the central organization. The convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

Spring Meeting of the St. Paul Presbytery.

The spring meeting of the St. Paul Presbytery was held at Taylor's Falls, Chisago county, Minn., last week. Some forty or fifty ministers and delegates were present.

After the organization the presbytery proceeded to dedicate the St. Croix Presbyterian church. This little church is a beautiful edifice and is an honor to the people of St. Croix Falls. It is entirely finished, nicely carpeted and cushioned, and its total cost is a little over $3,100, and is all paid for excepting about $100, which is pledged. Rev. D. R. Breed of the House of Hope church, St. Paul, preached the dedicating sermon.

The pastoral relation existing between the First church of Duluth and Rev. William A. Deming was dissolved on satisfactory statements, and communications being received on the call of the First church, Duluth, to Rev. H. Linton, a licentiate of the presbytery of Washington.

The following named brethren were received into the St. Paul presbytery: Dr. West from the Cincinnati presbytery; Rev. Caleb C. Alcott from the Dominion presbytery, Rev. A. J. ... from the Rock river presbytery, and Rev. ... Hood from Prescott, Wis.

Dr. Rice and Rev. M. D. Edwards were elected delegates to attend the general assembly with Rev. James Lamman and Dr. West; alternates, and Elders Charles W. Moore and Thomas Cochran, Jr., were elected delegates, with Charles B. Thompson and D. W. Ingersoll alternates.

A resolution was adopted that at the request of Rev. J. C. Nisbuyer ..., who has connected himself with another denomination, his name be dropped from the roll, and the presbytery record their deep regret that he had departed from our faith after so many years of faithful service in our fellowship.

The committee to make arrangements for installing Rev. S. Conn, pastor of the First church St. Paul, reported that the services be held Wednesday, May 10, 1882, at 8 p. m.; Dr. Ribeldaffer to preside and propound the questions.

The committee to make arrangements for installing Rev. A. J. Stead pastor of the Oak Grove church of Bloomington, reported that the services be held Wednesday May 3 at 7:12 p. m. Dr. Ribeldaffer to propose and propound the questions.

The presbytery was invited to meet in House of Hope church, St. Paul, at the next meeting, and the invitation was accepted.

The next meeting will be held on the 11th of October.

The fierce windstorm that set in last Thursday evening did considerable damage through ...stone county, the most serious of which the blowing down of Mr. Arnold's barn in ...ge township. In various other places outhouses and in fact everything lying and loose was carried off by the wind across prairie, possibly never to be seen by the ...rs again.

The teachers of Olmsted county have formed an association called the Olmsted County Teachers' association, with the following officers: O. O. Whited, president, P. J. McDonald, vice-president, A. C. Justice secretary, Franklin treasurer.

THE HILLS.

...hills so blue and far away,
...h glory crowned ye rise to-day,
...grandly calm—so pure and high
...lifted to the opal sky—
...ile I, crushed down by mortal care,
...scarce uplift my soul in prayer.

...fair blue hills! Oh, fair blue hills!
...tender hue, like music, thrills
...longing, homesick soul to day,
...melts the blue to misty gray,
...blinding tears from burning eyes,
...down like showers from summer skies!

...blessed hills! so calm and grand
I, like you, steadfastly stand
...summer heat—thro' wintry snow—
...loved, wherever tempests blow;
patient still lift up in prayer
...soul o'erwhelmed with grief and care.

—Grace Appleton

...rs Who are Well off in the World.

New York correspondent of the Detroit Free Press has this to say of actors ... well off: When distress among actors ... mentioned everybody says: "Oh, ... so improvident! What else could you ...?" But they are not all improvident, ... means. There are men on the stage ... how to take care of money just as men off the stage. Mr. Booth, ...tance, has the name of being almost ... in money matters, and saving every ... that can be put by. It was an ...idence, but misfortune in ...ment, that made him a bankrupt ... some years ago, to the great regret of ... the country. Joe Jefferson has always ... frugal mind and put his spare cash ... it would do the most good. It would ... to accuse genial "Uncle Joe" of ...ng like parsimony, but he knows the ... of dollars, and he has a good many of ... stored away, besides owning a handsome place on the E... railroad (Hoboken ... local name), and another is Louisiana. Willack always keeps an eye to income. He takes good care of his income, ...ugh living well and getting pleasure ... as profit out of the world ... laid up a snug account for the ... to come. John McCollough is ... leading actor who can plead not ... to the charge of improvidence. A ... able part of his earnings is laid by ... for the uncertain future. The ... true of Lawrence Barrett, who is ... quite well off, though it may also ... that he is a little more free with his ... in some ways—risking it in the production of new plays, for instance—than ...ugh. Venerable John Gilbert of ... has enough to retire on if he ... to leave the stage. Out of doors he ... more like a hearty, well-to-do bank... merchant than actor.

Owens, now in the Madison ... company, was rich enough several ... to retire, as he did, but an unlucky ... in California set him back, and he ... desirable to return to work. Thorne ... part of the Union Square, James ... Daly's Davidge, formerly of Daly's, ... the road, and some others of the ... have saved money and need not ... any day. On the whole, it can ... said of the leading members of ... profession that they are improvident, ... be said of many of the lower ... and it is mainly these that the actors' ... tended to help.

A Bewitching Slave.

... Commercial special: The ... Francais, of Paris, has brought out ... in three acts, by Alfred De Musset, ... dramatic curiosity in the person ... Seyghine, a wild Slave, who is said ... dexterously as Paul De Cassagnac ... was well as a canotier of Amiens, ... tter than the Empress of Austria, ... certainly is bewitchingly pretty. ... very odd; it has a wild savor. ... of her neck and and her com... made up of lillies and roses, ... is a golden fleece. The fea... a slight cross of Tartar blood, ... could be hard to say, they being ... neat. The eyes show intensity ... with whimsicality and brain ... she is very shy, and keeps aloof ... theatre and dramatic associates, ... it is positively necessary to be ... The name of the comedy in ... has appeared is "La Quenouille ... ne," or "Barbarine's Distaff." ... a light, lively and loosely hung ... The plot is flimsy, the action is ... ference, and the whole a petit ... It was written years and ... for Mme. Allen, but thrown aside ... ed a few months back by M.

A RAPTUROUS BEAUTY.

As Rapturously Described by Another Woman.

Clara Belle's N. Y. Letter in Cincinnati Enquirer.

I saw last evening the woman who, in my critical opinion, is the most beautiful woman in the world. If there is the shadow of a fault in her face or form, it has escaped my discovering eyes. I formed this conviction years and years ago, when I first saw her as a frisky burlesquer on the stage. I held to it against all competition, when, later on, she played semi-tragic roles quite badly; and now that she is doing a comedy part happily in time "Divorcons" at the Park Theatre, I am fixed in it for life. She is an ideal Venus—or would be, but for the restrictions of propriety. One of the dresses she wore last night was near the bounds as possible without going beyond. Her graceful arms were bare right up to the tops of her shoulders. Her smoothest of necks was uncovered, and a wedge-shaped strip of her skin was visible half way down to her belt, while the edges of the covering of her upper bodice were in the hurry to become opaque. She was truly lovely, and I had only one fault to find. She was outrageously whitewashed. Some powdering and coloring are necessary being the glaring footlights, but Alice Dunning Lingard (she is the creature I have been raving about) doesn't need to be swabbed all over. When will actresses learn not to overdo the use of the brush and rag? A second of her costumes was a dark brown satin, so cleverly draped that it was as little a detriment to her superb figure as it is possible for skirts to be. It was brocaded with leaves and blossoms of pale gold. There was a petticoat of brown satin covered with white lace flounces, the designs being outlined with gold threads, and the flounces reaching from belt to hem. The tunic and corsage were figured with gold, and the elbow sleeves, and the inside of a high ruff were trimmed with gold lace. She carried an oval fan of soft white feathers, bordered by bright ones from the breasts of tropical birds. Her reddish golden hair was brushed back and tied low in his neck, then divided into two plaits; while the front hair formed a low ridge over her low forehead. One of the plaited strands encircled the brow as in the pictures of Sapho, and the other was arranged in a low knot behind. This is the newest fashion in hair dressing, and pearl beads are usually woven into the plaits; but Mrs. Lingard wisely trusted to the suitableness of the Grecian style and was a very high-headed goddess to gaze upon. As I sat looking at her in wrapped admiration I suddenly recalled her husband, the serio-comic William Horace; trotting to and fro behind the foot-lights, and singing "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," and the vision made me sick. Not that any other fellow ever has, or ever will, sing and prance "Captain Jinks" as funnily as he did; but the idea of a clown marrying a goddess was wretched—if you will allow me the first pun I ever put into my letters. At one point in "Divorcons" it became necessary for the heroine to show her foot. She is dining at an off color restaurant, but it is all right, her companion being her own husband. She had just fallen in love with him anew, after recovering from a flirtation with an army officer, and when her ex-flirtee arrives she hides behind a screen so as not to meet him. Her husband vows it is another woman, whom he will not compromise by revealing. To convince the officer, it is agreed that she shall thrust her foot out into view, as he declares he would recognize it if it belonged to her. She does so, disclosing a shapely, but not too small, foot. On it was a French shoe made entirely of velvet, with the toe covered by jet embroidery, blue tinted, silk embroidered stockings. The maneuver was managed with modesty; and she also performed the feat of smoking a cigarette without much ery. Above we got a mere suggestion of a meal of an air of vulgarity, besides eating a meal in a highly yet realistic manner. She wore, on entering the resturant a pair of the new, long gloves of the woven silk, called Jerseys. They were brown, and reached nearly to her elbows. On pulling them off the powder from her skin was white on them. Her hands, though of fair size, like her feet, bore evidence of being naturally white and soft, as I could see from my seat in the second row, and there was no need of much powder.

The Dull Boy and the Bad Boy.

From the Norwich Bulletin.

In a country school not far distant from Norwich was a half-witted pupil, who, though a very poor reader, was obliged to read his passage of Scripture during the exercises preceding the opening prayer. Behind him sat a brighter lad, in whom he placed great confidence as a helper when he wrestled with a new verse. One pleasant morning a verse in Job reading "And God smote Job with sore boils," fell to the half-witted lad's lot. The bright boy helped him, and he delivered it thus, to the astonished school: "And-ah God-ah shot-ah Job-ah with-ah four-ah balls-ah!" The announcement created the wildest tumult, and while the school was convulsed the bright lad whispered to the reader: "That was an almighty heavy charge, 'wan't it?'" Order had no sooner been restored than the reader, parrot-like, put the query to the teacher: "That was a' almighty heavy charge, 'wan't it?" and order could not be restored again that morning long enough for the usual devotions.

The New Cardinals.

Archbishop McCabe is the best known of the new cardinals just created. He is sixty-six years old and has been a bishop five years. Charles Martial Allemand Lavigerie, the archbishop of Algiers, is a Frenchman by birth, and in 1863 was preconized bishop of Nancy, being transferred to Algiers four years later. Mgr. Joachim Luchy Garriga, archbishop of Seville, is the third prelate whose new title is added to the archiepiscopal dignity. The other cardinals are Mgr. Domenico Agostino, patriarch of Venice; Mgr. Angelo Jacobini, a cousin of the cardinal secretary of state; Mgr. Pietro Lasagni, secretary of the Sacred College and Mgr. Ricci-Parracciani a majordomo of Pius IX.

Arthur's Matrimonial Proposal.

The devoted and self-sacrificing spirit of women is well known, and illustrations of it multiply. The most marked instance of late is furnished in the case of President Arthur, who, as the reading public is informed, is in receipt of more matrimonial proposals than, in the words of a vigorous if not entirely clear provincial expression, "he can shake a stick at." The women who are thus agitated in regard to the president doubtless have an eye single to his welfare. The idea of this lonely man in the dreary solitudes of the White House, with nobody but sympathetic cabinet members and other officials to share his life, is certainly calculated to move any female breast, while the thought of what his condition must be when a shirt-button flies off while he is dressing is enough to move even a washer-woman to tears.

The steamship Great Eastern is still tied up in an English dock. An earnest effort to sell her at auction developed no bidders.

Oscar Hurst's distillery, located two miles south of Peoria, Ill., was burned. Loss estimated at $350,000, with insurance of $200,000.

THE SCHOOLBOY.

We bought him a box for his books and things,
And a cricket bag for his bat;
And he looked the brightest and best of kings
Under his new straw hat.

We handed him into the railway train
With a troop of his young compeers,
And we made as though it were dust and rain
Were filling our eyes with tears.

We looked in his innocent face to see
The sign of a sorrowful heart;
But he only shouldered his bat with glee
And wondered when they would start.

'Twas not that he loved not as heretofore,
For the boy was tender and kind;
But his was a world that was all before
And ours was all behind.

'Twas not his fluttering heart was cold,
For the child was loyal and true;
And the parent's love the love that is old
And the children the love that is new.

—Detroit Free Press.

THE ICE MAKERS.

A Statement of the Work in a Comfort Factory in Georgia.

Atlanta Correspondent of the Hartford Times.

We have visited the establishment of the Georgia ice company, where the manufacture of ice was certainly as interesting as anything we have seen. On the ground floor is a boiler fifty feet long and four and a half feet in diameter, containing 150 feet of three and a half inch pipe. The boiler is kept filled with aqua ammonia, which is separated by the steam heat into ammonia-gas and water. The gas leaving the water in the boiler, forces its way through a six-inch pipe outside the building to the roof, four stories up, where it passes into 15,000 feet of coiled pipes, into which it is converted into liquid by cold water thrown over it in fountain jets. This liquid passes into 15,000 feet of two-inch pipe arranged in vertical sections thirty feet high and three feet apart, and its sudden liberation into these parts turns the liquid pure ammonia into vapor, and the sudden expansion makes the pipes intensely cold. Now, above these hundreds of vertical pipes are innumerable little fountain jets throwing spray all over the pipes, the spray freezing gradually, forming an icicle of pure ice around each pipe. The gas next goes into 10,000 feet of absorbing pipe, and, being cooled by water running on the pipes, it is met by water forced into the pipes, and thus converted back into aqua ammonia, which goes into a big boiler and is used over again—there is no waste, the same ammonia being used and reabsorbed any number of times. The water used for the spray is drawn from a well 75 feet deep on the premises, and the large blocks of ice (which are loosened from the pipes by a little hot steam, and chopped off by negroes, who stand upon a pulley staging with their feet wrapped up in thick swabs of cotton sacking for warmth) come out pure and clear, and entirely free from any odor or objectionable taste.

After the pipes have been stripped about five weeks are required for a new lot of the requisite thickness to form. But of course the pipes are never all stripped at the same time, the ice being in all stages of formation. The factory has a capacity of thirty-five tons per day, but twenty tons keep pace with the demand, and it isn't stored, but cut every day as it is delivered, and sells at from $10 to $12 per ton. As we picked our way among the gleaming and uneven pillars, with the water dripping and splashing down upon us, and the only light coming in through the smallest of windows at the top, it seemed as if we were in some underground ice cave. The whole building and its apparatus would cause strangers to wonder what in the world it was designed for.

HUMAN NATURE UNDER SILK GOWNS

A Batch of Gossip About Their Honors the Justices.

Philadelphia Press.

Talking about the supreme court, I am reminded of the complaints that lawyers make about the bad manners of the bench, arbitrary powers, which its possessor expects to exercise during his life, is not conducive to politeness, and nowhere is this better illustrated than on the supreme bench of the United States.

"What do you say, sir?" asked one of the justices the other day to a very prominent lawyer from one of the great cities of the great west.

"I say," answered the lawyer, and then he repeated a legal proposition which he had been making when he was interrupted.

"Well, sir," said the justice, "if you mean to state such a proposition as a proposition of law, it is the most astonishing thing I ever heard of. It is worthy the bar of ——," naming the lawyer's city.

The lawyer grew angry, and defended his local bar from the aspersion, but all the comfort he received was a growling assurance that nothing personal had been intended.

The incident is only a sample of what is constantly going on in the court-room. The lawyers often have a hard time in their dealings with the court, and the worst of it all is that the justices have the advantage popularly supposed to be possessed by the preachers—their hearers cannot answer back; at least, answering back might be detrimental to the interests of their clients.

Sometimes the lawyers give the judges cause enough for an exhibition of bad manners. One of the funniest scenes that the court-room ever saw was a display of temper by the usually placid Judge Bradley. Ordinarily briefs are bound in paper, and the judge was in the habit of folding up his copy with the papers—for convenience in carrying the bundle. Once a magniloquent party from New Orleans made his appearance in a case involving a claim of his own. He had had his brief elegantly printed and bound in stiff boards. When his time came to speak he began reading: "When the bonny blue-flag went down before the stars and stripes—"

There was a rustle of outraged dignity among the silken gowns, and each judge picked up his brief. Justice Bradley looked at the stiff boards, and his dark face grew darker with wrath. He made a great show of trying to fold up the book, and then, with an explosive epithet which the court heard but did not heed, he ripped the book to pieces and threw it under the table. Perhaps it may be necessary to add that the claimant did not win his case.

The bar here is looking out for an outburst from Justice Gray. His Massachusetts reputation has come here before him. His tirades against trembling deputy-sheriffs and frightened witnesses have been told about over and over again. Only two lawyers in Boston have ever been able to turn the tables on him. One was Henry F. Payne and the other Sidney Bartlett.

"If your honor please," said Payne one day beginning a motion.

"Sit down, sir; can't you see I am talking with another justice," thundered the then Chief Justice.

Mr. Payne took his hat and walked out of the court room. A half hour afterward a messenger reached his office with a note saying that Judge Gray was willing to hear him. "I am not willing to be heard," answered the old lawyer, "until Judge Gray apologizes and the judge had to.

"Mr. Bartlett," said the Chief Justice one afternoon, throwing himself back in his chair, "this is not law and it never was law."

The veteran smiled, and looking over the bench said: "It was law, your honor, until your honor just spoke."

There is no knowing how much jesting goes on when the door of the consultation room is closed; but once in while a good story leaks out. Dignified old Justice Clifford, always avoided, if possible, the use of the definite article. He would write in an opinion: "Suit brought So-and-So; case involved So-and-So," and so on, never writing "the" if it could be avoided. Jocular Justice Grier, who had been on the bench long before Justice Clifford came to Washington, and who was the only one who dared to take liberties with his Maine brother, said one day, slapping Clifford on the back:

"Cliffy, old boy; Cliffy, why do you hate the definite article so?"

Clifford drew himself up stiffly, and answered: "Brother Grier, you may criticise my law, but my style is my own."

Facts and Fancies.

The immigration from England has shown a large and steady increase for the last three years. The number for 1881 was 392,514, or more than 1000 per day. This is 60,220 above the figures of 1880, which, in turn, were much larger than those of 1879. The increase of foreign emigrants, or those from other countries who pass through England, was 44,760. The number of persons belonging to the United Kingdom who emigrated in 1881 was 77,105; in 1880 69,316. The emigration is chiefly to the United States and Canada. Irish emigration has greatly fallen off, being last year 76,200 against 93,641 in 1880.

A bell with the inscription, "Sinners, this bell calls you to the worship of Christ, and nothing more," has been presented to the Baptist church of Dedham, Mass.

It will astonish some people to learn that since 1877 there has been an increase in the consumption of tea grown in India amounting to 20,500,000 pounds, while at the same time, there has been a decrease in the consumption of the tea grown in China of about 9,000,000 pounds.

The Connecticut Legislature has rejected a bill which provided that a man who did not slaughter the woodchucks on his property should pay extra taxes, and the woodchucks will be left to the tender mercies of the boys and the dogs, as before.

The Whitehall *Review* thinks that gentlemen riders never ranked so high as they do now, and that they aid the professionals in demonstrating that the old country still possesses the best horsemen, if not the best horses, in the world.

There are five commissioners of Utah to be appointed. The Boston *Herald* is informed that the President will nominate only lawyers, and will not appoint any one who applies, either directly or indirectly, for the position.

At Melrose, Mass., a new plan has been tried as to the eatables of the church sociables. It has been the custom of the ladies to contribute the food and to serve it. Now it falls to the lot of the male members. Clumsy fellows some of them are at serving tables, yet they prove to be liberal givers as regards quantity. They provided without that delicate attention to proportions which is generally shown when the ladies are responsible for a repast. Of some articles there was a great excess, while others were almost entirely omitted. The waiting on the tables was done in a very thorough manner, and indeed somewhat forcefully, when two or three of the waiting brethren would unexpectedly come into collision, while carrying eatables and drinkables. The ladies enjoyed the fun of being served by the men on whom they had often waited.

Mrs. Ernest Morris, who has just returned from Brazil, where she spent the winter in explorations with her husband, has rather a poor opinion of the people among whom she has been sojourning. She found the women insane creatures, as insipid as the fruits which flourish around them. One circumstance which especially attracted her notice was that everybody, no matter how poor, had a sewing machine. Mr. Morris expects to return next August or September. His wife enjoyed her experiences, but prefers to remain at home in the future.

A circular is said to have been sent to all clergymen of New England, asking them to preach on fast day upon the sanctity of marriage and the present state of the divorce laws.

At the Owl Club, San Francisco, which is composed of journalists, actors, and men about town, there is one room the only decoration of which is owls. They are of every size and many colors, and placed here, there, and everywhere, the entire collection numbering over 200.

"My God! Look Down Upon Me!

Chicago *Tribune* Toronto Special: In December last James Chute, a teacher in the township of Naughton, county of Norfolk, was sentenced to fifteen months in Central Prison for committing an indecent assault upon one of his pupils. In addition to the sentence of imprisonment with hard labor, the court ordered that the prisoner receive twenty lashes within two weeks after his committal and twenty more three months thereafter. The first twenty lashes were administered this forenoon, the cat-o'-nine-tails being the instrument used. At 10 o'clock the prisoner Chute was tied hand and foot to the triangle, the upper part of his body from the waist being bare with the exception of the neck, which was protected by a piece of stiff canvas. The sentence of the court being read, the guard assigned to inflict the castigation stood ready, cat in hand. The ominous "One" of the sergeant on duty was followed by the stinging application of the nine-stranded knotted cords of the instrument of torture on the muscular shoulders of the prisoner. The flesh quivered slightly, and a suppressed moan gave evidence of the pain the man was suffering. After the infliction of the seventh lash the prisoner exclaimed, "My God! look down upon me." At this stage blood-spots appeared and the flesh over the scapula quivered as if each separate tissue were endowed with an independent vitality. After this the strokes fell at regular intervals, and the shivering mass of bruised and bleeding flesh assumed a more sickening appearance. Whether the feeling of pain had become deadened after the seventh application or not cannot be said, but no sign of pain gave evidence of the torture the prisoner endured after the second exclamation. After the twenty lashes had been administered Chute was untied and his back examined by the doctor. The prisoner took from his mouth a lead bullet which he had flattened between his teeth while passing through the ordeal. Chute is quite a young man, being only twenty-two years of age, is about five feet ten inches in height, muscular, but pale. He held a second-class normal-school certificate, and was considered a successful teacher. It appears that he detained one of his pupils, a girl about fifteen, after dismissing the school, on the plea of remissness in her studies, and that while alone with her he assaulted her as stated. The second twenty lashes will be administered to the prisoner three months from to-day.

THE FOUR SUITS.

An old Fantasy.

Clubs! They are trumps to many a one
Of elderly bachelors sad and forlorn!
Even ladies are now on their merits intent,
As a place where they modern ideas can vent,
And there many an offspring of suffrage is born.

Hearts! Their dominion is vanishing fast,
For Cupid's supremacy is but a name;
A wealth of affection, though earnest and true,
For the most of our young modern belles will not do,
Unless one can offer them fortune and fame.

Diamonds! They hold in their glittering depths,
The mystical key to the hearts of the fair;
Before must fade e'en the glories of dress,
And many a swain owes his greatest success
To the tremulous cluster of dazzling solitaire.

Spades are the last, but then not the least,
Pleasures may vanish and fortunes may fall,
All will be uncertainty, sorrow and shame,
But the spade, when the spirit has fled from the frame,
Will send forth a dirge o'er the graves of us all.

HER BIG BROTHER.

Who After All, Was No Match for the School-Teacher.

A highly-interesting little "tragical comedy" occurred last Monday in the Shiloh school, near this city, the teacher, L. K. Buntain, being a popular member of the Dayton rifle team. A couple of Buntain's large scholars (girls) have been disobedient for a couple of months past. About two weeks ago the younger one left school, and last Friday the elder one got particularly unruly. Buntain let it pass unnoticed, and on Monday she did no better. He bore with her till noon, and after dinner told her she would have to move from the seat in which she was sitting to one further from the other girls. She got saucy, when he threatened to whip her if she didn't obey him. She said she would go home first. Buntain told her to obey him or take her choice between a whipping and leaving school. She took her books and left. In about an hour her brother came bolting into the school-house, and rushing up to the desk where Buntain was standing, brought his fist down on the desk and told Buntain he must apologize before the whole school for insulting his sister. Buntain had a switch in his hand at the time, which he shook in his face and told him to get out of there, as he had only done his duty, and he didn't want anything to do with him. He persisted in an angry way, and when Buntain put up his left hand to shove him away he knocked Buntain's hand away. Buntain stepped to one side and picked up the poker, a strip of iron about three feet long, an inch wide, and about a quarter of an inch thick.

As Buntain arose with the poker the brother stepped back, and drawing a large Smith & Wesson revolver, 32 caliber, presented it cocked, full at Buntain's breast, and said: "Now, you apologize." Buntain threw back the lapels of his coat and said, "Shoot." The brother hesitating a moment, Buntain seized the revolver in his left hand, with his middle finger between the hammer and cartridge, and held the pistol pointed above his head, while he hit the brother three times over the head, with the hot side of the poker, the brother struggling all the time with both hands to get the revolver loose so as to shoot. The third blow Buntain struck him he fell over on one side of the desks and Buntain fell on top of him. From there they fell to the floor, when, in order to get the revolver loose, he bit one of Buntain's fingers clear to the bone. Buntain let go his hold for an instant, but quickly grabbed again, and just in time to save his life, for the hammer descending caught the end of his third finger, tearing part of the nail off and thus preventing the explosion of the cartridge. At this juncture one of the large boys ran up and jerked the pistol from the brother and jumped out of the window and ran home with it. As the fracas occurred near the door, most of the scholars had jumped out of the windows immediately on the brother drawing the revolver.

After the revolver was taken from the brother, Buntain pounded and choked him awhile, and then asked him if he would go away and leave him alone. He said: "Yes, long enough to have you arrested," whereupon Buntain gave him another round of pounding and choking. Making signs that he wanted to speak, Buntain let him get his breath, when he said if Buntain would let him go he would go away and never bother him again as long as he lived.

Mr. Buntain called his scholars in and went on with his school. In a few minutes the brother came back, and this time he was careful to knock at the door. Buntain went to the door, and the brother stood there, crying, with the blood running down his face, and said he was sorry for what he had done, and wanted to come in and apologize before the school, but Buntain wouldn't let him.—*Dayton Democrat.*

The Stingy Miller.

From the Youth's Companion.

Upon the bleak ridge of a wooded hill in Norway once lived a poor old woman.

Misfortune had followed her all her life. Care and time had made deep lines and gray hair for her, but she was hopeful, earnest and good in face of hard fortune.

Even the sun shining upon her remote and silent cottage did not seem to light it up kindly, but it was not the fault of the sun, for the dark evergreens around half hid her house from view, and in summer and winter made a solemn sound like the moaning of the sea.

Some of the peasants of Norway say that the trees have a language of their own, and that they talk to one another, and when Gherster sat beside her lonely hearth at night she used to half believe that the gloomy forest for miles around was talking about herself, as each tree waved its branches in the winter wind.

One cold afternoon Gherster went to the mill for flour. The way was long, and the air was sharp and frosty.

She found the stout and prosperous miller scolding his workmen, fretting at his trade, and cheating his customers.

The miller was a hard man. He considered all poor people beggars.

He only laughed at Gherster when she put down all the money she had and asked for a little flour.

"What!" said he, "do you think you can buy bread-stuff with that petty sum?"

He knew her to be thrifty and honest, but that made no difference to the stingy miller.

"I will bring you more money as soon as I can earn it," said Gherster.

"No, no," replied the miller. "No pay, no flour. I never trust."

As Gherster toiled sadly homeward with her empty basket on her arm, the wind rose, and all the leaves on the trees rustled as though a storm was coming.

To the poor old woman they seemed to talk louder and faster than ever. They seemed to be saying—

"Ill-gotten prosperity does not make happiness. Prosperity of the mind is much better than riches, gold or silver. No one can be happy unless he try to do right."

Then she heard on the rough road behind her, just of she reached her cottage door, the clattering of horses hoofs mingled with big drops of rain pattering on the forest floor.

"Gherster, Gherster!" called a voice, and looking out she saw a strange man on a strange horse.

He tossed from his saddle a great bag of flour plump down on her very doorstep.

"I saw you at the mill," he cried, "and I was so ashamed of that stingy miller, that I have brought you a little present. Good bye, Gherster, and remember the poor."

Before she could thank him he rode away down the woodland road, growing smaller and smaller, until he looked like a little brown leaf no bigger than a man's hand.

Then all the leaves in the forest seemed to whisper, "Did you hear what he said about the stingy miller? Yes, we did, we did. He will not help the poor. He will feed no hungry one. He is cold and heartless. Ugh! How the wind blows up here! Don't stay here any longer. Let us go down to the stream. Let us go to the mill. Ha, ha, we will stop the mill-wheel."

Then came a long rushing noise of the leaves hurrying to the stream, millions of brown and red and yellow leaves flying and tossing and whirling to the stream.

"This is the way," shouted a little brown leaf in advance, "here's the water-wheel. We'll go down in there. How fast it turns around. All together now, crowd in here,—push hard!"

What a noise there was under the old mill! What a splashing and grinding and thumping!"

"Don't crowd so," groaned the great wheel. "You are choking me; I can't breathe. You are breaking my arms. I can't grind the miller's corn if you crowd so hard."

Crash. All silent. The mill wheel could turn no more. The water ran from its great arms and dripped into the darkness below, but the wheel was still.

"We stopped it, didn't we?" said the little brown leaf, floating serenely away from the stingy miller's mill. OLIVE GREEN.

THE DEAD OUTLAW.

Some New Adventures in the Career of Jesse James.

A reporter of the Kansas City *Journal* recently talked with General Joe Shelby, the confederate cavalry leader, in regard to Jesse James. Following is part of the interview:

"To change the subject, General, is there any truth in the rumors circulating around to the effect that you are a friend of the James boys?"

"I can answer that question by relating an incident." General Shelby then said: "A cavalry company under command of Dave Pool, among the most prominent members of which were Jesse and Frank James, were ordered to report to me at the battle of Prairie Grove, in 1863, when Gens. Herron and Blunt were in command of the Federal forces and Gen. Hindman, the confederate commander. My forces being in the advance, I was ordered to attack Herron at day-light. I charged the lines at the foot of the ridge, drove his outposts back on the infantry lines, and carried 700 prisoners to the rear. The federal line rallied, counter charged, and I was captured by a troop of cavalry. Capt. Pool, under Quantrell, was on the left of our line, and seeing the situation, with the Jameses and the rest of his company, dashed to our relief, driving the enemy back and rescuing me. For this and the past associations of the war I do not feel it incumbent upon me to betray a set or a class of men who offered to sacrifice their lives in defense of mine. Therefore I haven't volunteered any information to officers in hunting these now notorious outlaws."

"Under what circumstances would you aid the authorities in their capture?"

"When indictments are found and responsible witnesses are produced who will attest to the guilt of these persons, I'll not hesitate to be of the number to place them in the hands and the fangs of the law."

"Is it true that you have seen them lately?"

"No, I haven't seen them in a year."

"It is intimated on the streets that certain officers have reported that you harbored these men?"

"Why, certainly. These men being with me during the war, I might say belonged to my command. It is not my purpose, when everybody is turned against them, to betray or give evidence against them. Before the robbery on the Chicago & Alton road I notified President T. B. Blackstone and General Manager J. C. McMullen, of that road, that I had seen the James boys in this section of the country, and that they could take action accordingly. I did not consider that my duty extending further."

"Have the Jameses ever given you any evidence of friendship since the battle of Prairie Grove?"

"Well, yes. I think it was about eight years ago that Jesse James came down to Lafayette county to see Robert Cox on business for his stepfather in regard to breeding stock, and stopped at my house, although I was away at the time. There was a negro boy in my employ at that time named Joe Miller. My wife sent this boy over to Aullville on an errand, and he got into a fight with a white boy about his own age, fifteen years, by the name of Catron. This boy fired at the negro three times, and followed him on horseback to my front gate, when he got behind the gatepost just in time to save himself from a load of buckshot. Before Catron had time to reload Joe rushed out, pulled him from his horse, and had nearly overcome him, when a crowd of white men came down the road for the purpose of mobbing the negro, who, seeing his danger, ran into the house and told my wife the men were going to kill him. This so alarmed her that she knew not what to do, and while thus agitated Jesse James stepped up and told her not to be uneasy, he would stop that mob. Mounting his horse Jesse rode to the Davis Creek bridge, and there stationing himself with a revolver in either hand, he told the advancing crowd that if they harmed that negro there would be enough business around there to amuse the county undertaker for several days. They waited not upon the order of their going, but went.

Another Respite for Lamsons.

Dr. Lamson, the American, has been granted a further respite until the 28th inst. The British secretary of state for the home department addressed the following letter to the high sheriff of Surrey:

Whitehall, April 16.—Sir: The minister of the United States having communicated to the secretary of state the earnest wish of the president that the respite be further extended in order to give time for consideration of certain documents, a portion of which are now on the way from America, I am to signify to you the queen's command that the execution of the sentence of death passed upon said Lamson be further respited until Friday, the 28th day of April. You will at the same time see that the prisoner is informed that this is an extension of the present respite. Take care to explain to him that no further respite will be granted, and that no evidence which has hitherto been submitted to the secretary of state, either from England or America, affords any justification for advising any interference with the sentence of this law.

[Signed] W. V. HARCOURT.

The Brainerd Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Daily Tribune, by carrier, 20 cents a week.

The Daily Tribune, by carries, 70 cents a month.

The Weekly Tribune, by mail, $2.00 a year.

The Daily and Weekly Tribune will be sent as above, postage paid, to any address in the United States or North British America.

Rates of Advertising furnished on application.

Address, DAILY TRIBUNE,
Brainerd, Minnesota.

A. E. CHASE.

Drugged to Death.

To the Editor of the TRIBUNE:

The thanks of the entire community are due the writer of the article in yesterday's issue, on the cases of drugging recently reported. The iniquity which could wantonly endanger life, with a view to petty plunder, ought to be sternly denounced and rigorously punished. Saloon keepers themselves, and all the members of the community from whom they derive support, ought in self interest to unite against the scoundrels who will drug a customer's drink for the sake of pilfering his pockets. Brainerd, we believe, is losing the hard name she had some time since and is beginning to build up an honorable reputation among the cities of the northwest. All who have the city's prosperity at heart join in reprobating the dastardly doings which have just transpired. We can hardly expect to witness in Brainerd what has just been done in Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, where all the saloons were closed on the 11th inst., by order of the council. But if here we cannot look for an immediate consummation like this, we can at least let Justice Follett know that, in dealing with drink druggers with a strong hand, he has the support of the whole city.

A RESIDENT.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE EARTH.

"It's lucky for us that the earth has such a good bomb-proof on the skyward side," said the astronomer, as he stood coatless and bareheaded on the roof, watching the meteors.

"Why?" asked the reporter, panting as he clambered up through the scuttle-hole.

"You'd have seen reason enough if you had been up here with me for the last two hours," said the astronomer. "Why the earth has been undergoing a regular bombardment. It's not over yet. Look at that fellow how he skims! You would call it a shooting star. Well, there's as much reason for calling it a celestial shell. That meteoroid was moving twenty or thirty miles a second, yet it could not get through the bomb-proof that protects the earth."

"Where is the bomb-proof?"

"Why, right under your nose; all around you; it's the atmosphere. When the meteoroids strike the air that surrounds the earth the heat produced in consequence of their tremendous velocity runs up a million degrees or more a second, and in a twinkling they are changed to vapor. If they could get through the atmosphere they would make it lively for us. No man could tell at what instant he might be struck down by a shot from the sky, for meteoroids are plunging into the atmosphere all the time at the rate of several millions a day for the whole earth. At certain times, as about the 10th of August and the 13th of November, they come in showers, and fairly bombard the earth. The soft air that fans the cheek is to most of these projectiles from space as impenetrable as a wall of steel. Some of them, however, are able to penetrate to the earth, but they are comparatively few in number. When a meteoroid strikes the earth it is called an aerolite. No good museum of mineralogy is without one or more specimens of these black-crusted, iron-like bodies. Humboldt relates that two Swedish sailors were killed by an aerolite on board their ship in 1674. The thatched roofs of houses have been set on fire by aerolites, and sheep and other animals have been struck dead in the fields by them.

"Well, there are modern instances enough. We are no safer than our forefathers. Hardly a year passes without one or more masses of meteoric stone falling in the neighborhood of human habitations. A man is in more danger of being killed by lightning than by an aerolite, but it would not be so if the air did not protect him."

ADOBE BRICKS.

At Las Vegas for the first time we saw the adobe bricks in process of manufacture—a process simple enough. With a hoe a man mixes mud, water and cut wheat straw in the proper proportions to secure consistency, and then molds it in a box eighteen inches long by ten in width. The bricks are then spread in the sun to dry, and it is not unusual to see grass sprouting from them if the weather has been damp. From these the much-gazed-at adobe house is made, a structure capable (in the climate in which it is used) of enduring for 300 years. The roofs of the ordinary adobes are almost flat, and made of mud and spread on about six inches thick. There is a peculiarity about these roofs. When it rains they seldom leak until a week after, for by that time the water has an opportunity of soaking through. This is convenient for the inmates, as the weather being then clear they can move out.—*New Mexico letter.*

THEATRICAL TREATS.

Performances in which Brainerd Might Share Had She a Large Hall.

The Phosa McAllister dramatic company which has been in Minneapolis all winter have taken the road, and have been at Fargo all this week. Monday they start for Winnipeg and after that will play back this way. They gave a splendid repotorie of plays in Fargo; Colleen Bawn, Fanchon, Dora, London Assurance, East Lynne and Shakspeare's As You Like It. Of these performances "As You Like It" was artistically the best. Miss McAllister as Rosalind and Chas. Stedman as Jaques being notably fine. Miss McAllister as Rosalind gives the part a grace and finish and acts with an abandon that is decidedly artistic. Mr. Stedman's reading of the celebrated lines "All the World's a Stage," etc., and the "Seven Ages of Man" were so fine as to call forth a burst of such hearty and long continued applause as is seldom heard. Their other pieces are also splendidly performed. The company is first-class throughout, headed by Miss McAllister as star; Mr. Stedman as leading man; Miss Bessie Hunter, leading lady, "Ted" Irving, comedian, and others of merit, swelling the number to eighteen, among whom we should not omit to mention Miss Anita Harris, whose bright eyes and winning manner makes her friends and admirers.

Now had Brainerd a hall which would accommodate a sufficient audience to make it pay such companies to come here we might be treated to some of these fine performances and it is just possible that this company may be induced to play two nights here on the way back to St. Paul. We can assure our readers that could this be brought about they will have an opportunity of witnessing some rare performances.

Specific Against Typhoid.

Dr. Guillasse, of the French navy, in a paper on typhoid fever, speaks of the great benefit which has been derived from the use of coffee. He has found that no sooner have the patients a few table-spoonfuls of it than their features become relaxed and they come to their senses. The next day the improvement is such as to leave no doubt that the article is just the specific needed. Under the influence the stupor is dispelled and the patient rouses from the state of somnolency in which he has been since the invasion of the disease; soon all the functions take their natural course, and he enters upon convalescence. Dr. Guillasse gives to an adult two or three table-spoonfu's of strong black coffee every two hours, alternated with one of two teaspoonfuls of claret or Burgundy wine—a little lemonade or citrate or magnesia to be taken daily, and after a while quinine.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

Horse-Shed Christianity.

A Methodist society in Mendon, Vt., has put up about a dozen good horse-sheds at the church. That is practical religion, and worth a dozen exhortations on "falling from grace" or sanctification. A man who will hitch his horse to a fence on a cold winter day, and do it for years while he goes inside the meeting house to talk about "faith" and "love," "sanctification" and "election," lacks some essential feature of the gospel of Christ. The world wants more of the Christianity which builds horse-sheds, pays 100 cents on the dollar, treats the horses kindly, cares for the stock, and is not domineering in the family.—*Vermont Tribune.*

Letters of Introduction.

The *Hour* indulges in some very dertinent criticisms on the fashion of asking and giving letters of introduction. The practice is abused beyond the limit of patience. Persons who have no claim upon one's time and hospitality fasten themselves upon him by virtue of a letter from some well-meaning but thoughtless acquaintance. It is simply a form of recommending Tom, Dick and Harry to credit where probably they do not deserve credit at all. Business men should exercise more discretion in this important matter. It is scarcely fair for them to recommend to others men they would not trust themselves.—*Chicago Saturday Herald.*

A True Fish Story.

A country hotel's guest went forth to fish. He splashed himself with brook mud, tore his clothing and hair in underbrush, and at the close looked like a volunteer at the close of Bull Run. At night he strode up to the hotel and exhibited thirteen trout to the veranda's occupants, and related how easy the trout came to grief, how he climbed fourteen trees to unhitch the line, and how inferior the result was compared with what he usually accomplished. At that moment a boy came up, well out of breath, and exclaimed: "Mister, ma says I can't sell yer them fish they's promised to another man; here's yer money."

Daily Habits of an Emperor.

It is said that from the 1st of next month his Majesty the Emperor's daily habit will be to rise at 5 o'clock every morning; worship before the shrine of the sacred insignia at 5:30; breakfast at 6; study from 7 to 9 o'clock; at 10 attend the Privy Council's meeting until 2 p. m., and engage in various military studies from 3 till 5 o'clock. This is a very different programme from that pursued before the Reformation, when the chief part of his Majesty's time was devoted to the performance of religious ceremonies.—*Japan Mail.*

Ancient Methods.

How unreasonable some girls are! Felicia asked her brother to buy the *Science Monthly* for her, because it had an article on "Ancient Methods of Flirtation;" then when he brought it home, said he was horrid, and mean because it turned out to be on "Ancient Methods of Filtration."

The Wrong Ashes.

[San Francisco Post.]

He was a jolly looking man with a round corporation, a burgundy-tinted nose, and the general exterior of a contented mind, and as he entered the editorial den he offered us a good cigar, lit another, and said:

"How about this local cremation scheme?"

"Well, how yourself?"

"The fact is," said the stranger, reflectively, "I had a pretty tough experience with one of these cadaver roasting concerns once, and I thought mebbe you might like to make an item of the fact so as to warn the people here in time."

"Fire away."

"Well, you see, it was in New Orleans. My wife died there, and as a cremation company was having a good deal of a boom there just then, she made me promise to have her spirit sent up through their flue, as it were. Said she thought it would be nice and melancholy for me to carry her ashes around with me wherever I went—in a vase, you understand."

"And you complied?"

"Why, yes. It was her last wish, you know, and besides I thought it might be useful in kinder preparing her for the here—but never mind that now. I sent the remains around to the company's office in a push-cart, got a receipt, saw Maria touched off, so to speak, and two days after that they returned me a beautiful majolica jar full of ashes, scented with forget-me-not, and the stopper tied in with pink ribbon."

"That was pretty."

"Yes, I was very much pleased at first, but I had to keep that bottle out of sight after a while, though, because people were all the time opening the jar, under the impression that it contained preserved ginger or chow-chow, or something."

"That must have been unpleasant."

"Unpleasant—well, I should smile—I mean I should weep. Why, actually, one day while I was living in New York, I came home and found a new servant girl polishing the knives with the remains—just think of it."

"Terrible, sir, terrible!"

"But what I was going to say, was this. About a year after my wife was kindled—I mean cremated—I was in New Orleans again, and I happened to meet the superintendent of the refractory ore—I should say the corpse burning furnace—at a banquet, and he got so full that I had to see him home. On the way we stopped in a place or two for a steadier—you know how it is—and the result was that he got very communicative about his company—in fact, he just went to work and gave the whole business away."

"Did, eh?"

"Yes, sir; he squarely owned up that they didn't burn the bodies at all. He said they just dropped 'em through a hole in the bottom of the furnace, took 'em out the back way at night, and sold 'em to the medical students."

"Gracious! and the ashes?"

"Mule ashes, sir! nothing but mule ashes. They would just cut up some old mule carcass, the superintendent said, pitch in enough to make a bad smell and then sell the ashes to the grief-stricken relatives at $25 a bottle—terrible cheeky now, wasn't it?"

"And all this time you had—"

"Had been carrying that old jar of mule ashes all over the country. Just imagine how mean I felt."

"You threw it away then?"

"Well, no," said the widower, as he winked a tear out of his left eye; "the more I studied over the matter the more I concluded that mule ashes weren't so much out of the way after all. You see, poor Maria was an awful stubborn woman—t-r-e-m-e-n-d-o-u-s stubborn—and —yes, I kinder thought mule ashes would do mighty near as well, all things considered."

And heaving the resigned sigh of one who had succeeded in bracing up under great sorrow, the anti cremationist lit another cigar and walked out.

THE sins and follies which trouble both our own selves and others, ought to be bravely done battle with and checked or overcome. If we have a quick temper we must hold it in. If we are of a suspicious nature, we must refuse it exercise, and must cultivate confidence in others. If we are close-fisted, we must open our hands. If we are too forward, we must study to keep in the background. If we are unsocial, we must strive religiously to make ourselves agreeable. If we are shiftless and unsystematic, we must train ourselves to do things in time and in their order. If we are over-sensitive, or uncharitable, or resentful, we must recognize and battle with this fault. Whatever beam there is in our eye—as we can find it out of ourselves, or by the help of friends—that is the thing for us to remove and get rid of, until it is under foot instead of in the eye.

A VISIT TO HENRY CLAY'S TOMB.

Here we visited Ashland Farm, the home of the "Great Harry of the West." All of that once magnificent farm (except that portion owned by James Clay and on which he now resides) was bought by the State of Kentucky. A portion has been set apart for an Agricultural and Mechanical School. The old residence, on account of its dilapidated condition, has been rebuilt by one of his sons on the same model. A good many of the trees planted by the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Clay as ornaments to the grounds have been cut down and carried way. He is buried on one of the elevated spots in the Lexington cemetery. The State of Kentucky has erected over his remains a very imposing monument of granite and marble, cut from its own quarries. In the basement of the monument, through a glass door, is seen his tomb, on which is inscribed one of those eloquent sentences, taken from one of his speeches in Congress, in which he calls on God to bear him witness to the purity of his motives and the absence of any desire for self-aggrandizement that prompted his advocacy of the pending measure before Congress.

SOME $1,000,000 have been added to the wealth of the nation by the mines of North Carolina within the past five years.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

THERE are in the world 6,000 varieties of postage stamps.

THE expression "to carry corn" means to bear wealth, to be rich.

THE cost of Chicago's water works system has been $8,550,874.40.

RICHARD III was only 19 years old at the opening of Shakspeare's play.

THE gum used on postage stamps is made of the powder of dried potatoes and other vegetables, mixed with water.

THE "Giant's Causeway" is a basaltic mole in Ireland, said to be the commencement of a causeway from Ireland to Scotland.

THE art of iron smelting was known in England during the time of the Roman occupation, and working in steel was practiced there before the Norman conquest.

THE receipts of the World's fair in London, in 1851, were $2,120,000; of Paris in 1856, 640,000; of London in 1862 $2,042,650; of Paris in 1867, $2,-103,675; Vienna, in 1873, $1,032,390; Philadelphia, in 1876, $3,813,750; Paris, in 1878, $2,530,749.

"A ROLAND for an Oliver" means a blow for a blow, tit for tat. Roland and Oliver were two of the paladins of Charlemagne, whose exploits are so similar that it is very difficult to keep them distinct. What Roland did Oliver was sure to do, and vice versa. At last the two met in single combat, and fought for five consecutive days on an island in the Rhine, but neither gained the slightest advantage.

"DIEU et mon droit" is the motto of the royal family of England. It was first assumed by Richard I., to intimate that he held his sovereignty from God alone. It seems to have been dropped among the immediate successors of that prince, but was revived by Edward III., when he first claimed the crown of France. Since, in the reign of Elizabeth, William II. and Anne, it has formed the royal motto of England.

THE judiciary of the United States consists of the Supreme Court, with a chief Justice who receives a salary of $10,500 a year, and eight Associate Justices who each receive a salary of $10,000; nine Circuit Judges, at a salary of $6,000 each; the Court of Claims with five Justices—salary, $4,500; and the Judges of the United States District Courts, whose salaries range from $3,500 to $5,000 per annum.

THE Prince of Wales landed at St. Johns, July 24, 1860, for his American tour. He remained in the Queen's dominions for several weeks, and was received with enthusiasm wherever he went. While in the United States he visited Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston and other leading cities, and vast crowds of people turned out to see him in these several metropolitan centers. The Prince was met by President Buchanan at Washington, and visited the various departments of the Government. He also visited Mount Vernon, where is the tomb of Washington.

To MAKE shoe pegs enough for American use consumes annually 100,000 cords of timber, and to make lucifer matches, 300,000 cubic feet of the best pine are required each year. Lasts and boot-trees take 500,000 cords of birch, beech and maple, and the handles of tools 500,000 more. The baking of our bricks consumes 2,000,000 cords of wood, or what would cover with forest about 50,000 acres of land. Telegraph poles already up represent 800,000 trees, and their annual repair consumes about 300,000 more. The ties of our railroads consume annually thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres, and to fence all our railroads would cost $45,000,000, with a yearly expenditure of $15,000,000 for repairs. These are some of the ways in which American forests are going: There are others; our packing boxes, for instance, cost, in 1874, $12,-000,000, while the timber used each year in making wagons and agricultural implements is valued at more than $100,-000,000.

Our Mental Armory.

What capital things we might say, if we had our wits always about us! When we are alone we invent the happiest of retorts; the most unanswerable arguments flash upon us without any effort on our part; we feel that we have more weapons in our mental armory than "Brown" ever dreamed of; yet, somehow, when Brown attacks us suddenly, we cannot bring our twelve-pounder to bear upon him before he has shot us through and through with his revolver. We, of the superior metal, find ourselves spiked, so to speak. The fact is, we lack readiness.

THE most thoughtful man has been discovered in New Jersey. Just before he died he said to the undertaker: "When you put me on ice do not waste any on my feet. They have already been frozen."

TOO GOOD BY HALF.

Some people are really too good; they are over-weighted by a sense of their own virtues; like Grosvenor in the play, they are the self-elected exponents of perfection. They boast that they live without sin. Of course, every man tells his wife at times that she is an angel, but then everybody knows that it is only a figure of speech, a line of poetry, a figment of the imagination, and not a literal fact. But for a man who is in any business by which he manufactures a competency, and especially for a man who is a kind of religious tramp with no visible means of support, to set himself up as a consecrated pattern for the rest of mankind, and to maunder about his spiritual cleanliness when every one knows that he is not overclean physically is enough to give one an incurable religious nausea. A maniac of this ilk received a rebuke the other day which ought to last his whole lifetime. He told the congregation that for nearly a score of years he had lived without sin, and then volunteered the information that he had just married "a daughter of the Lord." A decidedly worldly man who was acquainted with the self-elected saint and who seemed to remember some transactions which could not be properly classified under the head of sinless, was carnally wroth at the pretentiousness of the fellow, and said loud enough to be heard, "Well, all I can say is, that if you have married a daughter of the Lord you will never see your father-in-law." This story smacks of irreverence; but it has a wholesome moral, nevertheless.

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.

Northern Pacific

N.P.R.R.

RAILROAD.

To the Land Explorer.
To the Business Man.
To the Farmer.
To the Mechanic.
To the Laborer.
To the Sportsman.
To the Tourist.
To the Miner.

TO ALL CLASSES.

For the Raising of Wheat,
For the Raising of Stock,
For Ready and Cash Markets,
For a Healthy Climate.
For Sure and Good Crops.
For Remunerative Investments,
For Business Opportunities,
And for Weird Scenery,

The country traversed by the

Northern Pacific

HAS

NO EQUAL.

Save Money

By purchasing tickets through and buying them before getting on trains.

Round trip tickets are sold at all ticket offices to all stations at reduced rates.

Pullman sleepers between Fargo and St. Paul. Berths can be secured through any local agent.

Coupon tickets on sale at Brainerd to all eastern points at lowest rates and baggage checked through.

G. K. BARNES,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

Ice! Ice!

We are now ready to take orders and deliver Ice to

All Parts of the City.

Call on Us.

B. S. MALLORY & SON.

DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

CHICAGO

WEEKLY NEWS

FREE

FOR ONE YEAR TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER

All of our subscribers who will pay their subscription accounts to this paper in full to date, and one year in advance, will be presented with one year's subscription to the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS, FREE.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is everywhere recognized as a paper unsurpassed in all the requirements of American Journalism. It stands conspicuous among the metropolitan journals of the country as a complete Newspaper. Its Telegraphic Service comprises all the dispatches of the Western Associated Press and the National Associated Press, besides a very extensive service of Special Telegrams from all important points. As a Newspaper it has no superior. It is INDEPENDENT in Politics, presenting all Political News free from partisan bias or coloring, and absolutely without fear or favor as to parties.

It is, in the fullest sense, a FAMILY PAPER. Each issue contains Several COMPLETED STORIES, A SERIAL STORY of absorbing interest, and a rich variety of condensed notes on Fashions, Art, Industries, Literature, Science, etc., etc. Its Market Quotations are complete, and to be relied upon.

It is unsurpassed as an Enterprising, Pure, and Trustworthy GENERAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Specimen copies may be seen at this office.

This offer is limited as to time, and subscribers who expect to take advantage of it should act soon.

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.

GALENIC INSTITUTE

Established in 1861 and Chartered by the Legislature for the Treatment of all Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Organs.

The Secret Monitor
—AND—
Guide to Health
A private Medical Treatise on the Diseases of the
URINARY
—AND—
Generative Organs

Including Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, Diseases of women and their improved Treatment, together with Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual system in health and disease, containing 200 pages, and over 100 plates and engravings, sent to any address under seal, on receipt of price, 50 cents.

A PRIVATE Medical Pamphlet, of 32 pages, on the above diseases, with valuable information to those afflicted, sent in sealed envelope on receipt of two three cent stamps.

The Physicians of the Institute especially treat all the above diseases, and may be consulted personally or by letter.

Address all letters thus:
GALENIC INSTITUTE,
Cedar & Bank Third Streets,
St. Paul, Minn.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF CROW WING. } DISTRICT COURT, 11th Judicial District.

James H. Mallett, plaintiff, against H. L. Young, defendant.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant:—You, H. L. Young, 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 said court, at his office at the City of Brainerd, in Crow Wing County, state of Minnesota, 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 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 take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and sixty-one dollars ($1161.12) dollars and interest thereon at the rate of seven percent per annum since the 8th day of February, 1878 together with the costs and disbursements herein.

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

Dated April 18, A. D. 1882.

The Brainerd Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1882.

A. E. CHASE.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

AURORA LODGE No. 130 A. F. & A. M. Stated Communications the first and third Friday of each month. Visiting Brothers cordially invited.
MILTON McFADDEN, Secretary. S. F. HARTLEY, W. M.

BRAINERD LODGE No. 47, Ancient order of United Workmen meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock p. m. at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Sixth and Laurel streets, Brainerd, Minn. All M. W. in good standing are cordially invited.
JAS. DEWAR, M. W.
F. KNISKERN Rec.

I. O. O. F.—Wilder Lodge No. 37, meets every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m., at Odd Fellows Hall, corner Sixth and Laurel streets, Brainerd, Minn. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.
G. R. PERLEY, Sec. E. B. CLOSSON, N. G

TEMPLE OF HONOR—N. P. Temple, No. 35, meets in Odd Fellows Hall the first and third Saturday of each month, at 7 p. m. All brothers in full fellowship are invited to visit with us.
S. C. FESSENDEN, W. C. T.

TEMPERANCE REFORM CLUB—Meets every Friday evening at the Baptist chapel at 7:30. W. D. Lewis, president; G. O. Williams, secretary.

GARFIELD GROVE, No. 22, U. A. O. D., meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock p. m. in Odd Fellows' Hall.
J. B. SMITH, Sec. G. W. STRATTON, N. G.

BROTHERHOOD of LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS Meets first and third Sundays of each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall.
JAMES GARDINER, Secretary. PATRICK CARNEY, Chief Engineer.

BROTHERHOOD of LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN. Meets 2d and 4th Sundays in each month in Odd Fellows' Hall
THOS. COLLINS Sec'y. F. D. MILLSPAUGH, Master.

RUSHWORTH ENCAMPMENT, No. 19, I. O. O. F. Meets every second and fourth Tuesday of each month.
H. H. SCOBIE, Scribe.

I. O. G. T.—Meetings every Monday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall.
H. C. HUGHEY, Secretary. A. E. LOSEY, W. C. T.

BRAINERD CORNET BAND—Meetings every Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7:30 o'clock in Gem No. 3, Hartley block.
Prof. WM. FRESSKELL, Teacher. S. FOSTER, President.

HOOK & LADDER COMPANY NO. 1. MEETS every Monday evening at J. A. Davis & Co's office, in Sieper's Block
O. T. BINGHAM, Secretary. J. A. BUNCE, Foreman.

BRAINERD DRAMATIC CLUB meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock.
T. R. CONGDON, Gen. Manager; C. D. JOHNSON, Secretary

PLEASANT Hour Club meets every alternate Friday evening.
H. J. HOWE, Secretary. E. K. MILLSPAUGH, President.

EQUITABLE AID UNION, No. 872—Meets every second and fourth Saturday evening in each month at Odd Fellows' hall. M. D. Ford, president; E. T. Congdon, secretary.

CHIT-CHAT.

Fresh oyster at Davenport's.

Sweet Potatoes at Davenport's.

Boots and Shoes at J. N. Nevers'.

For butter I go to Cale's new store.

Davenport keeps Lillibridge's bread.

Boots from $2 to $8 at Smith & Co's.

Good wood wanted on subscription.

Good cider at E. Parker's, sixth street.

Call on J. N. Nevers, for Youths' Clothing.

Select and standerd oysters at Davenport's.

Call at Sundburg's and see his new stock of goods.

Special rates on insurance procured at this office.

Latest designs in Japanese wall paper at Mrs. Davis'.

L. P. White expects to be admitted to the bar soon.

New stock of clocks, watches and jewelry at Sundberg's.

Buy Clothing at the One-price Clothing Store of J. N. Nevers.

Mr. James Dewar has sold his sample room to John Boober.

Prints, 5 cents per yard at Mrs. S S. Barton's millinery store.

Pies, cakes, doughnuts, home-made bread, &c., at Mrs. E. Parker's.

A handsome line of Boy's suits, from four years up at W. A. Smith & Co's.

J. D. Cheney is agent for the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

If you want employment call at Nobles employment office, No. 8, Hartley block.

Cale has a first class stock of groceries. That is where I buy.

Go to Cale's for your teas, he keeps the best in the market.

Everest will contract to supply milk for the winter season.

Wall paper constantly being received at Mrs. Walter Davis'.

Full line of Infant's ware, at the 99c store, on Front street.

Picture-framing a specialty at the Boston 99c. store on Front street.

Those new styles of Ladies' shoes at Smith's are worth looking at.

Chief Mertz complains of the limited quarters for the languid light fingered gentry.

The horse on which Mr. C. V. Wadham was taking his usual morning ride stumbled yesterday and precipitated the rider over his head. No injury.

Mr. Sparks has so far recovered from his recent drugging that he will be able to appear in court to-day at the preliminary trial of Butler and McCauley.

The Fargo Argus contains numerous mention of persons visiting at that city and being taken up with the town. They must all take a good deal of "water in theirs."

Messrs. Pillsbury & Hurlbut's elevator is the only one which has done any business to speak of this week. They have no receipts to mention, but have shipped 18,000 bushels of No. 1 hard to Minneapolis and other points.—[Moorhead News.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis train was considerably behind time Thursday morning, but it finally pulled into Minneapolis with its load of 217 Canadia emigrants, who proceeded to Winnipeg on the Manitoba train last evening. A detachment of fifty started for points along the Northern Pacific.—Pioneer Press.

Ex-Train Master Downer's new house near the Episcopal church is assuming tangible proportions.

Hundreds of new buildings can be seen going up all over the city, and workmen of all kinds are very busy.

Two new signs were placed in position on the double store of W. A. Smith & Co. yesterday. They are beauties.

There is some talk of moving the Northern Pacific paint shop 100 feet north which will bring it very close to the track.

Miss Lulu Preston, who has been visiting friends in this city, left for her home in Bismarck on the Sunday morning train.

It is reported that a three-story brick building is to be erected by two gentlemen from Rochester, N. Y., on the North Side.

The Brainerd Dramatic club have secured the services of Prof. Dreskell's full orchestra, consisting of six pieces, for their coming entertainment.

The sound of the saw and hammer is now heard on every side. Truly Brainerd is destined to be a great city. No place in the state is extending its borders as rapidly as our own Brainerd.

Of the remaining three cases of the men connected with the robbery at the Headquarters hotel, McCure and Gustevson got thirty and forty days respectively, and the man McNeal was honorably acquitted.

There is a family living in the vicinity of Fort Ripley that is having quite a siege of sickness. Dr. A. W. Parsons went down there Wednesday and found six children quite sick with typho-malarial fever, and three others coming down with the same malady, all in one family.

H. Saunders, the man who was drugged recently and an account of which appeared in the TRIBUNE, died Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. He will be buried in the Oakland cemetery at Sauk Centre. His family, a wife and nine children, are left without provision for their future maintenance.

The Duluth Tribunce copied the article which appeared in this paper relative to the electric light recently and credited it to another of Brainerd's local papers. The Duluth paper is decidedly in error, as for some reason unknown neither of our local contemporaries saw fit to mention the enterprise.

In spite of the unfavorable condition of things at Fargo and Moorhead incident to the recent flood Comstock & White have continued to do a booming real estate business. They are well represented in another column of this paper, a reference to which may prove valuable to those desiring to buy lands.

At the meeting of the board of trade last evening a resolution was adopted requesting the city council to procure a deed from the Puget Sound Land company for Gregory square. Another resolution was passed requesting the city council to designate as the site for the new court house Gregory square. The board then adjourned until Monday evening.

The ball and drawing given by the Bredal brothers was not as good a success as it was hoped it would be, there not being as great a number there as was expected. However, those that did go enjoyed themselves in dancing until about 12 o'clock. The raffle took place at 8 o'clock and ticket No. 135 drew the prize. The music was furnished by Seymour's orchestra.

The log cut upon the upper Mississippi and its tributaries during the past season is now estimated at three hundred and thirty-seven millions of feet, all but ninety millions of which will be manufactured in the mills at Minneapolis. There will be a different proportion manufactured in the metropolis when Brainerd's mammoth new saw mill is put up by C. A. Pillsbury

Some may have entertained a false impression relative to a squib recently appearing in the DAILY TRIBUNE, which vouches the statement that Mr. Geo. Stevenson has "had control" of the corner grocery store, whereas, he has been owner thereof, and the business his own. It is to be hoped that this will correct any impression which has arisen to the contrary

All but seven of the twenty-five forges in the Northern Pacific blacksmith shop are running again, and those will have to be filled by new men who are expected to arrive soon. Some of the helpers went to work yesterday, saying that they had been influenced into the strike, when in reality they did not want to go, and as they had not asked for their money they were allowed to go to work. Foreman McNaughton says he is kept busy watching the new helpers.

Drs. Van Brummell and French of Indianapolis, are at the Headquarters hotel where they will remain until this evening. The afflicted should not fail to see these celebrated specialists while this opportunity is offered them. They treat especially catarrhal difficulties, deafness, sore throat, cough and lung troubles. Also deformation and diseases of the eye. The doctors have been attending patients in Fargo, Crookston, Grand Forth, Duluth and other cities and towns with great success.

At the meeting of the Reform Club at Hartley hall last Monday, which was well attended, matters of a business nature occupied most of the attention of those present. After a few well-chosen and appropriate remarks on work which needed the attention of the committee, President Stivers tendered his resignation, upon the acceptance of which Mr. W. W. Havens was chosen to fill that position. Mr. Havens thanked the club for the honor conferred, made fitting remarks, and the club and himself earnestly request the attendance of the various committees on music, programme, finance and place of meeting at the residence of Mr. G. O. Williams this evening.

S. T. Dean purchased yesterday of Mr. A. T. Losey, of East Brainerd two fine lots, paying therefor $100 each.

Although Brainerd's streets are very level there are still some that should be graded so as not to permit water to collect in pools after every slight rain.

Rev. A. W. Edwards who is in Fargo will not be here to preach in the M. E. church next Sabbath. His place will be filled by Rev. W. H. Davenport, of Chesaning, Mich.

Property is rapidly going up here, and is changing hands very fast. Capitalists are beginning to see the natural advantages which Brainerd possesses and are acting accordingly.

It will be to the interest of all parties owing personal taxes to pay them before May 1st, as all delinquent on that date will be collected by law, and some may have more expense than tax to pay.

Mr. J. W. Footner, superintendent of the Northern Pacific express, was in town on Friday last. Mr. Footner was agreeably surprised at finding so beautiful an agricultural country as that which surrounds Perham, and the evidently thrifty growth of our village.—Perham Journal.

Several important changes have been made in the casting of characters of the Streets of New York to be given by the Brainerd Dramatic club, and the new cast will rehearse to-night. Wonder how long it will be before they are ready to present it to the public? Hurry it along as it is anxiously awaited.

You will have to take out a license if you want to run a drug, as those that have already taken one out are protesting against this state of things and at a meeting recently held by the sixteen licensed druggists in the town a committee was appointed to investigate the matter and take the names of all those who are doing a drugging business without license, and see if they can't be induced to comply with the law, and have requested the TRIBUNE to make this mention of their intended action. The license fees are only six dollars.

Jack O'Neill, of the Last Turn saloon, is very angry over what appeared in a recent issue of the TRIBUNE, and insists upon branding every member of the force with every vile name possible. It was not the intention in any way injure Mr. O'Neill's business, but as a newspaper to publish what is brought in of a news nature. We are sorry Mr. O'Neill did not, in form of communication, make a statement of the matter as he views it, as the columns of this paper are ever open to any citizen to make a statement in his own behalf.

The resolution passed by the board of trade relative to the donation by the Puget Sound Land company of Gregory park to this city will be forwarded to the president of the company. It is thought that the company will give the city a deed of this park, as the taxes have hitherto been abated on the tract, and the president promised to do so as soon the size of the city warranted it. The board of trade thinks the selection of this park as a site for the court house would be the best place, and gives as its opinion that the choice made by the county commissioners is not a good one, requesting that the commissioners delay the locating of the court house until it is ascertained whether or no the company will give the city a deed for the park. A copy of the resolutions embodying these sentiments will also be transmitted to the commissioners.

A Retraction Demanded.

Jack O'Neill, proprietor of the Last Turn saloon made a very threatening assault last evening upon the editor of the TRIBUNE, demanding a retraction of the article appearing in these columns on Thursday morning, giving an account of the drugging of Luther Sparks, and threatened all sorts of vengeance if a full retraction was not published in this issue. Now, while it is not the desire of the TRIBUNE or the province of any newspaper to wrongfully accuse or in any way misrepresent anybody, we claim it to be the duty of a newspaper to publish the news as it finds it. We have examined the article in question, and a representative of the TRIBUNE called upon Mr. O'Neill for a statement of what he wishes retracted, but we fail to find anything in the article referred to not fully justified by the express charges made by Mr. Sparks, nor has Mr. O'Neill shown wherein any error appears. The TRIBUNE did not state that the drugging occurred in O'Neill's saloon or that the parties arrested were guilty. It simply gave Mr. Sparks' statement in that connection, and if Mr. O'Neill wishes any retraction he must look to Mr. Sparks for it, an opportunity for which will be afforded him in court as soon as Mr. Sparks is able to appear, which will probably be to-day.

As the matter is being investigated by the proper authorities the TRIBUNE did not and does not now propose to forestall official action by expressing any opinion but we will say to Mr. O'Neill or any other person that no threats will swerve the TRIBUNE from its line of duty as it understands it.

Pyrotechnic Display.

Monday evening the display of the aurora borealis at this place was the most remarkable in intensity and brilliancy of any previously noted here. The illuminating ring of the corona was perfectly visible and extended nearly to the zenith. The electric storm was so intense that it played havoc with the telegraph wires at our local office and all over the country. The office here was illuminated several times with rich, variegated colors, which for beauty could not be surpassed. The line from here to Winnipeg was worked with the batteries disconnected, and Manager Sarle at times was compelled to cut off all wires, and even then the electric fire could be seen upon the connecting board. Between various other places the wires were worked without batteries being attached. It seemed to have been a display rarely equaled.

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, near N. P. freight depot.

Restaurant & Bakery

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Tobaccos, Cigars, Fruits, Nuts and Candies.

MRS. E. PARKER,

SIXTH STREET, BRAINERD, MINN.

ORR & SEELYE,

Carpenters & Builders,

—AND DEALERS IN—

SASH, DOORS & MOULDINGS

—Seventh street, Brainerd, Minn.

ALEXANDER ORR. W. E. SEELYE

MRS. SHEARD,

Practical Laundress.

Punctuality and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Terms Moderate.

Fourth Street,

End house but one, south. C. O. D.

MEYER & CALL,

Merchant Tailors,

78 Jackson St., Next to Cor. of Fifth,

SAINT PAUL - MINNESOTA

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.

ACORN

STOVES & RANGES.

LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled FOR

OPERATION, ECONOMY, DURABILITY and WORKMANSHIP.

Improvements and Convenience 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.

AMERICA'S FINEST

"punch" 5 cent CIGARS

At Parker's Restaurant, Sixth Street.

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

H. GROSS & SON,

Clothing,

Dry Goods,

HATS AND CAPS.

EXCLUSIVE BRAINERD AGENCY FOR

EDWIN C. BURT'S

AND

BURT AND MEARS'

Boots and Shoes,

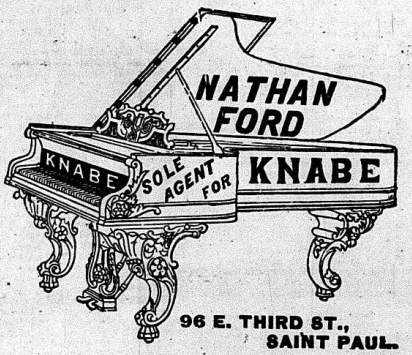
ALL SIZES AND WIDTHS.

Lumbermen's Supplies a Specialty.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

FRONT STREET. BRAINERD

PIANOS AND ORGANS.



96 E. THIRD ST., SAINT PAUL.

—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.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS SAW.

An Incident of the Memorable Siege of Port Hudson.

Hartford Post.

The story of Corporal Well, whose life was "Saved by a Corpse," published in the *Post* of December 2, 1881, recalls another incident of the siege of Port Hudson, relating to the terrible sufferings of the wounded who were left on the field after that disastrous repulse of Sunday, June 14, 1863, to die under the burning sun; for the dead and wounded were left where they fell in that fatal charge until the morning of the 17th, when blackened and blistered they were gathered up under a flag of truce and consigned to a common grave. The groans of the wounded had then ceased, for death had relieved all those who had been unable to crawl away in the darkness.

A charging party, consisting of the Twelfth Maine; Ninety-First New York, 114th New York, Eighth Vermont, Twenty-Forth Connecticut, and part of the Twelfth Connecticut regiments, had been engaged in storming the formidable works, which the rebels had erected near the Clinton road, and were repulsed with heavy losses, but the Twenty-Forth Connecticut succeeded in holding a position within a few rods of the main angle of the enemy's works, by means of the cotton bags which each man carried to throw into the trench for the charging party to cross over on. These placed together on the top of a ravine formed a slight breastwork, from behind which they returned the enemy's bullets with interest during that long day. When night came shovels were procured and an embankment thrown up, which, by shoveling nights and sharp-shooting days, was held until the surrender July 9.

The day following the repulse, when the roar of shot and shell had nearly ceased, the men who still held positions near the front were distressed at hearing the groans and cries for help of the wounded scattered all over the abandoned battlefield without being able to render any assistance to the unfortunate sufferers, and officers and men were especially exercised with sympathy for a wounded soldier who sat on the bank only a few rods distant, but very near the enemy's sharpshooters, and who was begging for water and help. While all were regretting that nothing could be done for his relief, a young soldier from the Twelfth Maine regiment, which held a position not far away, and who had contrived to creep unscratched to the protecting embankment held by the Twenty Fourth, after listening for a little time to the cries of this sufferer, suprised the officers by offering to take the necessary relief to the man or die in the attempt. The offer, after some debate, was accepted, and a canteen containing water and whisky and a supply of "hardtack," the best we had, was furnished, which he took and starting from one end of the embankment sprang up in open view of the rebel gunners and walked on apparently unconcerned toward the wounded man. We looked on anxiously, expecting him to be shot down every moment, but instead the sharp cry of "Halt! what do you want?" rang out from the rebel works.

He replied: "To carry water to that wounded man."

"Go ahead, we will not hurt you," came back from the rebel side, and the poor fellow was seen holding his parched lips to the canteen.

After doing what he could for the relief of the sufferer, bathing and swathing his broken limbs and lifting him into the shade of a small shrub, he started to return, when the sharp cry came from the rebels, "Halt! come to us or you are a dead man."

He looked with longing eyes to us, then at the row of threatening muskets, and seeing that he must surrender or die, waved his hand to us, said "Good bye, boys, it's no use to run," and disappeared from our sight over the rebel embankment, while his friends hurled imprecations and cries of shame at the rebel captors.

A flag of truce was granted the second day after, but the poor fellow whose sufferings had so moved our sympathies had found relief in death.

When the colonel mentioned the circumstances to General Grover the latter exclaimed, "Brave fellow! If we ever get him back alive I will see that he has a commission." The surrender was made in due time, and soon after the Twenty-fourth Connecticut and Twelfth Maine were ordered to Ship Island, and the writer, with some half dozen companions from the Twenty-fourth, was returned to New Orleans on detached duty. On the passage attention was called to a familiar face among the passengers, that of a private who seemed very familiar with the major of the Twelfth Maine. After studying his face for awhile the writer felt confident that it was the brave soldier who had risked death and capture at Port Hudson in seeking to alleviate the sufferings of that wounded man, and with much interest sought and listened to his account of his adventures in the rebel stronghold.

He was first taken to the presence of General Gardiner, who demanded to know how many men held the new trenches from whence he had come, and many other questions. He said he told them some big lies and magnified the few hundreds there to thousands. He subsisted there with one other prisoner on mule beef and half cracked corn until the surrender of the place. When told we heard Gen. Grover's remark that he should have a commission if he escaped alive he said that General Grover had proposed to the lieutenant colonel in command of the regiment that he should be given a commission, but that the lieutenant colonel and his father had had a long lawsuit at home and that bad blood was still between them; that the lieutenant colonel had represented him unfit and prevented his getting it, but that the major had been ordered home to collect recruits and had procured a three months' furlough, which he would rather have than a commission.

The Mississippi Flood.

A letter says: Natches is literally swarming with negroes. There must be nearly three thousand plantation people who have taken refuge there. As to how these creatures live, nobody knows, for it is absolutely impossible to get one of them to work. A merchant there wanted to get a large amount of coal removed from the waters edge on last Wednesday, and offered $1.50 a day to the idle negroes if they would just take his wheelbarrows and go to work for him, and would you believe it that he could not get a single hand? No, not one; and yet they are like a swarm of black flies that have settled down upon the town. Many of them, it is said, spend their time going up and down the river on the boats. They will go down from Natchez, get off at some badly overflowed point, hang around until they get rations, and then put back to the hills of Mississippi.

A gentleman just from England, in talking of the noted English beauties, says: Mrs. Langtry has fallen off terribly. She is not nearly as handsome as she was at one time, but is awfully clever. The Princess of Wales is stylish and pretty; but the most beautiful woman in the world, perhaps, is Lady Dudley, the young wife of an old Earl, to whom she is just devoted. She dresses very simply, wearing her own rather than manufactured styles."

AS LITTLE CHILDREN.

[By some critics the following is considered Longfellow's finest Sonnet.]

"As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,
And leaves his broken playthings on the floor,
Still gazing at them through the open door,
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more splendid, may not please him more.
So Nature deals with us, and takes away
Our playthings one by one, and by the hand
Leads us to rest so gently that we go
Scarcely knowing if we wish to go or stay,
Being too full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends the what we know."

Draw Poker as a Disease.

From the Hudson Register.

Draw poker is a most fascinating yet deceiving game. One of the peculiarities of the game is that the beginner, as soon as he finds out that one certain kind of a hand beats another, and that a bluff, if successful, beats any hand, thinks he can play the game better than any man. If he holds a poor hand once, and bets big on it and scares out an old veteran, when he rakes out money he cocks his hat on one side and thinks how rich he might have been if he had learned to play poker before. He wonders why everybody does not give up business and play poker and get rich. As he counts over the chips he has won so easily by a simple display of nerve, he says to himself: "This game is good for yours truly. Henceforth hard work and me will dissolve partnership." He keeps on playing. When he wins his hat is cocked on one side and when he loses he wears it straight. At first it is one side most of the time, then he gets to wearing it straight pretty frequent until he finally loses every dollar he has got and goes out and clubs himself. Countrymen who think they can play a pretty good game of poker find themselves in large cities, and they are not contented till they get into a game, and nine times in ten they get so everlastingly scooped that they can't tell their own names, till they look at it pasted on the inside of their hats. However good a man plays, there is always some one who plays better, and they are always laying for a fellow that can't play as well as they can, while the countrymen is always laying for some one who can play better. There is no game better calculated to take the conceit out of a man than poker. We have had it taken out of us seventy-five dollars' worth by a cuss that didn't seem to know half as much as we did.

A man has to have the conceit taken out of him about eleven times before it will stay out, but after he has once got it eradicated from the system he never catches it again. He can live right amongst it, where all around him are down with it, and he will not take it—not if he knows himself. It is as though he had been vaccinated, and very likely he has. If you have an idea you are a good poker-player, there is no hope for you until you get the conceit worked out of you, and the sooner you get it out the better. Some can get it out by losing $100, others have to lose a farm or a house and lot. In some cases it takes years to get it out, and in other cases, it can be got out in one evening. Do not delay having it taken out, as long as your system is in the condition to retain the seeds of the disease, but hunt for games that you can get into, till you lose enough, then call yourself a monumental, colossal, enigmatical ass, and jump the game. You will never think as much of yourself after it is over as you did before, but you will be worth more to society.

Stories Without Morals.

I.—When George Washington Brown was a young man, his father procured him a situation in a dry goods store. One day a lady came to his counter to purchase a piece of dress-goods. "Is it all wool?" she asked. "Madam," replied George, proudly, his breast heaving with emotion, "I can not tell a lie. It is half-cotton." His employer, who overheard the answer, exclaimed: "Young man, rush to the coatroom and get your overcoat! I would rather have a thousand liars in my establishment than one young man without the lost idea of the first principles of business.

II.—"Can not you get to the store earlier mornings, Henry?" asked his employer, as the young man came in an hour late. "Yes, sir," replied Henry, I suppose I could if I should dispense with my morning's nap and go without my breakfast." And Henry sat down in the most comfortable chair in the counting-room, lighted his cigar, and was soon buried in the morning paper. His employer, meanwhile, was hard at work. Of course Henry was not allowed to remain in that store many weeks. His impudence and assurance were too massive. He is now a commercial traveler, with an income of ten thousand dollars per annum.

III.—Thomas and James had new suits of clothing at the same time. Thomas kept his in the wardrobe, nice and clean, but James put his right on and wore it every day; so it became shabby after a time. Thomas's suit, on the contrary, was as good as ever when James's was worn out. When the boys' father saw the condition of his sons' clothing he straightway purchased a new and nobby suit for James; but as Thomas's was as good as ever, he got no new clothes. Both boys have now suits equally good, but the cut of Thomas's is somewhat archaic. James says Thomas is an awful guy.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Mania for Collecting.

From the Providence Journal.

It was born within man to collect something and this something is usually not money. Every boy has been through the various collection manias as he endured the the different ailments known to childhood. None were fatal, except to time and money. Some of these things collected have been classed under the head of "rubbish." But this is met and disproved by the statement that whatever adds to man's happiness is not rubbish. There was a man well known in this city who collected tin boilers. His pleawas that they would come in play some time. He did not live long enough to see the old boilers made useful. Collectors of autographs still worry public men and women, but with less zeal, 'tis said, than five or ten years ago. Some persons collect monograms, all with paste to go in a book. Others collect trademarks devices of various kinds. Heraldry has some devotees.

Badge collectors from new species of the same genera. Badges, all of silk, some must have, and others will take any the market affords. Medals belong to coins properly and with them are classed. Hairalbums are among the new (to some persons) freaks and fancies. Single hairs or locks of noted men and women are pined on the album page and labeled. A hair from the head of George Washington and one from that of Henry Clay are found in an album in this city. It is hardly worth space to mention that young men of more or less intelligence are collecting hair-pins, putting them in a book and labeling them with the wearer's name. But that has its advantages. It keeps fools out of worse employment. The quilt piece search goes on still, and the card mania is not dead. Old or new post stamps are in demand still.

Wm. H. Beck, seventeen years old, of Racine, Wis., son of John Beck, a prominent citizen, committed suicide by shooting himself.

THE TELL-TALE CONFESSIONAL.

From the London Truth.

You all remember the great hubbub that arose when the Rev. Peter Orricle set up a confessional in his church of St. Benedict's. There was a correspondence about it in the papers; the bishop interfered, and threatened legal proceedings. Mr. Orricle defied his bishop, but a mob having broken into the church one Sunday, and having smashed the confessional, Mr. Orricle gave in. He fitted up an oratory in his own house, set up a carved oak confessional in it (which had been presented to him by public subscription among his friends), and announced that he would hear confessions there. No act of parliament could prevent his doing that. The only person who would have had any right to object was Mrs. Orricle, but at that time there was no Mrs. Orricle.

Mr. Orricle did not marry Miss Ignatia Stark until some weeks after he had reduced his diocesan silence; and it must be owned that if his lady parishioners had been aware of his matrimonial intentions, the subscriptions toward that new confessional in carved oak would not have been so abundant as they were. Mr. Orricle's marriage was not a popular proceeding; it was regarded in some quarters as being almost a breach of faith. For had not Mr. Orricle often talked through his nose about the single life being the blessed life? We are not laughing at him because he talked through his nose, for this was an infirmity of nature; but beyond doubt his utterances acquired an additional degree of solemnity by passing through his nostrils, even as mere wind becomes tuneful by escaping through an organ pipe. The young ladies who poured the stories of their souls' torments into the celibate ears of Mr. Orricle were taken aback when they heard that he had reconsidered his theories about single blessedness; and each one said to herself, in alarm: "Suppose he should tell my secrets to that horrid girl, Nassie?"

For about a year after his marriage Mr. Orricle's confessional was deserted. The fear of Nassie kept penitents at a distance. There were even some girls who blushed when they met Mrs. Orricle, and fancied they could read in her looks that she knew a great deal about them. But, this was not the case. Ignatia Orricle, during the first twelvemonth of her wedded life, never made the remotest allusion to her husband's proceedings in the confessional. She was a quiet young woman, neither pretty nor plain, with intelligent eyes and decorous manners—quite a pattern clergyman's wife. Perhaps she had no desire to see the confessional employed again. She herself had only come to it once before her marriage, and on this occasion she had casually confessed amongst other things that she should inherit £1000 pounds a year when her grandmother died. After her marriage, which followed close on this revelation, she had nothing more to confess; at least, she never asked her husband to tell her of any clergyman besides himself who kept a confessional open to all-comers. It is worth observing by-the-by that married gentlemen who advocate confession, seldom encourage their wives to go and confess their domestic troubles to other members of the cloth. The Rev. Peter Orricle was no exception to this rule.

But a year after Mr. Orricle's marriage, his wife's grandmother died and left Ignatia nothing. From this moment the vicar of St. Benedict became a melancholy man, and his life was soured. The parish noticed there was something wrong, for the vicar began dismally to allude in his sermons to the deceitfulness of the flesh, to the blessedness of monkery and virginhood, once more he exhorted his parishioners to come and unbosom themselves in his oratory. If Mr. Orricle had waxed plump and prospered in matrimony, they would have stayed away, but he was a handsome man and doleful looks suited him well. His nasal laments were also very touching when he was truly sad. Women are notoriously pitiful; they saw that Mr. Orricle was growing enstranged from his wife; and while they pitied the vicar, they thronged to his confessional with some secret charitable hope of making themselves very disagreeable to Nassie.

They did not make themselves disagreeable to Nassie; but they were mistaken if they thought Ignatia Orricle was going to submit tamely to being annoyed by them and by her husband. Ignatia was not of your nervous women, who melt into tears, scream and scold. She had a tongue which could cut like a razor, and a keen, perspicuous mind which could measure the shortest road out of a difficulty, and tread on the same with a resolute foot. She saw that a crisis had arrived in her domestic affairs. That disappointment about her grandmother's money was very grevious, but she was not responsible for it, and, therefore, it behooved her to see that she was not made to bear the penalty of it in the shape of a perpetual destruction of her connubial happiness. She meant to subdue her husband, to bring him back into the paths of marital properties with a firm hand, and make of him a submissive and decent companion thenceforth. In order to do this, she determined that her first step would be to abolish that confessional.

Ladies will acknowledge that Mrs. Orricle had some reasons to be bitter. There were days when Mr. Orricle's oratory was full from noon until after dusk. The vicar missed his luncheon because of his penitents; he would be late for dinner, and sit all the evening moping in his arm-chair, and giving snappish answers to simple and affectionate questions. He was continually receiving little notes on pink paper, and answering them in letters which filled four pages. Two of his penitents gave especial labor and trouble—a Mrs. Doncer and a Miss Lydia Languish. These ladies were after him at all times. They remained in his oratory for whole hours, and if they met the vicar in the streets, they affected to whisper confidentially in his ear, even if Mrs. Orricle was standing by. To make all this worse, they treated Mrs. Orricle with a cool politeness, bordering on contempt.

But Ignatia bore it all patiently. Neither by word or sign did she express her displeasure. Her husband was a priest, who did his clerical duty in conferring privately for long hours with sinful women. Why should she object to it? What was the line she seemed to have up; and the Rev. Peter went on his way, complacently imagining he was free to act as he pleased, being, by the sacred character of his functions, above domestic criticism. He even accentuated his nasal twang; took frequent occasions to administer grave reproofs to his wife about trifles, and stalked about the parsonage with the air of a superior being whom it was seemly for Ignatia to worship. Poor fellow!

Once a year the 'superior being' used to go away for three days to visit his own parents, who lived in one of the northern counties. When the time came for this annual visit, Ignatia pleaded that she was too unwell to accompany her husband; so the Rev. Peter went off alone. This was the opportunity Ignatia had long been watching for—patiently as a cat watches a mouse—patiently as a jealous woman who seeks revenge.

The instant Mr. Orricle was gone, Ignatia packed off her servants for a two days' holiday, giving them money to go and see their friends; and then she shut up the parsonage, went to the railway station and took the train. [illegible]

... and two workmen who were strangers to the parish. The orders Ignatia issued to these workmen were very precise. They were to adapt the telephone apparatus to the confessional in such a way that its presence should not be suspected, and the wires were to communicate with a closet in Mrs. Orricle's dressing-room. The workmen were not to leave the house until the work was done. They were to sleep in the parsonage; they should have all the beer they wanted, and a sovereign apiece beside their wages to hold their tongues when they went away.

On these terms the two men set to work very diligently, and in a couple of days they had executed their task with the utmost cleverness.

In a cavity produced by the carving inside the confessional, they made a hole, and inserted the orifice of the telephone. The wires were drawn up through the wall and ceiling, and the acoustic tubes were placed in the closet above mentioned, where Mrs. Orricle kept her dresses, and of which she alone had the key. The operation necessitated the removal of a part of the wainscote in the oratory, and of some of the paper above it, but the wainscote was put back in its place; a few yards of new paper were procured from the upholsterer to replace that which had been torn off, and the ceiling was fresh whitewashed to cover the spot where the hole had been made. Everything was neatly done, and Mrs. Orricle herself lent a hand to the work throughout. The two workmen went away perfectly satisfied, and thinking that the lady (whose name they did not even know) was a very pleasant and liberal person.

The Rev. Peter returned the next day, and, of course, suspected nothing of what had happened. He did not learn that his servants had been away, and he noticed no signs of disorder about the house. He resumed his duties in the confessional, Mrs. Doncer and Miss Longuish being as usual among the most assiduous penitents. But now every word which these truthful ladies uttered, and every syllable which the Rev. Peter answered through that melodious nose of his was carried straight up to Ignatia in her dress closet.

Ignatia was not so unwise as to bring matters to a too rapid crisis. The telephone gave her the opportunity of learning all the secrets of the parish, and she got her money's worth out of it by listening during six whole months and holding her tongue. No doubt her ears and cheeks flamed at times, and she was sorely tempted to break out. There were occasions when she was moved by a violent desire to rush down stairs, seize the dog whip and make the Rev. Peter and his penitents dance writhing jigs out of the oratory into the street. But she restrained herself, for she was a prudent woman. "Vengeance," say the Italians, "is a dish which should be eaten cold."

At the end of six months, however, the head mastership of an important grammar school in the parish of St. Benedict fell vacant. The salary was £1,000, with a residence and extra tuition fees. Now, of all men on the clergy list, Mr. Orricle was the least likely man to obtain this post, and he did not even think of applying for it. But Ignatia resolved that it should be given to him and that he should hold it along with his living. He could take an extra curate to look after the parish, and if the school threw hard work upon him, so much the better, he would find less time and inclination for talking with women like Mrs. Doncer and Miss Longuish.

It was on a fine winter morning. The Rev. Peter had just breakfasted solemnly, yet heartily, after his wont; Ignatia had said little during the meal. As her husband was about to leave the room, however, she stopped him, and there was a look on her face which he had never seen there before.

"Peter, I want to say a few words to you," she began. I object to your receiving Mrs. Doncer and Miss Longuish into this house any more. They are immodist and improper women, and I shall tell them so if they come here again."

"What do you mean," asked the Rev. Peter, scarcely believing his ears.

"I mean what I say, dear. I cannot any longer permit the objectionable and the nonsensical conversations which go on between you and all the bad women of our parish in that confessional. I mean to have it removed, and the oratory devoted to other uses."

"Ary you mad?" asked Mr. Orricle.

"No, dear, only resolved not to be any longer slighted in my own house. Just come into the oratory with me. I will show you a telephone, by which I have heard every word you and those women have been saying for the last six months."

The Rev. Peter Orricle felt bad. When he saw the telephone, and discerned how, by her cool ingenuity, his wife had entrapped him and held him at her mercy, he looked a very sorry person. He turned red, then pale, and if anybody had offered him a little weak brandy and water at that minute, he would have imbibed it. He turned his nose for a protest, but Ignatia checked him:

"You need not try to excuse yourself, Peter. I have heard *everything*,—mind; so prevarication would be of no use. I can only hope that you will be a more sensible man and a better husband in future, and in that trust I forgive you. But now listen to me. Mr. Doncer can get you the headmastership of the grammar school; he is the most influential among the governors. Go to Mrs. Doncer at once, and tell her you want the place. If she does not get it for you, *let her beware of me.* Don't forget to tell her of the telephone."

"Good gracious, Ignatia, you would not surely—"

"Do as I tell you, dear," said Mrs. Orricle, calmly. "If Mrs. Doncer does not obey you, she will know what to expect. As to the other women, I will use the power I possess over them in my own way, at my own time, and for your interest and mine. I have not the slightest objection that all the world should know about the telephone. The laughers will be on my side."

"Good gracious!" was all Mr. Orricle could say, but he took up his Gloucester hat and went forth feeling very much the same sensations as a donkey must experience when he is saddled and bridled for the first time.

Mr. Orricle became a very good headmaster, and the ritual of his church underwent considerable alteration. Mrs. Orricle took that department into her own hands. As to the confessional in carved oak, it was transformed into a commodious linen cupboard.

Pithy Paragraphs.

A soldier's widow can only procure a pension in case of the soldier having died from disease contracted in the service. Any circumstances that would entitle a soldier to a pension gives a claim to the widow of the soldier who inherits her husband's rights and privileges in this respect.

How much of the high-sounding pretension of European royalty is believed by themselves is shown by the case of the Emperor of Germany. He solemnly tells his people that he rules by the divine right of heaven, but at the same time he keeps a strong body guard about his palace, and the armies of his kingdom constantly on a war footing. It is as much as saying that providence can appoint, but cannot protect its own. Germans and English swear by God, the ...

Let us rees by the Virgin, Danes by the devil. For the Swede one devil is not enough. "A thousand devils take me," is the usual oath; or, if the emergency demand, ten thousand. In moments of great excitement he rises to the occasion and swears, "Ten thousand tons of devils take me."

A writer in the *Nineteenth Century* says that in England "the Conservatives love what they are defending far more than the Liberals hate what they are attacking." The Boston *Herald* unjustly suspects that the same thing is true of the spoilsmen and reformers of this country. The former love their system more than the latter hate it.

The total number of distilleries in the United States is 5,203, and the production in gallons in 1881 was 117,728,150. The number engaged in grain distillation was 1,240; fruit distilleries, 3,963. The product of the fruit distilleries, however, was only 1,702,000 gallons.

Some years ago the Young Men's Christian association of Philadelphia built a costly palace on Chestnut street, ever since which its treasury has been afflicted with scarcity of cash. Reports have recently been in circulation to the effect that anxious creditors would pounce upon the property. In answer to these reports the officers of the association say that the creditors have no such intention. They further say that if they wanted to sell the property it would bring $400,000, which would pay the debts and leave a substantial surplus. There are many persons who think that the association would do more good in less costly quarters, even if it could not put on as much style as at present.

The Boston *Gazette* bears heavily upon the latest fashion of men's head gear. "While merciless abuse," it says, "has been heaped upon woman's spreading Gainesborough with no talk back, why does not some champion of that unpopular hat arise and attack those ridiculous little curved saucers adorning masculine pates? Never was there a sillier-looking head-covering than this same postage stamp of a felt hat, which is neither one thing nor t'other. The man who says it is becoming should remember Ananias, and canvass his family circle for an honest opinion."

The journal *L'Electricite*, of Paris announces that premature burial can be rendered absolutely impossible by applying, in cases where the certain signs of death are wanting, an electric current to the body. Such a test being applied five or six hours after presumed death, non-contraction of the muscles will prove beyond a doubt that life is extinct. This discovery is received with much satisfaction in France and Germany, where the laws requiring prompt burial admit the possibility of horrible mistakes, which, in the belief of many persons competent to form an opinion, are of not very infrequent occurrence.

The special messenger who accompanied all bullion sent from the assay office in New York to the mint in Philadelphia, after safely delivering $5,000,000 worth of gold bricks last Friday, remarked that he was not afraid of being shot or stabbed to death, but sometimes it occurred to him as he sat in the express car that a railroad accident would make it very unpleasant for him. The treasure by which he is surrounded might easily be turned into an instrument of death by a shook dislodging a few of the 200 pound boxes in which the bricks are carried.

During a week of fog in London the mortality increased from the usual rate of 22 per 1,000 to 35.3 per 1,000. It was wholly due to the fog.

An English firm has recently shipped to a mill near Brussels a double driving belt seventy-five inches wide and 153 1-2 feet long, and it is to transmit 650 indicated horse power. The power is taken from the flywheel of an 800-horse power Corliss engine. This flywheel is 28 feet in diameter and 6 feet six inches wide. It has been found that this enormous belt runs perfectly straight, and it has hitherto given entire satisfaction.

During service at a church in Leicester, England, recently, the organist, in view of the attempt on the life of the queen, began to play the national anthem. The vicar, the Rev. Mr. Redhead, immediately shouted from the reading-desk, "Stop it!" The organist failing to hear him, the vicar walked up to him, exclaiming, so that all the congregation could hear, "Stop it, I tell you!" He then went to the organ blower, stopped the supply of wind, and suddenly brought the anthem to an end. The vicar next shouted to the organist, "I discharge you from ever playing this organ again!" The service was then proceeded with, but the painful occurrence caused great excitement among the congregation.

KILLING SEALS.

The Great Fur Trade on the Alaska Coast.

Droves of cattle, sheep, or swine on their way to market are common sights; a rarer spectacle is a drove of turkeys, though this is now and then seen at some western shipping point, but it could hardly be imagined that seals could be driven to market. Yet, according to a recent census bureau publication, this is the practice in Alaska.

The seals are not found on the coast of the mainland; but they frequent the Pribyloo Islands in the Bahring sea. The seals caught here are not like those of Labrador, which are taken more for their oil than for their skins, but are the genuine fur seal, whose soft, warm coats eventually enfold the forms of society belles. The islands are bleak, cold, desolate places, bare of timber, and in the summer time almost always overflowing with thick fogs or clouds shutting out the rays of the sun, but yet they are pleasant to the seals who like a cool temperature. The seals begin to appear at the islands in May, the first comers being invariably bulls. They select for themselves plots of ground on the beach, and as later arrivals attempt to dispossess them, desperate combats take place. They fight entirely with their mouths, and while their bodies writhe with exertion and rage, their heads dart out and back with surprising swiftness. Their teeth tear out deep gutters in one another's sides, the blood streams down, and a furious roaring mixed with whistling sounds, never ceases while the battle lasts. These fights are always between males, and ends as soon as one gives up the coveted position to the other. Last May, one old bull fought between forty and fifty battles, and when the fighting season was over he lorded it proudly over his family of fifteen or twenty females, although one of his eyes had been gouged out and his front was covered with gashes. When the males take up their positions they must remain on guard day and night, so that they have no opportunity to go after food until the end of the season, in the early part of August. Hence they fast for three months or more. When they come up from the sea they are so fat that the blubber is packed about their shoulders in unsightly masses. At the end of the season they are lean, limp, abject and spiritless, hardly able to crawl back into the sea.

The cows or female seals generally make their appearance about the middle of June. The bulls then have their last desperate fights, and those who remain in possession of eligible portions of the beach monopolize the society of the females. As a result of this arrangement about two-thirds of the young male seals are cut off from female companionship. These seals are known as the bachelors, and herd together by thousands away from the breeding grounds, sometimes miles distant. These seals are the ones captured for their furs, and they are actually driven along over the ground to the slaughter fields. The Aleuts employed by the company which has a lease of the seal fisheries slip in between the dozing seals and the water. The first impulse of the seals when startled is to make for the water, but when they see men in the way they turn and scramble up the land. The Aleuts follow after keeping the seals together and driving them ahead as if it was a herd of swine they were directing. Singular as it may seem in view of the unwieldiness of a seal when on land, it is asserted that when hard pressed a seal can lope along as fast as a man can run, but it is soon exhausted and falls helpless. Ordinarily a drove of seals travel at the rate of half a mile an hour. Three or four men can manage as many thousand seals. There are frequent halts to allow the seals to rest. The panting animals fan themselves with their hind flippers, and when they have gotten their wind again, a shout and the clatter of bones from the Aleuts starts the herd on its shambling, shuffling way again. The young males are as docile as sheep; an old bull will fight sooner than be driven, and if such a one is caught in a herd he is allowed to drop behind, as his fur is of little or no value.

The author of this report, Mr. Henry W. Elliot, is a naturalist attached to the Smithsonian Institution, and writes from personal observation. He thinks that if only the bachelor seals are hunted and the breeding places are not disturbed, the seal lands of Alaska will remain a regular source of supply to the fur trade. But if the breeding grounds are hunted, the seal will be exterminated or driven away. Many years ago the shores of Patagonia and the Antarctic islands swarmed with millions of fur seals, and now they have become rare animals where once they abounded.

Personal Gossip.

The twenty-eighth ultimo, Miss Maggie Hamilton, of this city, and Sir Sidney Waterlo, late the Lord Mayor of London, were married in London. Among those present were Mrs. Hamilton, mother of the bride; Miss Alice Hamilton a sister; Mrs. George Hearst, and others. Sir Sidney has presented the bride with a villa near London.

Willard Johnson, the Oswego (N. Y.) politician and ex-state senator, is an inveterate whittler. He always carries in his pocket a supply of neat, seasoned pine sticks, so as never to be without material; and, when out of doors, or inside where the shavings will not make an objectionable litter, uses his knife almost incessantly. This habit was acquired thirty years ago, he says, when he swore off as to tobacco, and needed something to quiet his nerves.

The Empress of Austria has suffered intensely nearly all her life. She has a pale, spiritual face and very beautiful eyes. To a lady who complimented her on them, the empress recently exclaimed: "The poor eyes! It is a wonder there is any lustre left in them. If you only knew what floods of scalding tears have poured from them!"

State Senator G. F. Baker, of California, who died recently, left a good deal of property to his mother and sister, but only harsh words for his brother. In his will he said that his purpose had been to leave the whole estate to the brother in question after the death of the mother and sister, but that he changed his mind upon receiving a letter from his brother in which the latter "showed himself thoroughly selfish and wanting in love and affection." He therefore bequeathed him that letter only.

Sir Sydney Waterlow, who married Miss Hamilton, of San Francisco, in Paris last week, is about sixty and has been many years in public life. He has been sheriff and lord mayor of London, and his magnificent hospitalities to the shah of Persia in 1873 were the talk of the town. He is a member of parliament and has been distinguished with many orders from foreign sovereigns, including the Shah, the Sultan and the King of Italy.

A telegram from Milwaukee says: "A physician here claims that he wears a pair of shoes made from the tanned skin of a negro—Sam Sternberg—hanged at Albany some time ago, Sternberg before his death having willed his skin to the physician's father—his attorney—for defending him." To this the Utica *Herald* adds: "The original owner of this hide was Sam Steenberg, who was hanged in Fonda. We have personal knowledge that some of Sam's skin was tanned and is in possession of parties in Johnstown and other places. Just how the hide got into circulation has never been made known. As Sam was one of the toughest of 'toughs' his skin cannot fail to be durable and waterproof."

A steamship of the Russian voluntary fleet left Odessa on the 10th inst. for the island of Saghalien with 750 military recruits on board. This is the first time the Imperial Government ever sent soldiers such a distance by sea.

Mr. Henry S. Chapman, whose death in his seventy-ninth year is just reported from New-Zealand, has had a somewhat remarkable colonial career. He became a member of the English bar in 1840, and three years later was made a Judge of the New-Zealand supreme court, an office which he continued to hold until 1852, when he was made Colonial secretary of Tasmania. In 1857 he was nominated for attorney-general of Victoria, but held office for only two months, and in the following year formed a cabinet which remained in office for one year. He afterward served on the supreme bench of Victoria.

The engagement of Miss Thom, a grandniece of W. D. Corcoran, to Lieutenant Thomas N. Wood, of the Marine Corps, is announced; also, that of Gen. Ben. Butler's niece, Miss Hattie Hurd, who has been spending the winter with Mrs. Senator Jones, to Mr. Louis Dunn. The wedding of Miss Elsie, daughter of Commander Whitney, of the navy, to Mr. Dering Fosdick, is to take place early in May. Mr. Victor Drummond, of the British legation, who is to marry Miss Lamson, of New York, on the 15th instant, will join the diplomatic service at Vienna, soon after that event.

The author of the Harp-of-a-thousand-strings sermon was the Rev. Henry Lewis, formerly of Memphis, but afterward, and if still living, a citizen of Homer, Louisiana. Mr. Lewis was a gentleman of rare ability, a poet, a wit, and a humorist of the first order. He was also a Methodist clergyman of the highest standing, of unimpeachable integrity and veracity, and universally respected by all who knew him. He has hosts of friends all over the south and southwest, from Tennessee to the Gulf, and from Florida to Texas, in many parts of which extensive region he labored as a preacher of the Gospel.

Mrs. Margaret Lynch, the widow of millionaire Lynch of San Francisco, ordered an $18,000 monument over the grave of the husband. The contract, which was made in April, 1878, provided that the monument should be completed within four months, or that if the contractor failed to finish it by that time he should forfeit $10 for each day. The tomb was not completed until August, 1881, and the San Francisco court has just decreed that Lynch is entitled to $11,800 only.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Home Hints and Recipes.

A pretty way to arrange Easter cards is to fasten them to ribbons of the same width as the card, and hang the ribbon on a little easel.

Butter Scotch—the children's favorite—is made of one cup of butter, one cup of sugar, and one cup of molasses. Roll until it hardens in cold water. Then spread thinly in pans, and mark it in little squares or diamonds.

Handsome table spreads are made of square or diamond shaped blocks of silk, sewed together after the old-time bed-spread, or in this case the seams may be ornamented with needle work. Put on a border of plush or velvet, and finish with a fringe.

If you wish to avoid having all the raisins you put in your pudding sink to the bottom, follow this rule: Cook the raisins a little water on the top of the stove; then, when the pudding is half done, stir the raisins in. They will be evenly distributed through it, and there will be plenty of time for the crust to form on the top of the pudding.

A fancy of the hour in the way of wall ornation is this: Cut a pasteboard foundation the size of a teaplate. Cover it with dimal or scarlet satin. Around the edge, then the tins of peacock's feathers; catch them with strong threads to the under side. this mat or plaque paint or put on in oblique work a grotesque figure. These to be hung on the wall, or may be used mats.

Hickory-nut drops, which are truly delicious for man or child, are made of one pound of white sugar, one pound of nutmeg, the whites of three eggs beaten to a stiff froth, three tablespoonfuls of flour; beat all thoroughly together, and put on buttered tins. Bake in a slow oven. Crease them with a knife when they are half done, so that they may be broken in pieces. Watch carefully, and do not bake too hard.

"Lemon raisin pie" is a novelty for this section of the year, when the storeroom shelves show many vacant jars and cans: Take one lemon in two parts, remove the seeds, then chop it fine, skin and all, with a cup of raisins. Cook in one cup of water slowly on the back part of the stove. Add one cup of sugar. This quantity makes a small pie. Bake with upper and lower crust, but make the upper one thin.—*New York Post.*

How Gilding and Graining is Done.

Gold leaf make a sizing of chrome yellow, linseed oil and Japan dryer. Apply a brush; let it stand until nearly dry, at least until tacky, then apply the leaf. To use what painters call a tip, others take the leaf into narrow strips and apply it with the paper it comes on. Press gently with a little raw cotton. Silver leaf is used the same way, only using white instead of yellow to make the sizing.

Imitation gold, silver or copper bronze is varnish the surface to be gilded with drying varnish, and when nearly dry dust the bronze with a piece of chamois or a soft woolen cloth. When the work is thoroughly dry, brush lightly and varnish over.

To graine French hand-made underwear grain, cover the surface with the lightest shade; let it dry and then cover dark shade of the same color. Then comes the middling one shade lighter and the grain of the wood you wish to imitate. With a cloth held over the fingers knots in the wood. Practice makes perfect.

The Itch Preventions and Cure.

Person will suffer from the itch who himself perfectly clean, washing frequently and thoroughly. The hands are the seam between the fingers should be dried because these are more exposed to infection and are not always kept sufficiently clean. The disease is caused by a small insect which burrows in the skin, these insects are picked up in any town. If soon washed off they find a lodgment in the skin and produce the disease. To avoid contracting the disease when one is exposed to it, the whole skin should be thoroughly well washed with warm water and hard soap, and on the first appearance of red spots anywhere these should be bathed with an ointment of lard ground together very finely. A few drops of one teaspoonful of sulphur taken in the same quantity of cream of tartar every morning on an empty stomach, either in glasses or some other easy way, will be found an internal remedy. All the above to manage in animals.

Tough Meets the Best.

Parlou, in a lecture on "Marketing" in New York city this week, explained how the question arises when people before the sirloin, porterhouse and steaks are situated from pictures. He go to the market and find the price of the beef there in positions entirely different from those in the picture. She pointed out the different parts of the cattle as they are found in the markets and explained the different ways of cooking. She then pointed out what parts are tender than others and said that other parts were the best; they were richer and more nutritious, for in that through them the blood more freely than through the tender parts, which were less exercised. "Be tender for yourselves," she said, "you have good health, but don't your sick friends under any circumstances." Miss Parlou gave a recipe for a high price for what are considered tough cuts and roasts, every where by plenty, the demand on the part of the rich and poor for those tender parts, which form a very small proportion of the whole carcass. She exhorted her hearers to set an example to poorer people or how to utilize the more nutritious parts of the beef in soup "stocks," by boiling and "braizing."

Cleansing Old Chairs.

Anything is to clean the old piece, Every stitch of upholstery, and Have a kettle of strong potash or lye, made with washing soda, to take it boiled, if it is badly stained or soiled. Furniture which is thoroughly varnished by dealers is washed with potash water, and the varnish off with knives and sandpaper till it is in its native cleanness. The tables and desks are sometimes cleaned them, but I should hate to the thickness diminished a hair's If the old paint is to be removed, pounds of stone lime in a pail add one pound of pearlash and is like paint, spread this over the a brush and let it stay on over the morning washes off with clear scrape with a knife, or wash with ash water, a pound of potash to water. Strong lye from wood good, or better. Soft soap paint and left a few hours will light coating. Next, sandpaper e, to leave it smooth and free chess or piano marks. This is a sheet of sandpaper or glass-ting five cents, and takes five or to apply. Always rub with the wood. The dents and warp-taken out if not too deep, by woolen cloth over the spot, iron over it, and steaming it. dious presses, but re-says the careful housekeeper who takes pride in her old mahogany and walnut. Where veneer is off, it is a nice thing to fit in another piece, but not impossible to the accustomed hand. Veneers of all kinds and thicknesses are sold by the inch or foot at all wood-working and mechanic's supply shops, and can be sent by mail. The chipped place is to be cut clean with a sharp knife, not round or square, but slanting with the grain of the wood. The veneer is wet, when it may be cut easily as leather with a sharp shoe knife, glued in with hot glue, and a weight laid upon it till dry.

What Girls Should Learn.

From the Baltimore Sun.

By all means let the girls learn how to cook. What right has a girl to marry and go into a house of her own unless she knows how to superintend every branch of housekeeping, and she cannot properly superintend unless she has some practical knowledge herself. Most men marry without thinking whether the woman of his choice is capable of cooking him a meal, and it is a pity he is so short-sighted, as his health, his cheerfulness, and indeed his success in life depend in a very great degree upon the food he eats; in fact, the whole household is influenced by their diet. Feed them on fried meats, hot bread and other indigestible viands, day after day, and they will need Medicine to make them well. A man will take alcohol to counteract the evil effects of such food, and the wife and children must be physicians. Let all this girls have a share in the housekeeping of home before they marry; let each superintend some department by turns. It need not occupy half the time to see that the house is properly swept, dusted and put in order, or to prepare puddings and make dishes, that many young ladies spend in reading novels that enervate both mind and body and unfit them for every day life. Women do not, as a general rule, get pale faces by doing housework. Their sedentary habits, in overheated rooms, combined with ill-chosen food, are to blame for bad health. Our mothers used to pride themselves on their housekeeping and fine needlework. Why should not we?

Fine Underwear.

There is a great deal of taste in the making of even cheap underwear nowadays, and ladies who can bestow time upon its construction, and means upon the structure of the delicate material, must take unwonted pleasure in the possession of so much unseen beauty. There is pleasure in the very contact with what is fine and dainty, and these are peculiarly the characteristics of the newest underwear, the delicate batiste, with its handwork of fine tucking and embroidery upon the linen; the soft fer and still more luxurious flannel, with its exquisite finish of narrow ribbons and lace, and even more durable and less expensive India longcloth, with its open embroidery, not handwork, upon the material, show great refinement and enormous improvement upon former styles. The shape of underwear are nowadays adapted to the figure, and the improved patterns provide an admirable substitute for two full garments in one, which is simple, and yet covering the form better than the former ones. These can be made in any fabric and trimmed as daintily as may be desired. Fine French hand-made underwear is much used for everyday service by ladies whose tastes incline them to the neat and serviceable. Every stitch of plain and ornamented workmanship is executed on the cloth and the trimming, of course, lasts as long as the material.

Certain Rules About Tea.

No matter what variety may be used, there are certain rules absolutely essential for all. To begin with, never use a tin teapot if any earthen one is obtainable. An even teaspoonful of dry tea is the allowance for a person. Scald the teapot with a little boiling water and pour it off. Put in the tea, pour on about a teacupful of boiling water, letting it stand a minute or two for the leaves to swell. Then fill with the required amount of water, still boiling, this being a small cupful to a person. Cover closely and let it stand for five minutes. Ten will be required for English breakfast tea, but never boil either, the tannic acid in the tea will develop if the tin, making a compound bitter and metallic in taste and bitter and metallic in stomachs.—*Our Continent.*

Cabbages for Farm Stock.

By Henry Reynolds, M. D.

The raising of cabbages for cattle food is worthy of more attention than it has ever received. Cabbages are very nutritious and an acre of land under good culture will produce a large amount of them. They keep fresh and green for use in winter, affording fine food at a season when most of the fodder is dry. A trial was made in Scotland last year to test the value of an acre of cabbages for feeding sheep compared with the value of an acre of turnips. It was found that the cabbages were worth nearly $20 more than the turnips. It is more work to raise the cabbages than it is the turnips, while the increased value of the cabbages must render it far more profitable to raise them.

Looking over Summer Clothing.

"It will soon be time, if it is not already, to look over the summer clothing, and put it in order. Stockings and gloves may now be mended, and put aside again. If any of your last season's light thread gloves were put away soiled, they can be washed so that they will look almost as good as new. Take warm water and some white soap—toilet soap will do. Put the gloves on your hands; rub the soap on them, and proceed exactly as if you were washing your hands. Wash in two or three waters, and rinse them in clear, warm water. Keep them on a few minutes, then hang them up to dry. If you have never tried this you will be surprised at the result.—*N. Y. Post.*

Disappointed Entirely.

Mr. W. F. Hetherington, editor of the *Sentinel*, informed one of our representatives that—he tried St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism, and found it all that could be asked. The remedy caused the pain to entirely disappear.—*Emporia (Kan.) News.*

At Mr. Longfellow's funeral there was a large gathering of the poor and laboring classes, who were treated with marked courtesy by the ushers.

"I have found St. Jacobs Oil to be a most excellent remedy for rheumatic pains," says Mr. F. Latham, 2 Harrison street, Providence R. I.—*Boston Herald.*

Of the 194,327 population of Colorado, only 39,790 are foreign born. There are 12 953 native Illinoisans in the state. Of the 135 177 population which the late census gives Dakota Territory, 51,795 are foreign-born, 17 959 being Scandinavians.

The Wonders of the Telephone.

Another improvement in the telephone is announced as a certainty, although it is not yet prepared to say just how much advance it makes upon the methods and instruments already in use. It is by an electrician of the Bell Telephone company, Boston, and it is reported that through it conversation has already been held clearly and distinctly between Boston and New York. The promise is that it will transmit the voice to any required distance, and finally supersede the telegraph. The inventor claims that it will convey messages at human speech between New York and London as distinctly as they are now transmitted over distances of a few miles, and some electricians who have seen the experiments made with it are of opinion that the claim is well-founded. Conversation between friends in London and New York is now one of the strong probabilities.

The Richest Man in England.

The richest man in England is the duke or Westminster, at least this is the common belief. He is a frisky widower of nearly 60 years, and many are the English single women—to say nothing of the American who have fancied he might fancy them. But he can only marry one, according to the English law, and he has selected as his second bride a girl young enough to be his granddaughter, the Lady Catherine Cavendish, a daughter of Baron Chesham. It matters little that the families are already connected by marriage, a brother of the bride being the husband of the daughter of the bridegroom. The relationship will be a little mixed, and the family tree may puzzle future students of it.

Talk About Snakes.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Times* talked with a man from India. "Had he ever seen a cobra?" "A cobra? O yes, any quantity of them; every day." "Were you not obliged to be constantly alert, in walking out to guard against them?" "O no; they run away." "But it seems to me that this is not quite so; do they not sometimes stand up and wait for you to get near enough to give you a bite?" "Well, yes, but we don't mind them, a good switch will cut them down or send them off. They only lift their heads about half their length, hardly that. We don't mind them very much; an Englishman seldom gets bitten."

"Why is that?—because they wear boots, while the natives go barefoot and barelegged?" "Yes; partly that." I see by the last official returns that 20,000 persons died from snake-bites last year in all parts of India." "Very likely. It is the natives. They cut grass and bushes with nothing but a hand-scythe—and, of course, tha' exposes them to danger."

Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms—as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough—prompt measures for relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs;—therefore use the great anti-scrofula, or blood-purifier and strength-restorer,—Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to Cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists the world over. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on Consumption send two stamps to WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Longfellow used to say of this life that it was only a suburb to the life elysian. Nevertheless, the good man held on as long as he could to his suburban residence.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is every where acknowledged to be the standard remedy for female complaints and weaknesses. It is sold by druggists.

Postmaster-General Howe has a way of putting his feet up on the center-table during an interview in such a manner as to throw a home-like air upon the whole scene.

The huge drastic, griping, sickening pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets." Sold by druggists.

Mr. Longfellow always bore the infliction of countless visitors with a genial patience. "I consider," he used to say, "that I have entertained a great many angels unawares."

Given up by Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and two weeks ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die."

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."—*Salem Post.*

On Thirty Days' 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.

TOMATO FRITTERS.—Are an agreeable entree. Use one quart of stewed tomatoes, one egg, one small teaspoonful of soda; stir in flour enough to make a batter like that for griddle cakes. Have some lard, very hot, on the stove; drop the batter in, a spoonful at a time, and fry.

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 their physician, when the use of Allen's Lung Balsam EFFECTED A CURE HER. He writes that he and 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 have his letter that it at once relieved 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 Matilda Freeman, a well-known citizen, who had been afflicted with BRONCHITIS in its most severe 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.

C. S. MARTIN, Druggist at Calder, Ky., writes us that he has sold 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 afflicted with Croup.

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 of doubtful reputation. As an Expectorant it has no equal.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

FITS Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness, cured by a remedy found out by a celebrated physician. Address Dr. Ray, 163 Pearl st., Cincinnati, O.

ST. PAUL TRADES LIST.

Pawnbroker.

M. LITTS, 34 Seventh St., opp. Merchants.

Scales and Wind Mills.

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

Iron, Blacksmiths' & Wagon Supplies.

MCCUE'S DEAN, Cor. Third and Sibley.

WEATHER--OR NOT.

We admire the philosophy of the unfortunate man, who, when everything had been swept away, said, "Well, thereby the weather and taxes left at any rate." Alas! weather is the "new dog" of all subjects; everyone thinks he has special right to try to better the weather, and all who endeavor to assist him in regulating the weather. The following communication is from Prof. Tice, of St. Louis, Mo., the renowned meteorologist and weather prophet of the West. It does not discuss the weather, but something surely of many importance to those who suffer with that painful malady he speaks of: "The day after concluding my lectures at Burlington, Iowa, on the 21st of December last, I was seized with a sudden attack of neuralgia in the chest, giving me excruciating pain and almost preventing breathing. My pulse, usually 60, fell to 35; intense nausea of the stomach succeeded, and a cold, clammy sweat covered my entire body. The attending physician could do nothing to relieve me. After suffering for three hours I thought—as I had been using St. Jacobs Oil with good effect for rheumatic pains—I would try it. Imagine my surprise, when I found relief in two minutes, and within a little minute, and the family tree may puzzle future students of it. Save Your Wives.

When a man knows himself fortunate as to wed a bright-eyed, joyous happy-faced girl, he should be especially careful of her health. An invalid wife or mother is greatly to be pitied; and yet, sometimes, in spite of love, and care, and tenderness, our women-folks do get sick. Beginning with irregularities and dyspepsia, the general health begins to fail, and weakness, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, etc., make life miserable. The cheeks become pale, the eyes grow listless, the mind's action sluggish, the pulse weak, and decay of the pulmonary, digestive and urinary organs is the result. For restoring sickly women to health and strength, Dr. Gaysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, as all other medicines, is a true tonic. Its principal ingredients are Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Juniper, Iron, Buchu, Celery, and Cascara Bark. It builds up the female system, and will positively cure failing of the womb, irregularities, leucorrhœa, dyspepsia, etc.

The widow and children of the late General Kilpatrick will soon leave Chili for this country, where they will probably remain.

Mr. Arthur B. Cohens, of Newport, Ky., writes: "I wish to add a good word for Dr. Gaysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. My wife suffered greatly from a complication of diseases, ending in a hemorrhage, which for months confined her to her bed. She had given up, and recovered, and at times complaines severely of a feeling of sinking down, while her periods were very irregular and painful. Her pains. Her physician seemed to be doing her no good, and I was induced to recommended Dr. Gaysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. From the first dose she began to improve, and is now in health, and looking like a young girl. I think it the best medicine in the world."

President Arthur has the best known method for keeping a secret. He trusts himself with it.

Do not Excuse the System

In the spring of the year by taking such blood purifiers as iodide of potash, Iron and syrup of Sarsaparilla, sassafras bark, corrosive sublimate and mercury. Instead take Allen's "Iron Tonic Bitters," which is not only the best blood purifier in existence but it at the same time invigorates the liver, aids digestion, enriches the blood and builds up and strengthens the whole system. It's the best. J. T. Allen, Druggist, sole manufacturer, St. Paul, Minn.

No other medicine will cure a cough so quick as Piso's Cure for Consumption. There is no other medicine that is cheaper good as Piso's Cure for Consumption. It should be kept always in the house, because it is a certain and safe remedy for Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Sore Throat It will cure Consumption; consequently it will cure those lesser complaints, which are so often the forerunners of Consumption.

Try the new brand Spring Tobacco.

There is no remedy at present giving such universal satisfaction, and effecting so many remarkable cures as Dr. Halliday's Blood Purifier. Our druggists report a lively demand for it, at times being unable to supply it many cells. All blood, liver, kidney and urinary diseases readily yield to its curative qualities. Sold by all Western Druggists. Noyes Bros. & Cutler, Druggists, Wholesale Agents, St Paul Minn.

Rings on Rats.

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Would not be without Redding's Russia Salve, is the verdict of all who use it. Price 25c.

A precious gem is "Seiler's Cough Syrup"—has never been known to fail in curing colds, coughs, and whooping cough. Price 25c.

"A tumor was removed from my head by using 'Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher.'" g Sarver, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by all druggists.

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or long continued sickness, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Wells, Richardson & Co., proprietors. New York. Sold by druggists.

The Methodists of Washington Territory have decided to establish a college at Spokane Falls.

For the Complete Cure of a Cough, pains in the chest, difficulty of breathing, and all other lung diseases which lead to Consumption, you will find Allen's Lung Balsam a most valuable remedy. Cures have been made, which have astonished every one but those who witness its effects. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Henry Fabel of Carver county has gone to the state prison for two years.

There is but one real cure for baldness—Carbolina, a deodorized extract of petroleum, a natural Hair Restorer. Not a dye, but improved, Carbolina is free from any objection. The best hair dressing known.

Dr. Thomas Barton of St. Paul died on Wednesday of pneumonia.

Sashes' rejected and abandoned claims successfully prosecuted. Lost discharges renewed. Patents procured for inventions. George Odlum, 336 Jackson St., St Paul Minn.

ST. PAUL, MINN. No. 16

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regularity is established. Price 25 cents. 39 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. OFFICE, 39 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

(Both TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Testimonials will be mailed FREE on application.)

BAND UNIFORMS AT LESS THAN COST!

Sixteen Uniforms, very stylish, and as good as new, only in use a few times. Also, two Drum Majors' Outfits are placed with us for sale at a sacrifice.

Write for descriptions.

DYER & HOWARD, St. Paul.

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.

Educate yourself for Business at the Oldest & Best Commercial College, Cincinnati, O. Circ'r free. C. H. MATTHES, Debaugh's.

OPIUM & MORPHINE EATING

A Treatise on THEIR HABIT. Sent free. Speedy cure SENT FREE. DR. J. A. HOFFMAN, P.O. BOX 128, Chicago, Ill.

HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER. 25c package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, wholesome temperance drink. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail for 25c. C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Dela Ave., Philada.

THRESHERS The Best in the Market. Illustrated Circulars Free. THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.

Phonography, or Phonetic Shorthand.

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

SINGER MACHINES Agents wanted. Send for special terms. Address Singer Manufacturing Co., *Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Detroit, Denver, Dallas, San Francisco, Portland, Or., Seattle, W. T., Toronto, Ont., London, Eng., Melbourne, Aus., Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Austria, Rio Janeiro, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Mexico, Havana, Cuba, Calcutta, India, Yokohama, Japan, Shanghai, China, Sydney, New South Wales, Capetown, Africa.*

GIANT CAR MOVERS. Circ'r free. Address Giant Car Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

PATENTS B. S. & A. P. LACEY, Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C. Book "and "How to Procure Patents" SENT FREE.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Price 25c. ASTHMA. Sent by mail, Stowell & Co., Charlestown, Mass.

SIX CTS WHY WASTE MONEY? Twelve tun of oil, Paint, Roofing, Kindlers, Cement, Asphalt, Roofing Felt, Sheathing Felt, Carpet Felt, Tarred Felt, Stamps for Samples. W. S. KIMBALL & CO., 57 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

TOOL CATALOGUE MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS, write to S. C. DRAPER & CO., 52 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn., for their Illustrated Catalogue, for 1883—a book of 131 pages, giving prices and illustrations of every tool known to modern mechanism. Ready Feb. 1. Artisans and Mechanics will save time and money by corresponding with the leading house in tools and builders' hardware. Send 4 cents in stamps.

OPIUM HABIT

Morphine Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. This is the only remedy ever discovered that has ever been cured. No Pay till Cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

THE OLDEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD IS DR. SHARP & JOHNSON'S CELEBRATED ROCK WATER. This article is a specially prepared water for scanty secretory, and nervous or chronic diseases of the urinary organs, and has been introduced into the market, the sale of this article has been so large, that imitations and forgeries are followed it is never full. Its peculiar properties are known to physicians in the market.

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

NEW RICH BLOOD!

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE 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 five months may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. Price $1 a box. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail for price. Dr. J. P. Parsons, Portsland, Me.

Employment for Ladies.

The Washington Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati are now manufacturing and introducing their new Rubber Shoe Protectors for Ladies, and their unequaled Skirt Suspenders and Gentlemen's Suspenders, and want lady agents to sell them in every household. Our agents everywhere are meeting with unprecedented success, and some salaries. Write at once for terms and secure agencies in your territory. Address Washington City Suspender Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Agents Wanted.

THE OLD RELIABLE CENTENNIAL CEMERY VAN STAN'S STRATENA!

A POWERFUL CEMENT FOR MENDING ALL KINDS OF MATERIAL. Druggists and Agents Wanted. Trade Price, 25c. Sample Mailed in bottle. Stronger than glue.

$50 A MONTH and expenses paid Agents. No capital required. Address Boston Manufacturing Co., 120 Washington St., Boston. Contract for 30. GEO. S. STICKLE, Sandusky, O.

TEA AGENTS, male and female, wanted to get up clubs, and to distribute our well best and purest tea. Address The Great American Tea Co., 2 Vesey Street, New York.

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

$66 A week in your own town. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

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

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world. Samples free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MEN If you want to learn Telegraphy in a few months, and be assured of a situation, address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

JAMES CRAWFORD, formerly of Wilmington, Del., should address his mother, MRS. W. A. HANES, Brookston, Forest Co., Pa.

WISE'S AXLE GREASE Never Gums.

It Keeps the Axles Oily and Moist.

THE BEST IN USE.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Removes Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Sallowness, Moth Patches, Rash and Spots, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 40 years and is still the most delicate and perfect of all cosmetics. Ladies who use fashionable powders will find it invaluable to remove the unsightly glare and shine. It is not a paint, but a vegetable compound, and cannot injure the most delicate skin. Ask your druggist for Gouraud's Oriental Cream, or Magical Beautifier, and take no other. Also Gouraud's Medicated Toilet Powder, Delicately perfumed. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers throughout the United States, Canada and Europe.

FURNITURE

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

Gent, Feb. 1, 1882. Dr. T. Felix Gouraud: Dear Sir—Some time since I purchased a bottle of your Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier, for my wife, and I find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, &c., JOHN F. SCHMIDT, Sole Proprietor Schmidt's Opera House, Cincinnati, O.

Dr. T. Felix Gouraud: Dear Sir—Please send one dozen more of your Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier. Yours, &c., JOHN F. SCHMIDT.

Dr. T. Felix Gouraud: Dear Sir—Please send one dozen more of your Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier. Yours, &c., JOHN F. SCHMIDT.

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.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

For a quarter of a century or more Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been the reigning specific for indigestion, dyspepsia, fever and ague, a loss of physical stamina, liver complaint and other disorders, which have been most emphatically indorsed by medical men as a tonic and strength restorative. It counteracts a tendency to premature decay, and sustains and comforts the aged and infirm.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Compound of COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the other articles introduced, is unloved by the Phosphate of Lime with a facility and ease which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by all Druggists. R. A. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists. Wholesale by Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St Paul; Lyman Bros., Minneapolis.

PENSIONS

Are paid to every soldier of the late war who was in any way injured by wounds or any kind of disease or accident occurring in the service, or who became sick from exposure, such as piles, diarrhoea, varicose veins, chronic diarrhoea, failing of the mental faculties, heart disease, fever, ague, or a hundred other diseases any disability, entitles a soldier of the war to a pension. All soldiers who have served ninety days to be entitled to pension. Not a dishonorable discharge is allowed to bar a pension. Pensions are granted to all who do not know that they may yet due to thousands of soldiers who are entitled to pensions, but who have lost their papers or have their rights. New discharges obtained where lost, or where they were unjustly given. The arrears of pension are now made all pensions granted for a time begin at date of disability, or date of discharge, if not applied for within one year thereafter. Widows and children, mothers and fathers of soldiers entitled. Dependent only two dollars by law in any case. Claims are investigated by competent attorneys at Washington, and we can give special attention. All soldiers who have served ninety days are entitled to pensions. All soldiers of Marion and their widows are entitled to pensions. Send stamp for blank and circular with full information. Address, N. W. FITZGERALD & CO., Pension, Patent, and Land Attorneys, Box 414, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS

We take out PATENTS in the UNITED STATES and EUROPE. We do CAVEATS and all business appertaining to PATENTS, INFRINGEMENTS, etc., and conduct legal proceedings in the Courts, before the PATENT OFFICE, and the BUREAU OF INDEX OF OFFICIAL RECORDS, and render opinions in regard to validity, infringement, etc. Models and drawings, if necessary, terms. We also deal in and attend to all kinds of business pertaining to Patents, Inventions, Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights, Reissues, Extensions, Infringements, Interferences, Appeals, Assignments, Decisions, Opinions, Searches, Copies of Patents, Advice, Information, Reports, Opinions, Searches, Copies of Patents, Advice, Information, Reports, Opinions, Searches, Copies of Patents, Advice, Information, Reports

The Brainerd Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 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, ...

Reports for the month of April of the department of agriculture show for winter wheat an increase of two per cent. in area.

Senator Blaine has written a letter to the chairman of the Shipherd investigating committee asking to be heard as a witness.

On the observance at Springfield, Ill. of the anniversary of the death of President Lincoln, the large crowd of people were addressed by Governor Cullom.

The flood in the Red river has receded except at Winnipeg, Emerson and St. Vincent, and the thrifty husbandmen will be seeding in the rich bottoms within a week

An auctioneer in Washington yesterday disposed of a large lot of goods taken from the White House. A few articles from the days of Andrew Jackson brought good prices. A cart load of lace curtains was purchased by a Baltimore merchant for forty dollars.

The officers of the law are said to attend lynching parties at Durango, Col., in the capacity of leaders in the amusements. They were among the invited guests in the party which lynched Three-fingered Jack and Grizzly Dan in the woods four miles north of that place. The town must be a quiet and orderly one.

At a point fifteen miles below Memphis the remains of Mrs. Capt. Kouns and two other victims of the Golden City horror have been recovered. The captain of the watch and the officers of the boat are held for prosecution on the charge of criminal carelessness in not causing the inflammable jute to be properly protected.

A subscription was started for the relief of Jesse James family, and two hundred dollars was promptly subscribed. When Jesse took up a collection things were different, and the bandit undoubtedly had money secreted at the time of his death, the place of hiding of which he had never disclosed. Another Capt. Kidd sensation is spoken of.

A bill has been introduced in the senate at Albany, providing for the appointment by the governor of a commission of thirty residents of New York and Brooklyn to prepare a charter to unite the two cities in one municipality. And now Chicago cries out that it is only a scheme on the part of Brooklyn to escape the usurpation by Chicago of her claim to the third largest city in the Union.

In a letter embodying congratulations to John Russell Young upon his appointment as minister to China, Ben Butler depicts the importance and delicacy of the duties before him. The general then argues that the United States is under no obligation to receive upon its soil any person whom it did not expressly invite; that no welcome has been extended to laborers brought here under contract or purchase, and that we have an undoubted right to exclude from our territory or from participation in its government any unnaturalized person proving distasteful. He agrees with the president that the vetoed bill was unnecessarily harsh in its provisions, and advocates a law that all Chinese who come hereafter, by sea or land, shall be sent back.

In her bill of complaint, the wife of Lieutenant Governor, of Colorado, asks an allowance of $50,000 per annum and absolute ownership of the Denver mansion, valued at $125,000. She declares that her husband has done nothing for her support for two years, and she has been compelled to keep boarders. She does not want a divorce. The governor's friends state that he gave her $100,000 in cash on the separation, and that her annual income is nearly $20,000. There is but one son, twenty-three years of age, who has gone to Europe. Mrs. Tabor's attorneys schedule the governor's property at $9,076,000.

At Grand Forks, last Monday, the Red river steamer "Selkirk" was run up to and almost into Third street, at the corner of Kittson avenue, and a partial deck load taken on from a gang plank resting in the street. This is a sight which will probably never be witnessed there again. Strange to say, no damage was done by the high water in that immediate vicinity except to wash away a few buildings at "Shantytown."

Taking the last congressional election as a basis for calculation but four of the twenty-one districts of Ohio just made by the legislature are certainly democratic. In the new Toledo district the republican majority was less than two hundred, and there is a fighting chance for the democrats to gain this, especially as it is more than probable that Frank Hurd will be their nominee. Notwithstanding the careful work done by the majority, it is not improbable that the republicans will lose a few districts they hoped to save.

Congressman Bayne, of Pennsylvania, who has seen one of his constituents displaced to make room for a Cameron man, is mildly indignant. "I have no love for Cameron," he declares, "but I have a sort of admiration for the nerve the man displays in disregarding the wishes of the people and manipulating the machine. It is that nerve which gives the senator his grasp, and it is the want of nerve among his opponents to oppose his commands that gives him invariable success in conducting the political campaigns of the state."

In the house of representatives, Messrs. Taylor and Blackburn submitted reports on the expenses attending the death of President Garfield, the majority report providing for $35,000 for Dr. Bliss, $15,000 each for Drs. Agnew and Hamilton, $10,000 each for Drs. Reyburn, Boynton and Edson, and $3,000 for Steward Crump. Debate on the Utah contested election case lasted until four o'clock, when the previous question was ordered. An hour was accorded to George Q. Cannon, who charged that Governor Murray had defrauded him of his rights, and proceeded to defend the institution of polygamy. A resolution that neither Cannon nor Campbell is entitled to a seat was adopted without division.

A recent Grand Forks special states that ex-Judge E. St. Julien Cox is continuing his dissipated habits there, and that he has recently been ejected from the Mansard house for drunkenness. Judge Cox has now been in Grand Forks three weeks, and, according to thorough reliable information from well known prominent citizens there, has entirely abstained from drinking. He has associated himself with Messrs. Walsh and Maher, under the name of Walsh, Maher & Cox, is engaged in active practice, has been very successful during the recent term of court, and appearances indicate that the judge is using his utmost endeavor to reform. For heaven's sake let the man reform if he can and will. There is yet the making of an able lawyer in E. St. Julien Cox.

TROUBLE AT GRAND FORKS.

The following extract giving the condition at the enterprising young City of Grand Forks, aptly illustrates what high waters will do: "The Red river is rising, and although twenty feet below the level of the town, is higher than for ten years. The river rises about three feet every twenty-four hours. Two mills are shut down, and a brewery on the river bank is flooded. The town authorities are caring for three hundred families, whose houses on the flats were inundated. The loss up to date will foot up ten thousand dollars The town has been cut off from the outside world by wash outs, one between Gardner and Grandon on the Fargo line, and the other near Glyndon on the main line. No mail has been received for our days, and the telegraph wires are down nearly the whole time. The water is within six feet of its highest mark last year. The ice is still solid and thick, but badly cracked. An ice jam is anticipated, in which case the damage will be great from the dammed water. The inhabitants of Shantytown on the river bank are moving en masse, and several important industries are temporarily stopped. The breakup may not occur for a week yet. A steady warm rain has commenced, which excites considerable apprehension."

J. F. TURNER & CO.,

Contractors AND Builders,

SUPERINTENDING OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS A SPECIALTY.

—ESTIMATES ON WORK—

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

Office Over Bank of Brainerd.

Drugs. Drugs. Drugs.

Patent Medicines,

Toilet Articles

FANCY GOODS,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes.

Druggists' Sundries a Specialty.

WM. CRAGG,

EAST FRONT STREET, BRAINERD

FREDRICKSON & DUFFRA

The Painters,

D Sign and Ornamental Painting,

KALSOMINING,

Glazing & Paper-Hanging,

FRONT STREET, - - - - - BRAINERD.

BASON BROS.,

Dealers in everything in the line of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

Tinware, cutlery, nails, locks, butts, hoes, all kinds of tools, paints, oils, varnishes, brushes, etc.,

—AND ALSO—

Stoves and Ranges.

If you are going to build or furnish a home, don't fail to get our prices and inspect our stock. You can save from fifteen to twenty per cent by so doing.

Practical Tin, Sheet-Iron and Copper Workers.

SLEEPER BLOCK - - - - FRONT ST.

L. J. CALE,

—DEALER IN—

Dry Goods, Clothing

HATS and CAPS.

FOR A NICE PAIR OF

BOOTS & SHOES

CALL on CALE.

CHOICE GROCERIES.

Cale's Brick Block,

Front Street, - - - - - - - - - Brainerd.

BOSTON 99 CENT STORE,

J. D. CHENEY, Proprietor.

Goods First-Class; Prices at the Bottom Notch

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Queensware, Ladies' Furnishings,

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 Goods,

And Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

GOODS SENT ON APPROVAL,

Not Satisfactory, Return at Our Expense.

A LARGE LINE OF WALL PAPER CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Put this in your Pipe & Smoke It

S. V. R. SHERWOOD.

KEEPS A MAGNIFICENT LINE OF

Cigars, Tobaccos and Confections

DOMESTIC AND TROPICAL FRUITS IN SEASON.

W. A. SMITH & CO.

CLOTHING,

Dry Goods and Carpets.

FURNISHING GOODS

Comprising Latest novelties in Fine Goods,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises

GLOVES AND MITTENS,

AND A FULL LINE OF

Lumbermen's Goods,

Front Street. - - - BRAINERD.

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 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.

McFadden & Johnson.

Books, Periodicals & Stationery

Holiday Goods,

School

Pictures, Frames

POPULAR NEWS DEPOT OF BRAINERD.

MRS A. SHERWOOD.