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BRAINERD DISPATCH.

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THE BRAINERD DISPATCH
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General News Condensed.

Mrs. Eva D. Folger, en route from San Francisco to Chicago, committed suicide at the Union Pacific Sraesler hotel in Omaha. She was accompanied by her son, Ross L. Folger, aged fourteen years.

There were 209 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week ending 20th, against 211 in the preceding week, and 247, 192, 196 and 140 in the corresponding week of 1885, '84, '83 and '82 respectively. About 79 per cent were those of small traders.

Miss Daisy Carroll has been arrested at Spring City, for complicity in the embezzlement of about $100,000 from the Champion works at Springfield, Ohio, said to have been committed by the confidential bookkeeper, Frank Jones.

Nothing new has been discovered regarding the Rock Island express robbery, and murder. Mike Humphreys has proved an alibi, and "Texas," his supposed accomplice turned up voluntarily in a newspaper office in Chicago recently, and said he was there all night the night the deed was committed; Humphreys had fled immediately after he sent the dispatch making his whereabouts known and claiming an alibi. Humphry's wife says he is simply trying to keep out of the way until the excitement over the crime cools down.

The Rev. Dr. Ross, for over twenty years the principal of Dalhousie college, died at Halifax.

The riotous socialists at Liege, Belgium, were subdued by the gendarmes after a severe fight, in which many rioters were wounded. It is reported that while the burgomaster was dining with the Abbe Liszt, in a hotel recently a mob of socialists burst into the room and threatened to murder the occupants. They did not, however, attempt to carry out their threats. It is feared that a great strike will be inaugurated at Liege.

The attitude lately assumed by the Knights of Labor has greatly altered the views of railroad officials on lines east of the Missouri river, and they have arrived at the conclusion that it is only a question of time when they will have to contend against the same difficulties as are now preventing the Missouri Pacific system from carrying on its business.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone will not be prepared to present his scheme of Irish reform to parliament before the first week of April. Mr. Gladstone said in the house of commons a few days ago that he hoped to be able shortly to name a day for presenting a statement of his Irish proposals. Referring to current rumors about the nature of the scheme of Irish reform which he proposed to submit, Mr. Gladstone asked the members of the house to exercise a prudent reserve in giving credence to any of them. He added that his statement would probably be followed by the introduction of a government bill to carry his plans into effect. Mr. Gladstone asked that members exercise wholesome spectism in regard to rumors of dissension in the cabinet. Some of the lobby frequenters think that it indicates that the difference between the premier and Mr. Chamberlain has been or will be arranged.

Senator McMillan's bills were reported favorably authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Winona, and also at Red Wing, and across the St. Croix river at Taylor's Falls. Senator McMillan also introduced Gilfillan's bill appropriating $165,000 for the construction of a United States bonded warehouse in St. Paul.

The following postmasters were appointed: Minnesota—Deerwood, R. H. Marford, vice Wheeler, removed; Lennex, B. Kluch, vice Dingman, removed; Mabroheva, J. Broot.

The house committee on Indian affairs decided to report favorably the bill opening the Sioux reservation.

Engineer W. H. Metcalf and Fireman Dick Clark were killed in an accident on the Texas & Pacific railroad at Ions, Tex. The engine encountered an obstruction on the track which caused the boiler to explode.

By an explosion of natural gas at Murraysville, Pa., seven persons were injured, three of them fatally. The explosion was followed by a fire, which destroyed seven dwelling houses. Those fatally injured are: Mrs. Harry Taylor, William Taylor, Mrs. Taylor's father-in-law, and Nellie Hankin, fourteen years of age.

The Journal de St. Petersburg declares: Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, who claims a life title under his appointment by Turkey to the governorship of Eastern Roumelia, must renounce that claim and content himself with title to the governorship for the term of five years. The powers will insist on this before they ratify the action of Turkey. Prince Alexander makes a great mistake if he thinks that the Greek difficulty will influence Europe in his favor.

A sensation has been produced in Sicily by a daring attempt by brigands to capture Hon. Victor Albert Nelson Hood, the great-grandson of Admiral Nelson. He lives at the Castillo di Maniace, which was given by the King of Sicily to the admiral as a testimonial of gratitude for the victory of Trafalgar. The brigands, who, it is believed, had plotted to take him prisoner and hold him for a high ransom, made an attack in force upon the place. The servants rallied around their young master. A desperate and prolonged open battle ensued, which resulted in the defeat and dispersal of the robbers, but only after many of them were disabeled by wounds from further fighting. Four of the prisoners were taken prisoners and turned over to the custody of the authorities. Hood is the son of the Irish Baron Bridgport.

The court martial of Robert E. Rivers, of Company H, Twenty-third United States infantry, has resulted in conviction, the court sitting at Fort Wayne, near Detroit. Rivers is the son of a wealthy Buffalo family, a graduate of Harvard, and was a bank cashier in Buffalo until discharged for crookedness. Two years ago he deserted, but was recaptured. He forged paymasters' checks for various amounts. For desertion he is sentenced to five years, and for forgery to seven years more, in Leavenworth, Kan.

John Gillespie, the negro who murdered Mrs. Thomas Gray, near London, Tenn., was hanged by a mob of 200 men.

D. G. Slaughter shot and killed John W. Baker, colored, at Crab Orchard, Ky.

Joseph T. Elliott, alias Kelly, alias George Edward, George Wicks, alias Joseph Wood, and Gussie A. Raymond, alias Charles Waltod, well-known forgers and check raisers, were arraigned in court in New York City. Elliott and Wicks were turned over to the Rochester authorities, where they were wanted for swindling.

The forty-eight suits against the owners of the boats Mamie and Garland at Detroit, Mich., have been settled by a compromise. The Mamie was sunk by the Garland July 22, 1880, and seven persons were drowned. The surplus of the company, after certain previous obligations are paid, will be paid over to the plaintiffs.

The committee of agriculture has a bill and report ready for the house on the subject of pleuro-pneumonia. A letter from the chief of the bureau of animal industry, giving the condition of pleuro-pneumonia to date accompanies the report, and is a startling document. It is stated that 455 herds are affected with the plague, comprising 60,000 animals, of which number 1,700 are actually diseased. Prompt measures must be taken or the disaster to cattle in other countries will be repeated here.

The arrangement previously alluded to which Mr. Morrill was discussing with Secretary Manning has been consummated, and under this arrangement it is understood that most, if not all the names of collectors of internal revenues will be favorably reported and confirmed. There is no prescribed tenure of office of internal revenue collector and these officers not coming under the tenure of office act, are not subject to the objection raised by the Republican caucus touching suspended officials.

Gen. Robert C. Schenck, ex-minister to England, has held for several years the sinecure of editor of the laws in the state department at $3,000 per annum. It was given him by President Arthur and Secretary Frelinghuysen upon the representation that he greatly needed the salary. Recently he was removed by Secretary Bayard, who has not so far filled the position, the duties of which are practically executed by clerks.

Representatives of the female suffrage association will petition the House territorial committee to protest against the provisions in the anti-polygamy bill disfranchising women.

The linseed oil mills of Varney, Taylor & Co., on the middle grounds along the river above the Union depot at Toledo, burned. The loss is conjectured to be $75,000.

What those who witnessed the encounter designate as the greatest middle-weight fight on record, was fought at Rye, just on the border line between New York and Connecticut. The contestants were George Le Blanche of Boston, Mass., and Jack Dempsey of New York. The stakes were $1,000 a side, and about $2,000 made up by certain well-known gentlemen of that city. Jack Dempsey was the winner, thirteen desperate rounds being bitterly contested and it is declared that a better and more manfully fought fight was never witnessed.

The government, it is learned at Ottawa, decided not to send a flying column through the Northwest Territory for the present.

Preparations for an imposing celebration of Emperor William's birthday are making in Berlin.

George Keanan, the American traveler, who has been roaming around the Kamtchatkan corner of Asia, has reached Irkutsk on his way hither.

A member of congress from Maryland is the subject of much ridicule for having printed in the Congressional Record a speech that was never delivered, but appears with the words "applause" and "laughter" and "loud applause" sprinkled through it liberally.

A special agent of the postoffice has been sent to Madison, Conn., to look into a case of boycotting. It appears that the inhabitants of that place are displeased with their new postmaster, and as his salary belongs to the fourth-class, it is regulated by the number of stamps he cancels. They are determined to starve him out. Every merchant in the town is a republican, and they have posted notices in their stores requesting people to purchase stamps of them and leave their letters to be mailed.

It is estimated that the funeral of Senator Miller will cost the government $20,000. A special train has been employed to take his remains, his wife and daughter and a committee of one senator and five congressmen to the Pacific coast, a train of four cars for ten persons, and the government foots the bill.

It is said that J. J. Hill and P. H. Kelly have induced the president and the secretary of the interior to revoke Sparks' order regarding patents to settlers.

In addition to the six candidates recently applying for admission to the United States naval academy, over one hundred vacancies remain to be filled by the appointment by members of congress. There is a vacancy in the Fifth Minnesota district, represented by Mr. Nelson. Iowa has five vacancies, as follows: Second district, represented by Mr. Henderson; Fifth, represented by Mr. Frederick; Sixth, represented by Mr. Weaver, and Tenth, represented by Mr. Holmes. Young men residing in the districts named who have not reached seventeen years, and who desire to enter the naval academy in June next, should address their respective members of congress.

Mrs. Mary E. Campbell, mother of the late Lewis D. Campbell and grandmother of Congressman J. E. Campbell of Ohio, will reach her one-hundreth birthday on the 20th inst.

Frank James is reported to have declined an offer of $25,000 a year to travel with Forepaugh's circus, saying that he prefers to remain a clerk in Missouri.

The state railroad commissioner of Missouri thinks the great strike in a fair way for settlement.

Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., one of the leading physicians of America, and well known in Europe as well as in this country, died at his home on Fifth avenue New York from cerebral apoplexy.

Samuel J. Randall has been notified by 2,000 voters that in case Mr. Cadwalader is confirmed as collector at Philadelphia they will vote and work against his re-election.

The appointment of Civil Service Commissioner Trenholm as controller of the currency is said to be a direct blow to the Louisiana lottery. He was strongly supported for the place by both the South Carolina senators and by the entire delegation of that state in congress. It is well known that Senator Wade Hampton is strongly opposed to the lottery.

Senator Dolph has taken the seat formerly occupied by the late Senator Miller of California, and Mr. Teller has chosen the seat vacated by Mr. Dolph.

Brig. Gen. Stanley, commanding the department of Texas, has ordered the establishment of a permanent camp at Eagle Pass, which will be a substation of Fort Clark. The garrison will be a company of infantry from Fort Clark.

At Elroy, Wis., the jury in the case of Robert C. Niccolls, the would-be express robber, who secreted himself in a box, but was captured in the express car at Elroy, brought in a verdict of guilty. He was prosecuted for entering a car with intent to commit burglary on the 29th of last August.

The greater portion of the officers and crew of the wrecked Oregon shipped for England on the Catalonia, which sailed from Boston recently.

Rhode Island has grown weary of being dubbed the "Indiana of New England," and hence the legislature has passed a stringent divorce law.

Jefferson Davis has written a letter officially accepting the invitation to lecture in Montgomery in behalf of the monument to be erected on the capitol grounds in memory of Alabama soldiers who died in the civil war.

In mitigating the sentence of dismissal to one year's suspension in the case of Second Lieut. Edward S. Avis, Fifth infantry, who was tried by court martial at Fort Keogh, Mont., some time ago on charges of malicious accusations of perjury against a brother officer, the president says: Lieut. Avis is seriously admonished that in charging an alleged crime upon a brother officer in the civil courts he should be above even the suspicion of improper intentions; that he should not be carried away by his zeal and his feelings; and that he should not, in so doing, seek the punishment of a person, but simply the vindication of law and justice.

A memorial service was held Sunday the 21st inst, at Davenport, Iowa, to Kellogg Nichols, the murdered express messenger. There were, in attendance besides a number of railroad brotherhood members, the lodges of the A. O. U. W. society of Davenport and Rock Island in full regalia.

A Yankton, Dak., dispatch says: A special train with boats and men has gone to the relief of settlers in the flooded district, Elk Point, where an ice gorge has formed in the Missouri river. The overflow covers the bottom land to a depth of twelve feet, and immense loss of live stock has already occurred. The people are on housetops and barns awaiting the arrival of relief parties. The inundated district covers a tract twenty-five miles long by six in width.

The Irish Defense union has written a long letter to Mr. Gladstone, giving its views on the Irish question. The union declares, first, that social order does not exist in Ireland. Second, that the Irish farmers have been encouraged to repudiate the land acts of 1870 and 1881, and, third, that the desire for self government is really a desire for complete independence.

Senator Antonio Mayner, the owner of the sugar plantation Aurora, in Matanza, Cuba, has declared his slaves free.

The duke of Portland, with a million and a quarter annually from ground rents alone, is the richest nobleman in Britain.

Guy Salisbury, a noted gambler of St. Paul addressed a large audience at Plymouth church and the gospel temperance rooms, revealing his sixty years of wickedness.

John Anderson, or Ed Johnson, an Oakland, Neb., desperado, murdered his employer, H. O. Steadman, slew two of a party who attempted his arrest, and took refuge in a barn, whence the efforts of some hundreds of armed men have failed to dislodge him.

The conference of the governors of Missouri and Kansas and the executive officers of the Gould system of roads resulted in an agreement on the part of the latter to adhere to the agreement of March 1884, with the proviso that they shall not be obliged to re-employ strikers who have committed acts of violence or discharge acceptable men now employed.

The Connecticut house passed a bill prohibiting the employment of children under thirteen years of age in factories.

It is said at Montreal on ecclesiastical authority that the bishops of the Roman Catholic church in the United States and Canada have appointed a committee of priests and laymen to revise the constitution of the Knights of Labor, to make any changes necessary to bring it into harmony with the teachings of the church. The laymen on the committee are Gen. Collins, of Boston, F. A. Quinn, a lawyer of Montreal and a leading attorney at law of Chicago.

It is now expected that Mr. Gladstone's bill for the purchase of the Irish estates will be ready to be laid before parliament on April 5. If Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan persist in their intention to withdraw from the cabinet they will officially announce their retirement after Mr. Gladstone has formally asked leave to bring in the bill, and has gone through the usual course of making an explanation of its provisions and of his general policy in connection with it.

THREATENING KNIGHTS.

Unless the Missouri Pacific Trouble Is Settled at Once Every Railroad Wheel in the Country Is to Be Stopped—Union Pacific Likely to Become Involved.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Martin Irons, chairman of the executive committee, District Assembly 101, Knights of Labor, the man who ordered the present strike, arrived here last night from Kansas City, and in an interview gave the following as the real cause of the strike:

The Knights of Labor recognize in the conduct of the Texas & Pacific and Missouri Pacific a part of a prepared plan to crush the Knights of Labor and down the eight-hour labor plan, in which all the railroads of the country are now pooled. A plan to totally disorganize our order and extinguish the eight-hour law. The discharge of Hall, at Marfhall, Tex., was only a part of the plan, with that object, and the results so far were foreseen by the railroads. Now it depends upon them whether they have seen as far as they will see.

"What is your opinion of the result of the conference, knowing that the Hoxie is supported by this pool of corporations?"

"My opinion I don't care to give, but as you want advice, you can say that, as the strike is now, District Assembly 101 can put an end to it, but if it goes further it can't, as other interests are now involved. I'll say, too, that if the grievances of the Knights of Labor are not adjusted within the next three days we will call out the Knights on every railroad in the country and stop every wheel from running."

After the close of the conference Governors Martin and Marmaduke repaired to Hurst's hotel, where Martin Irons, chairman, and several members of the executive committee of District Assembly No. 101, Knights of Labor, are in session, and presented to them the result of the conferences with Mr. Hoxie. Both governors made brief speeches to the committee, strongly urging it to accept Mr. Hoxie's terms and appealing to it to end the strike at once, so that the commerce of four states can be restored to its normal condition. The committee made no reply other than they would give the correspondence prompt and careful consideration. The governors then retired, and the committee went into secret session, and were still closely closeted at 11 p. m. Gov. Martin left for home on the night train, and Gov. Marmaduke will leave in the morning. Both governors are reported to have said that they will have nothing further to do with the matter, and that the case must now be decided by the executive committee and the railway managers.

Trying to Compromise.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Governors Marmaduke and Martin held their third conference with Vice President Hoxie this afternoon, at which the propositions submitted yesterday by the governors was again discussed and a formal reply on the part of the railway officials was made. The following correspondence read includes the documents mentioned, and is both the substance and the sum of the proceedings of the three conferences:

St. Louis, March 20, 1886.—H. M. Hoxie, Esq., First Vice President Missouri Pacific Railway Company—Dear Sir: On the 19th inst. the undersigned met at Kansas City to discuss the very serious condition of affairs in the states of Kansas and Missouri growing out of the late strike on the lines of the Missouri Pacific railway, and the resulting obstruction of the commerce of two states. While at Kansas City we were visited by a large delegation of your late employes, and after discussing with them the various phases of the strike we, consented to visit you and urge a continuation of the terms of the agreement made with the management of your road on March 15, 1885, and if deemed advisable, recommended such modifications of said agreement as might be thought just to all concerned. On the 15th of March, 1885, the undersigned, with other state officers of Missouri and Kansas, presented to Capt. Hayes, the first vice president of the Missouri Pacific Railway company, the following suggestions: "To Capt. R. S. Hayes, First Vice President and Chief Executive Officer of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company and associated roads: Whereas, On account of the strike among certain of the employes of the Missouri Pacific Railway company, in the States of Missouri and Kansas, resulting in the stoppage and cessation of all the freight traffic over said lines in said states, to the

GREAT DETRIMENT

of the business interests and rights of the people of said states, and the continuance of which endangers the public peace and the safety of the company's property; and, whereas, the undersigned, representing the two states named above, respectively, are anxious to restore harmonious relations between the said company and the said employes, and to restore to the public the obstructed use of said lines of railroad, we do recommend and request said company to restore to its striking employes the scale of wages paid in September, 1884, including one and one-half price for extra time worked; and to restore all said striking employes to their several employments without prejudice to them on account of said strike. Believing the foregoing will constitute a just and fair settlement, we recommend their acceptance by the striking employes as well as by the Pacific company. Dated St. Louis, Mo., March 15, 1885." This was signed by the governors of Missouri and Kansas, the railroad commissioners of the two states, the attorney general and adjutant general of Missouri, and Oscar Kochtitzki, commissioner of labor statistics and inspection. Capt. Adams on the same date issued a circular embodying the suggestion there made, and giving notice that the rates of wages and terms above specified would go into effect on the morning of the 16th of March, 1885, and be in effect from and after that date; and further, that said rates would not, thereafter, be changed except after thirty days' notice thereof, given in the usual manner. It will be observed the recommendation of the officers of Kansas and Missouri embodied only two propositions, viz.: First, that the company restore to its striking employes in Missouri and Kansas the same wages paid them in September, 1884, including half price extra for overtime worked; and, second, to restore all said striking employes to their several employments without prejudice to them on account of said strike. To these conditions Capt. Hayes added a third, viz., that thereafter said rates would not be changed except after thirty days' notice thereof given in the usual way. After careful investigation we are unable to find wherein the Missouri Pacific Railway company has violated the terms and conditions made on the 15th of March, 1885.

TOUCHING ITS EMPLOYES

in our respective states. No complaint has ever been made to the governor of Missouri based on an alleged violation of said agreement, and but one has ever been made to the governor of Kansas; and that, on investigation, proved to be without foundation, and was withdrawn by the party making it. We are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that the strike on March 6, 1886, could not have been and was not based on a violation of the terms of the agreement of March 15, 1885, by the management of the Missouri Pacific Railway company in its dealings with its employes in Missouri and Kansas. We recognize the fact that the Missouri Pacific company may justly claim that the strike of March 6, 1886, relieves it of the obligations it assumed in the circular of March 15, 1885; but nevertheless, anxious that amicable relations be restored between the Missouri Pacific and its employes, and especially that the far more important interests involved in the mighty commerce of the states of Missouri and Kansas should not continue to suffer, and that the great highways of business and travel should be at once reopened to the public, we would respectfully but earnestly suggest and recommend that the agreement embodied in the circular of March 15, 1885, be restored and continued in letter and spirit, and that the Missouri Pacific company employ in its service again all of its old employes without prejudice to them on account of the strike, so far as the business of the company will justify their re-employment. We make these suggestions and recommend action in the interest, as we believe, alike of the company and its employes, and more especially the greater interest of the commerce and people of the two states. [Signed]

JOHN A. MARTIN,
Governor of Kansas.
JOHN S. MARMADUKE,
Governor of Missouri.

The following is Mr. Hoxie's reply:

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, Executive Department, St. Louis, Mo., March 20, 1886.—Hon. John S. Marmaduke, Governor of Missouri, and John A. Martin, Governor of Kansas—Dear Sir: I beg respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, stating that after a conference at Kansas City with a delegation of our employes, you consented to visit the undersigned and urge the continuance of the agreement between yourselves and other state officials, and the management of the company on March 15, 1885, and if deemed advisable, recommend such modifications of such agreement as might be thought just to all concerned. I note with pleasure your conclusion after investigation that the agreement of March 15, 1885, has been kept inviolate by the Missouri Pacific Railway company, and that

THE PRESENT STRIKE

could not have been and was not based on violation by the management of this company of the terms of said agreement; and I have carefully considered your recommendation that this agreement, which you concede the Missouri Pacific Railway company is no longer under any obligations to observe toward those of its employes who have abandoned its business since the 5th day of March, 1886, should be restored and continued. On March 10, 1886, this company inserted in newspapers on its lines, and posted on public places upon its property the following advertisement: "Good and competent men will be employed without reference to their past or present relations to this company, or their connection with any society or organization, open, secret, secular or otherwise. Such as are accepted will be paid the rate of wages recommended by the governors and other state officers of Missouri and Kansas, when the labor troubles of March, 1885, were adjusted, the same as have been paid by this company since that date." The above notice was designed as a continuance, so far as the rate of wages is concerned, of the agreement of March 15, 1885) and is still in force, thus anticipating the recommendation which you make as to the amount which employes should be paid. In addition, the foregoing action of this company, which is in accord with your recommendations as to wages, this company is further willing to pay to its employes a rate of wages equal to that now being paid by other railway companies in the same section of country. The further provision of said agreement, relative to notices in cases of reduction of wages, is not regarded as objectionable to this company, and will be continued. Your next and final recommendation that this company re-engage in its service all of its old employes without prejudice to them on account of the existing strike. So far as the business of the company will justify their re-employment is acceptable to this company with these qualifications: "The men who have been engaged under the advertisement of March 10, 1886, will be continued in our employment. We are not to re-engage or continue in our employ any persons who have actually engaged in the destruction or injury of the company's property, or who have advised such destruction or injury. We shall give preference to those of our late employes who have families and own homes on the lines of the road. It is to be remembered that the loss of traffic caused by the present strike will, to a considerable extent, reduce the necessity of employing as many men in our shops as heretofore. Thanking you for the consideration you have given the subject, and trusting your action will result in an early resumption of traffic, I am your excellency's most obedient servant,

H. M. HOXIE,
First Vice President.

Men Who Own Horses.

New York Sun.

"There's no mistaking the owner of a fast horse, or a road horse of any kind, no matter where you may meet him in New York," said the proprietor of a big livery stable up town. "In the country nearly every man of reasonable means can afford to keep at least one horse, but in New York it is rather an expensive luxury. To be the owner of a roadster argues that you're a man of means, and as every one wants to appear wealthy I suppose that it is the reason one hears so much horse talk. They talk about yachtsmen being unable to talk of anything but their own particular form of sport, but that's nonsense compared to the enthusiasm of a horseman. Yachts are out of commission six months in the year, but a horse is always ready.

"The horse fever usually affects men about as it has effected a friend of mine who started in a year ago. He has charge of a department in a big commission house down town, and his salary was recently increased from $3,500 to $5,000 a year. Then he decided to keep a horse. He bought a light road wagon, looked about, took the advice of half a dozen friends who didn't know anything about it and finally secured a horse that was worth about $300 for $500 cash. His expenses for keeping the whole outfit here amounted to about $35 a month, but that's the light part of the entertainment. The expense begins above McComb's Dam bridge. For the first two months the young commission merchant was up here every day about 5 o'clock, wearing a frock coat, a high hat and driving gloves, and regularly took some young lady out to drive. The young ladies worked pretty lap robes for him and he was quite a go with them for a time.

"Then one day he went up the road alone, and after that he never took a lady with him. Now he has the regular horseman manner. He wears a big linen duster, a low hat, goggles, and rides with bent shoulders and his head pushed forward. One would think, to look at him when he stalks out, that he is driving Maud S. He sits with round shoulders and an intent look, and nothing new comes up in the way of fixings for horses that he does not adopt. His slang is as steep as a jockey's, and his knowledge so profound that the oldest horse doctor in New York seems like a novice when compared with him. You can't learn all about horses in a year, nor be a good judge of horseflesh without immense experience and study; still every New Yorker that owns a horse apparently knows it all, and to sit on Gabe Case's or Judge Smith's porches and hear the one-year-olds talk about trotting stock makes us veterans feel so ashamed that we all go off in corners and talk to ourselves."

Do You Know What You Look Like?

From the Spectator.

There are men, and women too, who do not remember faces at all, and who, if compelled to entertain strangers in the evening, would not know them next day, forgetting their faces as seen under a different light so utterly that evidence hardly convinces them. They simply cannot recollect a face, though they would recollect other things they had seen quite perfectly. The look of the absent has for them perished, and they cannot call it up before them even in a general way; and this some times after much association. We would ask those who doubt this to inquire of themselves about a much more striking development of the same peculiarity. Do they or do they not recollect their own faces? Would they know themselves if they met themselves, in the great glass of a tailor's shop? They all, when shaving or dressing, see themselves every day; they all care about their own faces, and they all, therefore, ought when they meet themselves to know themselves; but all of them do not. St. James thought none of them did, but he generalized from his personal experience and fell, as generalizers do, into error. A large proportion of mankind, probably half, do not forget their own faces, but know them perfectly well, detect any casual changes in them, and are aware of likeness to hemselves when ever it exists. They would be astounded if they met their "doubles," and would realize at once, without further evidence, that people who might be mistaken for them walking about might by accident be the involuntary causes of annoying blunders. The remainder, however, forget themselves utterly, instantly, and after the longest possible examination. Surely this wide distinction, which certainly exists, and which any one can test for himself in his own household, points to a special face memory, the absence or presence of which in a witness will account for many otherwise unintelligible conflicts of evidence. Why should the man or woman who does not know his own face when he or she sees it be expected to be certain as to the face of an acquaintance? There is absolutely no reason in the nature of things for the one forgetfulness more than for the other, and we may rely upon it that with some men both occur, and that, moreover, differentiating marks are often forgotten, and those marks only, so that a man is honestly ready to swear to an indentity which does not exist. There is likeness, and for his imperfect face memory that is sufficient.

Not Good Judges of Shawls.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Hanging in Oswald & Armstrong's window on Lisbon street are some elegant cashmere shawls. There is nothing more misleading, perhaps, than a cashmere shawl, but the ordinary lady purchaser prides herself on what she knows about such things. Two ladies entered the store and asked to look at the shawls. The shawls were produced and displayed to the ladies. They pulled at them and picked at them and discussed them and finally turned aside with an air of indifference, as if they had found no merit whatever in them. The obliging lady clerk had become interested in their examination, and as the ladies were about to turn away, she asked what they thought of the shawls.

One of the women only spoke up. She stuck her long forefinger under one of the shawls and pulling at it again replied "Oh, nothing much. I saw the shawls in the window, that was all. I thought then that they were pretty cheap at $2, but I don't want 'em." The tag on the goods might have misled them and perhaps the outward appearance of the rich fabric of the shawls might have aided in the deception. The tag was marked $200 instead of $2. The clerk explained the difference to her customers. Both of them, it is said, looked as though they would like to have the roof fall on them.

The Latest Wonder of Electricity.

An exhibition of the practical working of the Edison system of telegraphing between moving trains and fixed stations was given on Friday the 19th inst. on a special train, run for that purpose by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company from Chicago to Milwaukee and return, leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m. About two hundred invited guests were aboard, comprising officials of the railroads entering Chicago, officers, electricians of the telegraph companies and numerous representatives of the press. Before leaving Chicago each passenger wrote a telegram which he addressed to himself and handed to a collector who passed through the train, keeping a duplicate for comparison. The messages thus picked up were transmitted by the Morse system to Wadsworth, a station midway between Chicago and Milwaukee, where the duplicate set of instruments and condensers had been located. From there they were telegraphed by the induction system to the operator on the train, which was moving at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour. There was no interruption in the working of the system from the time the train left the Chicago yards until it arrived in Milwaukee, and the messages as delivered on the train were found to be correct. The same may be said of the return trip. The instruments used appear quite simple, consisting of an induction coil four inches in length, an inch and a half in diameter, to one end of which is affixed a metallic diaphragm, on which is a vibrating armature. Connected with this is a light key for sending, this being between the vibrator and battery. The battery used going to Milwaukee consisted of twenty-four cells of Fuller. On the return trip this was reduced. From the metallic roof of the car a wire passed down to two phonetic receivers, which are very similar to the end of a telephone receiver, being cup-shaped, and are fastened over each ear by straps, and the vibrations coming into them are read by the operator.

From the two receivers the wire passes through the car floor to the axles of the trucks, thus forming a ground connection and completing the circuit from the wire outside. The battery, it is claimed, is used only from the key to the vibrator, the passage from there to the roof and to the wires being accomplished by the mysterious process called induction. There were four wires on the poles, which were at an average distance of thirty feet from the track. At the station the Edison instrument was connected with all these wires to guard against an interruption by the failing of any one. The use of the four wires in interchanging messages had no effect on the Morse operators at the regular stations, and the Edison men could find no difference between the use of four and one. They claim that the only thing liable to trouble them is where the telegraph line gets more than fifty feet away from the track.

A Plea for Justice.

Citizens of Ramsey and other Dakota counties in the boundaries of the Turtle Mountain Indian reservation have adopted a memorial to congress, in regard to the suspension by Commissioner Sparks of public land surveys in that district. After citing the commissioner's action, the memoralists state:

Nearly all of the fourteen counties represented have been duly organized, and contain 25,000 people who have settled there since the promulgation of the president's order in October, 1882, opening that region to settlement. These people have paid, or obligated themselves to pay, to the United States for entries on lands in the Devil's Lake district $808,872. The settlers are poor, and to pay this amount and make improvements have incurred or will incur obligations to the extent of $2,000,000, and it will be nearly two years before any return can be had from the land. There are now over three thousand settlers living in this region upon unsurveyed lands, and the suspension of surveys threatens them with utter ruin. In going upon those lands they have simply followed a custom that has existed nearly a century, and had a right to expect the speedy survey of the lands. The memorial enumerates the many hardships which will result from the continued enforcement of the order, such as the check of business, immigration, etc., and earnestly urges upon congress speedy action to determine whether or not the Turtle Mountain Indians have or ever had any title to the country, and if so to take measures to extinguish it. In the meantime it solemnly protests against any action looking to the closing of the land office in this district, or the withdrawal of any of the lands from settlement within the reservation; and petitions that measures be taken to cause the work of surveying to be resumed. "Your memorialists," says the document, "consider that, inasmuch as they are not trespassers here, but came in good faith to make their homes and purchase the lands, upon the invitation of the government, they ought not to be made to suffer any loss or injury if the government has committed a mistake."

The memorial has 198 signatures.

President Cleveland and the Negroes.

A delegation from the recent conference of colored men of Virginia visited the White House recently and read an address to the president, thanking him for his expressions in regard to the future of the colored race, and expressing the hope that under a Democratic administration the bitter controversy between citizens of a common country would be removed. The address is endorsed by Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, who expresses a hope that the day may soon come when the political actions of citizens of our country will not be divided by race or color. The president in reply said that he was glad to know that matters pertaining of the nature of a problem were being adjusted by the people themselves, and that while he had expressed himself thoroughly on such points, he was willing in every legitimate way to extend encouragement.

The Great Demand for Seeds.

There is an unusually large demand on the agricultural department at Washington for seeds; not only from congressmen but from agriculturists throughout the country. At present there are 170 persons employed in putting up and mailing seeds of all kinds, and the force is not equal to the demands upon it. The seeds being sent out this spring are said to be of an unusually good quality. An opinion prevails to some extent that the department will supply farmers with all the seed they want for the purpose of raising crops, and not infrequently demands are made for several bushels of seed by the same party. Those who receive seed from the government would render valuable assistance to the department if they would follow the government's instructions accompanying seeds sent, and report fully the results obtained in every case.

Ex-President Arthur's Illness.

New York, Special. The assertions and denials that ex-President Arthur is dying at his residence in Lexington avenue are so positive, and he is so carefully protected against those who try to find out the truth as to his condition, that it is impossible to tell just how near to or far from death he is. All the rest of the reports about his morbid desire not to miss a word that is printed about him, about his prostration and the sorrowful state of mind into which he has fallen, are said by his friends to be very little in excess of the truth. His illness began with an ailment of the kidneys; that, in turn grew out of a disconcerted mental condition which has grown more and more melancholy; and it is said that he eats little else than baked apples and milk, and is very weak indeed.

A dispatch from Marshfield, Wisconsin, says: "One of the most revolting cases of incest and parental inhumanity has come to light in the town of Seneca, in this county. Charles A. Reeves, seventy years old, has for the past seventeen years been living in incest with his own daughter, now a woman of thirty-six years. Five children have been born to them, the eldest being about sixteen years old and the youngest four months. Reeves was arrested by Sheriff Forenance March 8, and the preliminary examination was adjourned till March 18, when the daughter made a full confession and statement implicating her father."

Snow fell to the depth of two feet at Dubuque during the recent storm.

Mme. Heilbron, the prima donna, has died at Nice. She leaves a daughter thirteen years of age and a fortune of £120,000. The funeral will be held in Paris.

The late Maj. James W. Schaumberg used to be accounted probably the handsomest man in Philadelphia, and his daughter, now Mrs. Hughes-Hallet of England, ranked among the most beautiful women.

Knights of Labor waylaid and stopped a Union Pacific freight train at Omaha.

Charles P. Mathewson, president of the Norfolk, Neb., National bank, is the latest disappearance. It was private speculation, and the bank will not suffer.

At Dennison, Texas, the railroad strikers did a great deal of damage to engines, etc.

The President Reprimanding Army Officers.

Washington Special: The president has made an indorsement upon the proceedings of a recent court martial that will attract attention in the army. Capt. Smith of the Nineteenth infantry, forwarded a complaint of unjust treatment to the secretary of war direct, without sending it through the headquarters of his commanding officer, against whom he entered the complaint. For this he was tried and sentenced to be dismissed by a court of which Col. A. C. Brockett, of the Third cavalry, was president. After examining the record, President Cleveland indorsed it as follows:

Executive Mansion, March 9, 1886.—The sentence awarded Capt. Smith in the foregoing case is remitted. But the president deems it to be his duty to notice the breach of propriety and military discipline on the part of Capt. Smith, and to reprimand him for his misconduct in forwarding directly to the war department the papers of remonstrance. His reasons for so doing are insufficient, and the suspicions upon which he acted had no foundation in fact. On a careful examination of the proceedings the president is forced to the conclusion that the most prominent fact in this case is a sad exhibition of official impropriety on the part of the judge advocate of the court, whose disregard of the duties of his important office led him to appear in the several characters of complainant, prosecutor, witness and adviser of the court. It appears in the evidence that from the beginning of the former trial to the conclusion of the present trial a feeling of bitter hostility existed between the judge advocate and the accused, which fact is made the more prominent by the voluntary admission of the judge advocate that he himself preferred the gravest charge in the specifications, the only one imputing direct falsehood against the accused. The judge advocate was manifestly disqualified and incapable of properly discharging his duties of judge advocate because of the interest which he took in the conviction of the accused. For this reason he should have requested relief from a duty which he could not perform in justice to himself, the accused and the service.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Wholesale Negro Killing.

A dispatch from Carrolton, Miss., says: Some weeks ago two negroes attempted to assassinate J. M. Liddell, Jr., a prominent citizen, inflicting several wounds. The negroes engaged in this attempt are known to be the most defiant and lawless in the county, and since the attempt on Mr. Liddell's life have been more openly defiant than ever. For some reason not known they swore out a warrant a few days ago for Mr. Liddell's arrest. It was at this trial that the killing occurred. The negroes present were mostly armed. About 1 o'clock a party of armed men, some forty or fifty, rode up to the court house. They dismounted, and entering the building, at once commenced firing on the negroes, with the above result: They then returned by the same route they came. They do not live near Carrolton. At the trial about twenty colored men were present. The fifty white men, well mounted and each carrying a Winchester rifle, came galloping up and surrounded the court house. They then fired into the building, instantly killing ten negroes and wounding three others, so that they died soon after, and with the exception of a few who escaped through a window, all the other negroes in the building were wounded, some of them seriously. The trouble between Liddell and the negroes occurred three weeks ago. Liddell had interfered in a row between two negroes and afterward heard the crowd cursing him. He walked up to them and inquired why they were abusing him. An altercation ensued and a number of shots were fired, Liddell being severely wounded.

Career of a Robber and Murderer.

In an interview at Chicago, Detective Matt Pinkerton details the career of young Henry Estee, now under arrest for the murder of two policemen at Geneva. The young man was well connected, but had the strange ambition to become a highwayman and general desperado. He began his life of crime when but eighteen, since which time he has served four and a half years in Iowa and Missouri penitentiaries and others for burglary and other crimes. Nevertheless he preserved a good reputation at home. His lawless acts have been performed under the Alias of Harry Emerson. At Geneva, Estee's residence, he, in company with two crooks named Larkin and Mohahan, was caught by a couple of policemen robbing a dwelling. The officers were shot dead in their tracks and the crime would probably have forever remained a mystery but for Estee's desire to attain notoriety. In order to join a supposed gang of cut-throats he attempted to prove himself entitled to fellowship by narrating his connection with the tragedy at Geneva. The members of the gang were simply detectives shadowing him, and the sequel was Estee's arrest for murder.

After Apollinaris, What?

Senator Thurman and his amiable wife, says a Washington correspondent, are receiving marked attention from members of both parties. Mrs. Thurman goes every where that he goes. "Allen" and "Mary" are inseparable friends, and Mary takes pretty good care of Allen, too, in a quiet way. "Some time ago," said a close, personal friend of the ex senator, "Mr. Thurman was visiting here, when some friends came in for an hour's chat. In the course of the seance it was suggested that something of a liquid nature might prove appropriate to the occasion. 'Well,' said old Allen G., with a sly look at Mary, 'I might take a little Apollinaris. Mary has shut down on me lately, and says I can't have anything else.' 'No, indeed,' said Mary, 'nothing stronger for you just now, Allen.' So the Apollinaris came up and was disposed of with rather wry faces, for it was not a beverage to which the gentlemen were much devoted. When the chat was ended, old Allen walked down stairs with his guests and, glancing nervously about to see that 'Mary' was not in hearing, said: 'Well gentlemen, let's go down to the bar and get something to hold that Apollinaris down.'"

When the present administration went into force, Gov. Murray signified through Judge Harland that his resignation was at the disposal of the president whenever desired. A few days ago he received a telegram from Secretary Lamar stating that his resignation was desired. Gov. Murray replied, saying the same would be handed the president by R. N. Baskin, a delegate chosen by the Mormons to proceed to Washington to represent their interest.

The following cablegram was received Feb. 21 by a committee of the Lung Wah hospital at Hong Kong from the committee of the Chung Wa Wui Kun of San Francisco: We call your attention to the condition of Chinese in the United States of America. Anti-Chinese riots are of frequent occurrence. Over $500,000 of our property has already been destroyed, many people killed, and merchants' business seriously injured and, there is great suffering and destitution among the laboring classes. We request you to immediately issue a proclamation warning our people not to come to the United States, and to send a copy of this to Chang Chi Lung, viceroy of Two Kang and to Oi Yuk Tong, Canton. We have cabled Tsung Li Yamen.

An order was issued from the war department placing Maj. Gen. Pope on the retired list, he having reached the age of sixty-four years. Gen. Howard will succeed Gen. Pope.

President Cleveland is besieged by anxious missionaries, and recently remarked to a friend that if the advice given him was concentrated upon Africa it would civilize and Christianize the entire dark continent.

The new commission to settle Northwest Rebellion claims for the dominion government already have 7,000 claims to settle.

Unemployed socialists paraded the streets of Liege in honor of the anniversary of the commune. There was much disorder, and a number of windows were broken with stones, and several persons injured. After the procession an anarchist meeting was held. Rioting is feared.

There is a scramble in British Columbia for the lieutenant-governorship, which will become vacant by the retirement of Mr. Cornwall in June.

Laura A. Miller, aged nineteen, of Buffalo, N. Y., hanged herself in the attic of her parents' house because she was forbidden to attend roller skating rinks.

Secretary Manning recommends the criminal punishment of customs officials receiving tips, and also of citizens offering them.

Princess Louise Marguerite, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia and wife of the duke of Connaught, third son of Queen Victoria, was delivered of a daughter recently.

The senate committee on claims declines to open the door to thousands of rejected southern claims.

A PRECEDENT ESTABLISHED.

The Governor Removes D. C. Cameron, the County Superintendent of Schools of Houston County, for Alleged Drunkenness.

Gov. Hubbard has issued an order for the removal of D. C. Cameron, county superintendent of schools of Houston county. The case has attracted much attention throughout the state, and a very strong fight was made by both sides. Cameron was serving out his second term in the office. He was recognized as a most excellent official, but it is alleged had one failing which has caused his downfall. He was addicted to liquor, and was, it is charged, an habitual drunkard.

The case was brought before the governor several weeks ago. Cameron employed eminent counsel, and the case was argued at great length. In addition to this, some 300 pages of testimony and evidence was submitted to the governor. Cameron's counsel held that the law passed by the legislature, to the effect that habitual drunkenness was a cause for removal, was unconstitutional. The constitution provided that only malfeasance and non-feasance in office were causes for removal. The point as to whether habitual drunkenness was malfeasance was one which only a court could decide, and the governor therefore did not have jurisdiction. This Gov. Hubbard overruled. The defense also claimed that the removal for such cause was contrary to all precedent. Gov. Hubbard came out very strongly on this point, and he says plainly that if there is no precedent one should be established at once, and he would do it. The Governor says: I appreciate all the reasons which have combined to make Mr. Cameron's neighbors look with indulgence upon his faults and cherish hope of his amendment, and so long defer action for his removal. I share their regret that he has not made the present action unnecessary. It is argued that the language of the statute that the governor "may remove from office" for given causes implies that he may remove or refuse to remove at his pleasure. Doubtless there is latitude, in proper cases, for forbearance. But Mr. Cameron has not been taken by surprise; he has stood in this peril for years; forbearance has already been extended in great measure. I feel that justice to the teachers, the parents and the children of the state requires me to establish, so far as I may, the rule that county superintendents of schools, at least, must not yield to habits of intoxication. I think it my duty, on the law and evidence in the case, to remove D. C. Cameron from the office of county superintendent of schools of Houston county for non-feasance in the discharge of the duties of his said office.

[Signed] L. F. HUBBARD, Governor.

Reconciliation Between Gov. Hubbard and Col. Bend.

The long struggle on the part of Col. Bend to regain his position as colonel of the First regiment has at last come to an end, and the doughty colonel will undoubtedly succeed. The trouble, it will be remembered, grew out of the Decoration day parade. On the date in question—May 30 last—Gov. Hubbard was out of the state, and Col. Bend, on his own authority, ordered the companies of the First regiment to participate in the parade. The St. Paul companies were assigned an inferior position by those having charge of the parade. Concerning this point there is a general misunderstanding. Col. Bend did not ask, so his friends say, to head the parade and march in advance of the G. A. R. men, but only the military portion of it. In the division the infantry companies were assigned to a position behind the cavalry company which had been recently organized, and which was not then one of the state national guard. This was the grievance. Col. Bend refused to parade unless this was changed, and he was upheld by the St. Paul captains. In the absence of Gov. Hubbard Adjt. Gen. MacCarthy addressed a letter to Col. Bend, threatening him with dire results if he persisted in his refusal. Col. Bend replied, and a racy correspondence resulted, which was published in the newspapers. When Gov. Hubbard returned, Adjt. Gen. MacCarthy preferred charges against Col. Bend, and a court martial was ordered, but dissolved by an order from the supreme court. Col. Bend's commission was then revoked by the governor. Litigation was commenced by Col. Bend, but he was unsuccessful. In the meantime mutual friends of himself and the governor's brought about an interview, on the colonel's statement that Gov. Hubbard misunderstood his position on several important points. This interview brought about a correspondence in which Col. Bend admitted certain errors he had fallen into, to which Gov. Hubbard replied as follows:

Your letter of the 16th inst., is so far satisfactory that, believing you would accept the teachings of the past for your future conduct if again a member of the Minnesota national guard. I will say that if, after publication of your letter with that to which it responds to the officers of the First regiment, you shall be by them elected to the yet vacant coloneley, I shall willingly sign and issue your commission. Yours respectfully, L. F. HUBBARD, Governor.

L. D. Fay, living at Canton, Fillmore county was killed a few days ago. He and his son were getting out wood. The father was chopping at one tree and the son at another. The son called to his father that his tree was ready to fall. The father, without looking to see the direction in which the falling tree was inclined, ran several steps immediately under it, and was crushed to death.

The pension office has notified Maj. Strait that the pension claim of Amos T. McCracken of Red Wing had been allowed, with back pay.

A convention for the purpose of forming a Veterans' Rights union among the old soldiers of the state will be held at Mankato to April 14. This matter was discussed at the G. A. R. department meeting at Faribault, and the committee appointed has called the convention. Each post of the state is invited to send one delegate.

The St. Paul medical college has just graduated thirteen young doctors. Following is a list of the class: Abelarde M. Brunelle, John H. Cheevers, Godfrey Deziel, Noah Diamantenberg, Richard L. Falley, Arthur J. Gillette, Joseph G. Hodgkinson, Frank H. Holland, Lawrence G. Mitchell, James C. McMahan, Frank L. Norin, Edward A. Shannon, Paul Shillock.

Anthony Loher loses his house and farm buildings by fire at Morris. Loss $7,000; insurance $4,000.

The upsetting of a sleigh at Decoria, Blue Earth Co., kills Mrs. Bullow and seriously injures Mrs. Reinke.

Trains on the Winona & St. Peter railroad are loaded down with emigrants westward bound.

Of the pharmaceutical candidates at the ate examination of the state board of pharmacy at Mankato, the following-named applicants have been declared passed and eligible to register as pharmacists: Miss Emma Combacher, Stillwater; Bert S. Colton, Fairmont; J. B. Ramage, Lake Benton; Hugh Scott, Stillwater; Dr. J. A. Skallerud, Mabel; Julius Vojo, Fort Snelling; John Switzer, Mapleton; Yugvar Laws, Red Wing; Walter Nelson, W. A. Mussetter, W. G. Alwin, G. A. Schumacher, St. Paul; Otto F. Ekeroth, Robert M. Wetzel, Albert J. Smith, B. B. Fullerton, M. L. Fernwalt, John Mullany, John E. Thompson, Frank R. Clark, Silas J. Horn, Minneapolis.

A Minnesota river improvement convention will be held in Mankato April 13.

Frank H. Burdett, an old and respected resident of Lake City, died suddenly of heart disease.

There is a movement to remove the county seat of Yellow Medicine county from Granite Falls to Clarkfield.

The flouring mill in Granite Falls has commenced operation.

The wells at Granite Fall are nearly all empty.

The Canby Baptists have organized a church.

Rev. Boyd Phelps, a prominent Methodist minister, dies at Morris.

At St. Paul, Peter M. Youngstrom recovers $300 against the Milwaukee road for being put off a train.

Pursuant to a call for a conference of the Prohibitionists of the Second congressional district, about fifty disciples of St. John met at the city hall at Mankato, eight counties being represented. Rev. James Pinkham of Minneapolis outlined the plans of the state central committee for the coming fall elections, and manner of organizing the same. Every county is desired to organize and work in harmony with the district and state committees. A district central committee was selected: Rev. William Copp, Slayton; Henry Hudson, Madelia; B. F. Hammersly, Eagle Lake; Ira B. Reynold, Eagle Lake; C. S. Terry, Mankato; J. W. Powell, Blue Earth City; A. B. Preston, McPherson.

License was carried by three majority at Glyndon. Two arrests for illegal voting were made.

BOOKS THAT SHOULD BE READ.

An Amusing Letter from Wilkie Collins on Sir John Lubbock's List.

You have proposed, writes Wilkie Collins to *The Pall Mall Gazette*, that I should recommend to inexperienced readers some of the books which are necessary for a liberal education; and you have kindly sent a list of works drawn out by Sir John Lubbock with this object in view, and recently published in your journal.

I am sincerely sensible of the compliment to myself which is implied in your suggestion; but I am at the same time afraid that you have addressed yourself to the wrong man. Let me own the truth. I add one more to the number of reckless people who astonish Sir John Lubbock by devoting little care to the selection of what they read. I pick up the literature that happens to fall in my way, and live upon it as well as I can—like the sparrows who are picking up the crumbs outside my window while I write. If I may still quote my experience of myself, let me add that I have never got any good out of a book unless the book interested me in the first instance. When I find that reading becomes an effort instead of a pleasure I shut up the volume, respecting the eminent author and admiring my enviable fellow-creatures who have succeeded where I have failed. These sentiments have been especially lively in me (to give an example) when I have laid aside in despair "Clarissa Harlowe," "La Nouvelle Heloise," the plays of Ben Johnson, Burke on "The Sublime and Beautiful," Hallam's "Middle Ages," and Roscoe's "Life of Leo the Tenth." Is a person with this good reason to blush for himself (if he was only young enough to do it) the right sort of person to produce a list of books for readers in search of a liberal education? You will agree with me that he is capable of seriously recommending "Sterne's Sentimental Journey" as the best book of travels that has ever been written, and Byron's "Childe Harold" as the grandest poem which the world has ever seen since the first publication of "Paradise Lost."

After this confession, if I nevertheless venture to offer a few suggestions, will you trust my honesty, even while you doubt my discretion? In any case, the tomb of literature is close by you. You can give me decent burial in the waste-paper basket.

To begin with, What is a liberal education? If I stood at my house door, and put that question to the first ten intelligent-looking persons who passed by, I believe I should receive ten answers all at variance one with the other. My own ideas cordially recognize any system of education the direct tendency of which is to make us better Christians. Looking over Sir John Lubbock's list from this point of view—that is to say, assuming that the production of a good citizen represents the most valuable result of a liberal education—I submit that the best book which your correspondent has recommended is "The Vicar of Wakefield"—and of the many excellent schoolmasters (judging them by their works) in whose capacity for useful teaching he believes, the two in whom I, for my part, most implicitly trust, are Walter Scott and Charles Dickens. Holding these extraordinary opinions, if you asked me to pick out a biographical work for general reading, I should choose (after Boswell's supremely great work, of course) Lockhart's "Life of Scott." Let the general reader follow my advice, and he will find himself not only introduced to the greatest genius that has ever written novels, but provided with the example of a man modest, just, generous, resolute, and merciful; a man whose very faults and failings have been transformed into virtues through the noble atonement that he offered at the peril and the sacrifice of his life.

Let me not forget that the question of literary value must also be considered in recommending books, for this good reason, that positive literary value means positive literary attraction to the general reader. In this connection I have in my mind the most perfect letters in the English language when I introduce the enviable persons who have not yet read it to Moore's "Life of Byron." Again, if any voices crying in the literary wilderness ask me what travels it may be well to read, I do justice to the charm of an admirable style, presenting the results of true and vivid observation, when I mention the names of Rockford and Kinglake. Get Beckford's "Italy, Spain, and Portugal," and, beginning toward the end of the book, whet your appetite by reading the "Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaca and Batalha." In Kinglake's case, "Eothen" is the title, and the cheap edition of the book is within everybody's reach. Dr. Kane, in "Arctic Explorations," and Mr. George Melville, in "The Lena Delta," are neither of them consummate masters of the English language, but they possess the rare and admirable gift of being able to make other people see what they have seen themselves. When you meet with travelers who are unable to do this, you will get nothing out of them but weariness of spirit. Shut up their books.

Keeping clear of living writers, may I recommend one or two works of fiction, on the chance that they may not have been mentioned, with a word of useful comment, perhaps, in other lists? Read, my good public, Mrs. Inchbald's "Simple Story," in which you will find the character of a young woman who is made interesting even by her faults—a rare triumph, I can tell you, in our art. Read Marryat's "Peter Simple" and "Midshipman Easy," and enjoy true humor and masterly knowledge of human nature. Let my dear lost friend, Charles Reade, seize on your interest, and never allow it to drop from beginning to end in "Hard Cash." Let Dumas keep you up all night over "Monte Cristo," and Balzac draw tears that honor him and honor you in "Pere Goriot." Last, not least, do justice to a greater writer, shamefully neglected at the present time in England and America alike, who invented the sea-story, and created the immortal character of "Leather Stocking." Read "The Pilot" and "Jack Tier;" read "The Deerslayer" and "The Pathfinder," and I believe you will be almost as grateful to Fenimore Cooper as I am.

It is time to have done. If I attempted to enumerate all the books that I might honestly recommend, I should employ as many secretaries as Napoleon the Great, and I should find nobody bold enough to read me to the end. As it is, some critical persons may object that there runs all through this letter the prejudice that might have been anticipated in a writer of what heavy people call "light literature." No, sir, my prejudice is in favor of the only useful books that I know of—books in all departments of literature which invite the general reader, as distinguished from books that repel him. If it is answered that profitable reading is a matter of duty and a matter of pleasure afterward, let me shelter myself under the authority of Dr. Johnson. Never mind what I say—hear him (Boswell, vol. ii., page 213, ed. 1859): "I would not advise a rigid adherence to a particular plan of study. I myself have never persisted in any plan for two days together. A man ought to read just as inclination leads him; for what he reads as a task will do him little good."

I first read those admirable words (in an earlier edition of Boswell) when I was a boy at school. What a consolation they were to me when I could not learn my lesson! What consolation they may still offer to bigger boys in the same predicament, among books recommended to them by the highest authorities.

Stock Water On High Prairies.

Mr. G. A. Nitchy writes for the quarterly report of the Kansas state board of agriculture:

The highest portions of central and western Kansas, those forming the "divides" or "backbones" between the Arkansas river and the Smokey Hill, between the Smoky Hill and the Saline and the Solomon, are invariably the smoothest and best agricultural lands. Still, they are to a great extent yet vacant; notwithstanding their deep, fertile loam, their smooth, and frequently quite level surface, their splendid dense turf of natural grasses, settlers have been rather slow to occupy them. The cause for this backwardness is apparent at the first acquaintance with these beautiful prairies. It is the lack of running water. While the broken and frequently rough lands along the rivers and their numerous small tributary creeks are nearly all taken up, with all their stony and gravelly slopes, their steep bluffs, deep ravines, gulches, and canyons, comparatively few have ventured to settle on the high, smooth "divides" in such beautiful counties as Barton, Russel, Osborne, Ellis, Rush, and others. The settlers in all these counties find that their prosperity must be based on raising and feeding stock; their agriculture must be auxiliary to their stock interests. They can raise winter grains for winter pasturage, sorghum, millet, and corn for fattening, and in such husbandry they find a sure profit; raising wheat for the market does not pay. But all stock needs a regular and abundant supply of good water. Nature has not provided that, lavish as she has been in other respects, to the high prairies. Common wells have often been sunk to great depths without finding the coveted water. I know of a well in Barton county 250 feet deep, and the water scarcely fit for use; my horses rather went without. Another well is 300 feet deep, and has an abundance of good water, rising to within 80 feet of the surface. The town of Russell bored a well for artesian water, and abandoned it at a depth of 977 feet, without having the water come nearer than 235 feet from the surface.

Some intelligent farmers near Verbeck postoffice, in Barton county, tried some years ago to utilize the rainwater by storing it in large underground cisterns. At least, there I have come across such cisterns for the first time, though afterward I found a very good one also in Osborne county. The utility of such cisterns, their cheapness as compared with drilled wells, and the certainty of having plenty of good water, recommend their general adoption on all of our high ridge prairies. In these central counties, say between ranges six and twenty-five west (that is, between the west lines of the counties of McPherson, Saline, Ottawa, Cloud, and Republic, and the one hundredth meridian, which runs though the counties of Norton, Graham, Trego, Ness, etc.), the average annual rainfall has in the last twenty years amounted to about 20 inches (accurately stated, to 23.61 inches). One acre may therefore be counted upon to receive an annual amount of rain-water standing 20 inches deep on every one of the 43,560 square feet of its surface. This is, then, equivalent to 72,600 cubic feet, or upward of 17,240 barrels. If we would lead it all into an underground cistern, built cylindrical—or circular at top and bottom—and 20 feet in diameter, or across, we must dig it nearly 230 feet deep.

This, then, is the problem, and the solution will suggest itself. Even the smoothest level quarter section has some slight depression, often a shallow draw several acres in extent. If we build across its lower end a dam of stone, soil, add sod, with a stone face on its outside for the overflow to prevent washing and breaking, we will have a pond into which probably more than an acre of rainfall will collect. Near the edge of the pond, about twenty feet from it and somewhat above the dam, we now build our capacious cistern, or a system of connected cisterns. They will in many places require to be walled up with stone and mortar, and upon this wall the hydraulic cement is put. They are best covered with a well built arch, though timber platforms may do for a number of years. Lastly, the pond and cistern are to be connected by a trench starting at the bottom of the pond and running almost level to the cistern. This is the filter, and is therefore filled with gravel, coarse and fine sand, and its inlet into the cistern built with loose brick. The slower the water filters through this trench, the cleaner and purer it will reach the cistern. Every farmer will, of course, adapt the details of the plan to his needs and circumstances. Some will use a windmill, pipes, and troughs, and have it led into the house and barn; others will use a common chain pump and hand power. I know of one cistern in Barton county that has supplied all the water for the household and more than a hundred head of cattle and horses.

Hugged by a Bear.

A man who was around the ferry dock the other day looked so lop-sided, and walked with such an odd gait, that he was asked if he had been run over by a saw-log.

"It was wuss nor that," he replied; "I was hugged by a bear about a year ago, and I haven't got my shape back yet."

"How did it happen?"

"Well, I was in a lumber camp on Georgian Bay. I was a teamster, and I went out one morning about 4 o'clock to feed the oxen. It was pretty dark, but as I knew the way to the shed I didn't take a lantern. I was within twenty feet of the stable when somebody rises up before me. I took him for one of the men about the camp, and says I:

"'Well, partner, what is it?'

"He stood there blocking the way and made no answer, and I calls out:

"'Come, now, no fooling!'

"The fellow sort o' sniffed in reply, as if making fun of me, and I jumped for him, calculating to fling him into the drift. I wasn't two seconds discovering that I had tackled a bear. I wanted to forfeit the gate money but he wouldn't let me. He put his paws around me and settled back for a hug, never making an effort to use his teeth. It was like being squeezed in a carpenter's vise, only more so. I hadn't time to yell before my breath was gone, and I felt myself being flattened until, all of a sudden, my senses left me. When I came to, half an hour later, I was in the snow and the bear had gone. He never bit me at all."

"And your present shape is the result of that squeeze?"

"It is, but you ought to have seen me right away after! Why, sir, I had no more shape to me than a whip-lash, and my appetite was taken away for three months. Run over by a saw-log! I'd lay down and let three of 'em run over me sooner than take another hug."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Buffalo sportsmen have organized "Philistra park," a game preserve, near that city, on Grand Island. They will stock it with quail, partridges, woodcock, and other game.

Wisconsin Central Line.

The new route to Eastern and Central Wisconsin. Superb Parlor Cars and Palace Sleepers on all through trains. All trains arrive and depart from Union Depots St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Milwaukee Express DEPARTING,

For New Richmond, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Stevens' Point, Wampaca, Neenah, Menasha, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, from Minneapolis, 9:30 a. m.; from St. Paul, 10:05 a. m.

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From Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, Wampaca, Stevens' Point, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire and New Richmond, at St. Paul, 5:50 p. m.; at Minneapolis, 6:35 p. m.; Daily except Sunday.

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F. H. ANSON,
Northwestern Passenger Agent.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the south at 9:45. Departs going west at 10:05 p. m., daily.

No. 3 arrives from the south at 1:45. Departs going west at 2 10 p. m.

No. 5 arrives from the south at 1:45 p. m. Departs going west at 2:10 p. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 2 arrives from the west at 6:55 a. m. Departs going south at 7:10 a. m., Daily.

No. 4 arrives from the west at 2:10 a. m. Departs going south at 2:30 a. m., daily.

No. 6 arrives from the west at 12:45 p. m. Departs going south at 1:10. Daily except Sunday.

No. 7 arrives from Duluth at 9:15 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

No. 8 depart for Duluth at 7:30 a. m., daily except Sunday.

G. A. R.—Pap Thomas Post No. 35, meets every 1st and 3d Thursday evening of the month at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting comrades invited. A. E. VEON, Post Com. H. C. STIVERS, Adjt.

K. P.—White Cross Lodge No. —, meets every Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend. W. HEMPSTEAD, C. C. W. BAIN, K. of R. & S.

A. O. U. W.—Brainerd Lodge No. 47, meets in Odd Fellows' hall the 2d and 4th Thursdays of every month. Visiting brothers invited. HENRY MARLE, M. W. P. R. WILKINS, R. S.

I. O. O. F.—Evergreen Lodge, No. 90. Regular meetings every Monday evening. Visiting brothers cordially invited. Lodge room in Odd Fellows' Hall on Sixth Street. A. E. LOSEY, N. G. E. O. PARKE, R. S.

I. O. O. F.—Wilder Lodge, No. 37, holds regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited. ALEX BENSON, N. G. R. H. PAINE, R. S.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday of each month at the reading room at 2:30 p. m. Gospel temperance meetings at the reading room every Sabbath afternoon at 4 p. m. MRS. A. E. PENNELL, Secretary.

R. A. M.—Brainerd Chapter No. 42, meets on the second Tuesday of each month at the Masonic Temple on Broadway. J. E. Wilson, High Priest. G. W. Phillips, Sec'y.

K. T.—Ascalon Commandery, No. 16, meets on the first Tuesday of each month at the Masonic Temple on Broadway. C. L. SPAULDING, E. C. F. M. CARLE, Recorder.

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Brainerd Dispatch.

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

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CROW WING, CASS, and Itasca counties

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

St. Paul will organize a law and order leauge.

Senator Steenerson, of Crookston would like to be attorney general according to the Norman County Index.

Patrick Egan declares the so-called Parliamentary Aid association was started to gratify spite, and he denounces it roundly.

The bond proposition in favor of the Manitoba was carried in Mille Lacs county by a vote of 358 to 55, Princeton cast a solid vote of 241 in favor of it.

Verndale is to have a new mining company—the Avalanche—just organized to work a rich silver and copper mine in Montana. The capital stock is $500,000.

The Duluth News Company has filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state. The capital stock of the corporation is fixed at $50,000 and the incorporators are William B. Woodbridge and Wm. H. Burke, of Duluth, and Clement A. Lounsberry, of Bismark.

Wadena is considerably stirred up over the appointment of Peter Roscoe as postmaster of that place. Both democrats and republicans would like to know who the man is. A man by that name had a homestead in that vicinity a few years ago, but left and became the coachman of a prominent Minneapolis man. "Me and Mike" will probably explain in time.

The Odd Fellows of Minneapolis have arranged for a fitting celebration of the 67 anniversary of the order, on the 26th of April, and have extended invitations to all lodges, encampments, cantons and Daughters of Reebkah in the state to be present. The exercises will be as follows. Parade; dinner at the West hotel; addresses at the Leland rink; grand ball in the evening of the West

Thursday's Minneapolis *Tribune* contained several articles in which the name Northern Pacific was substituted for Missouri Pacific and which would lead the public into the belief that our road here was laboring under a strike when such is not the case. In the Dispatch last week an item appeared on our patent side, which is printed in St. Paul by the Newspaper Union, and in which Northern Pacific directors were quoted when it should have been Missouri Pacific.

K. of L's Strength.

The remarkable increase in the strength and membership of the K. of L., is without a parallel in the history of the rise and growth of organizations throughout the world. The organization is about thirteen years old, and has a membership up among the millions, embracing every state in the Union and the dominon of Canada, which is increasing at the rate of 13,000 a month, or 150,000 a year. It is a mighty organization, and its power for the good of the laboring classes can hardly be estimated. All workingmen should become allied with it for personal protection and mutual advancement. It has nothing to do with partisan politics, is the ally of no clique or faction, but was established and is conducted solely for the uplifting and advancement of wage-earners of the world, and for the redress of grivances under which they have long suffered. That this noble organization has accomplished results in this direction hitherto wholly undreamt of is apparent to the most casual observer.

Need of Economy.

One of the hardest lessons in life for young people to learn is to practice economy. It is a harder duty for a young man to accumulate and save his first $1,000 than his next $10,000. A man can be economical without being mean, and it is one of his most solemn duties to lay up sufficient in his days of strength and prosperity to provide for himself and those who are or may be dependent upon him in days of sickness or misfortune. Extravagance is one of the greatest evils of the present age. It is undermining and over turning the loftiest and best principles that should be retained and held sacred in society. It is annually sending thousands of young men and young women to ruin and misfortune.

Cultivate, then, sober and industrious habits; acquire the art of putting a little aside each day, and for your future necessities; avoid all unnecessary and foolish expenditures. Spend your time only in such manner as shall bring you profit and enjoyment, and your money for such things as you actually need for your comfort and happiness and you will prosper in your lives, in your business, and will win and retain the respect and honor of all worth and substantial people.

Sad Lapse of Memory.

A wealthy citizen of a neighboring city had been out until the small hours with convival companions. It was not exactly a "dry locality" that he had visited, and he arrived home slightly exhilirated. He managed by describing several erratic rather than geometrical lines, to get to his bed room and into a chair. Then he called to his wife in a stage whisper:

"I can't get my boot off."

"What's the matter with your boot!"

"Nozzin" (in a faint whisper.)

"What's the matter with your hands!" she cross-examined.

"Nozzin."

"Why don't you pull your boot off, then!" "Marie, I've forgot the combination."

Strayed or Stolen.

The Todd County Argus says that five years ago Miss Tillie Porter left her home at Avon, Stearns county, and went to Minneapolis to work in the Windsor Hotel. She has not been heard from in four years. She is twenty-four years of age with brown eyes and hair and a scar on one cheek, height about five feet and five inches. She was brought up six miles west of Long Prairie, Todd county, until about fourteen years of age. Since then she lived at Avon, until going to Minneapolis, She is sometimes called Jennie. She was engaged to be married to a man named Mat Dunham from Indiana, when last heard from. Any information concerning her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her father, Elija Porter, Long Prairie, Minn.

Is Charlie Conceited

The Fergus Falls Journal says that Chas. A, Gilman must be a little scarcastic or he plays a splendid game of bluff which is displayed in the following telegram sent out from Brainerd on his arrival in that city:

Lieut. Gov. Gilman arrived here this afternoon looking up his gubernatorial fences in this part. It was one of the few visits he has made here since the memorable battle of 1882, and he expressed himself gratified with the reception he received in contrast with the fierce bitterness when he was here in the Kindred-Nelson fight. He talked freely of the coming campaign, and seemed to feel no doubt his succeeding Gov. Hubbrrd. Questioned this evening as to how he found things up this way, he had every reason to be gratified. That as for as he knew the northern part of the state was solidly supporting him, and with the expression in Brainerd he was higly pleased."

She Got Acquainted.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "Hold on to the young man in front," said a young lady's escort, as they seated themselves on the toboggan. "But I don't know him." "Well, take hold and get acquainted." "Sir!" said the Puritanical miss, with an offended look. Her escort chuckled and dropped the conversation. The toboggan started. "Oh my!" squealed the nervous young lady, taking a very light hold of the blouse of the young man in front. The escort chuckled a little more and the toboggan flew faster. As the sled struck the level the young lady bobbed into the air. She threw her arms around the neck of the young man in front and clung to him like a well licked postage stamp to a letter. When the toboggan come to a standstill the young lady was still tightly clasping the stranger. "Well did you get acquainted!" inquired her escort with a grin. "You horrid thing!" was her only answer.

Why the Royal is the Best.

The improved method by which it has been made possible so produce pure cream of tartar, has had an important bearing upon the manufacture of baking powder. By the process heretofore generally employed, it has been found impossible to remove all impurities, more particular; tartrate of lime, which remained to such an extent as to greatly impair the quantity of the cream of tartar, and to interfere seriously with the strength and wholesomeness of the baking powders into which it entered.

In the new process which is owned by the Royal Baking Powder Company of New York, and exclusively employed in its extensiye tartar works, the imported crude grape acid is so treated as to remove all vestige of tartrate of lime or other impurities, giving a product before unknown—a chemically pure cream of tartar.

By the employment of these superior facilities, the Royal Baking Powder Company has made the Royal Baking Powder as the chemists all certify, of the highest possible degree of strength "absolutely pure" and wholesome, and with an always uniform leavening power. It is for these reasons that the "Royal" never fails to produce bread, biscuit, cakes, etc., that are light, sweet digestible, and wholesome; the eating of which is never followed by indigestion, or any of those physical discomforts attendant upon the partaking of improperly prepared food. In rendering possible the production of a baking Powder possessed of these qualifications, the improved method of refining cream of tartar becomes at once matters of material importance to the ordinary world,

The Royal Railroad.

The fifth sermon on the Royal Railroad was delivered at the Baptist church Sunday evening. The subject was the Engineer.

The text was taken from Rev. 1:10. "Be thou faithful until death and I will give you a crown of life."

We can not introduce this subject of the engineer and his interest better by than a glance at the railroad system of America. This vast system of railroads has grown up in the last half century. In 1826 the first road was built in the United States. The New York Central was begun in 1830. To-day we have about 150,000 miles of railroad. The wonderful progress of our country in the past 50 years has been largely due to our railroads. Every year the railroads open vast fields of unworked wealth. It carries civilization and prosperity in its course. Were it not for the railroads our cities would still hug the Atlantic, or be found only along the rivers. If our railroads were to stop the east would starve. Travel is safer to-day than 50 years ago by the stage coach.

To no class of persons on our railroads do we owe more than to our engineers. We do not realize how much we owe to the men that stand at the post of duty, with eye upon the track to watch for danger and with hand ready to reverse the engine. For our comfort and safety, how much we owe to the sobriety firmness watchfulness, courage and skill of the engineer. One neglect of duty, one disobedience of command and hundreds of lives are jeopardized. A train of cars is often worth one hundred thousand dollars and sometimes more. We place in charge of the engineer our property and our lives. The safety of hundreds of passengers are in his hands. At times in a moment he is called upon to decide, and safety or a wreck may be the result.

Sam Hobert was one of the best engineers on the Boston & Albany railroad. He was intrusted with the fastest train—the night express that left Boston for New York. Out of Boston a little way was one place of great danger, a draw bridge, which had to be opened for vessels to pass through. For eighteen months he had passed in safety. As he came to the place he looked for the signal, it was all right. He only notices a new man in the place of poor lame Jim. On he goes at 30 or 40 miles an hour. Oh horror! the bridge is open. A chasm of 50 feet confronts him with the momentum of a dozen coaches behind him, The danger almost paralizes him. He glances at the open Bible he is accustomed to carry. He catches sight of the words "I will never leave thee." He whistles for the brakes, his hand siezes the lever and reverses the engine. The train stops just as the cow-catcher overlooks the chasm.

How many precious lives depended upon the skill and energy of that Godly christian engineer. It required a sober mind, not a mind unnerved or unsettled by alcholic stimulus. This is but a sample of the heroism and danger many an engineer braves for the lives of the passengers.

This leads us to speak of the improvement of the locomotive engineers in the past five years. No little of this is due to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Says Grand Chief Arthur of the order: 'We have given to the railroads and public better engineers. We have reformed the drunkards. We have reclaimed the fallen. In many cases we have given to the home a better father, and to the wife a better husband." This organization was formed in Detroit, Mich., in 1863. It now has 304 sub-divisions, and 1,800 members. One chief feature of the organization is its insurance department. In the last twenty years it has paid to the families of dead engineers one million seven hundred and fifty two thousand dollars.

Who can tell the inestimable benefit which this has brought to hundreds of families. Certainly no man of the Brotherhood ought to leave his family destitute in case of death when it is within his reach to provide for their future wellfare.

The organization if we may judge from the words of Chief Arthur has been of great benefit to its members and society. One of the great questions which is stirring the public to-day is the relation of labor and capital. The public has a right to know what is the position of this and every other organization to this subject. While difference may exist between the workman and his employers the public, which must be the chief sufferer has a right to demand that it shall not suffer by suspension of means of travel and communication. In case of grievances the Brotherhood seeks by means of its chief an adjustment of difficulties.

"Strikes," says Arthur, are tolerated only as a last means to free our men from unnecessary oppresive treatment—never recommended.

This question of labor and capital is a broad one. So long as human nature is as it is, selfish and grasping, there will be oppression and wrong. No legislation can entirely crush it. The chief means for the adjusting of this conditions of affairs are the teachings of the Bible.—The golden rule must work both ways, up and down. It must control the employers and the employed. Man to-day needs a new heart, out of which shall spring righteousness. No man needs the help of God more than the workingman. No man needs more to be faithful to God than the engineer who stands at his post of duty and danger. Christ died that he might have life and have it abundantly.

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DAILY. **1886!** WEEKLY.
SUNDAY.
THE REPRESENTATIVE NEWSPAPER OF THE GOLDEN NORTHWEST

It distinctly represents DEMOCRATIC IDEAS, LIVE ISSUES and ECONOMICAL GOVERNMENT, and in the interest of the latter, it is firmly in favor of the

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As levied on the labor of the country by the present iniquitous tariff,
It will fight Monopolies;
It will fight Intolerance;
It will fight Illiberalism;
It will fight Malefaction in whatever party found.

While it is Democratic to the back-bone, it is broad and liberal in its political views and tolerant toward those who differ from it in opinion, and is an especial representative of the non-office holding and non-office seeking people.

It is not an organ, except of MORAL FORCES and LIVING IDEAS. It will stand manfully by President CLEVELAND in his struggle to restore honesty to the Government service, and in his declared war upon party bossism and the rule of partisan cliques.

As a Newspaper, the GLOBE shall not be excelled in either the East or the West. It is a member of the Western Press Association and has the exclusive franchise for this territory of the United Press Association. Besides, it participates in all the news advantages of the New York Press Association and the leading News Associations of Europe and other countries. It has its own leased telegraph wire to Chicago and the Eastern cities, and maintains a corps of correspondents representing every important city and town in the Northwest, and to this list of active news-gatherers it is constantly adding.

The management of THE GLOBE is always alert for that which will instruct and amuse, and promptly avails itself of every new and novel feature suggested by the brightest and most aggressive American journals. The attractive illustrated articles, racily written; the choice daily stories; the charming social chat; the valuable labor department; the crisp relation of local events; the ably edited farmer's department, which aid in making the GLOBE the brightest and breeziest of Family Papers, are all evidences of this.

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That you leave with us. That the band has played for entertainments and societies of all denominations, free of charge most of the time, and for very small prices when a price was asked in a few instances, and we feel justified in speaking of these services, feeling at the same time that our citizens will pardon us for thus referring to the past. We have every reason to believe that they will now at this time of our especial need, respond gloriously. Let every one take up our cause at once, especially those who have hopes of our services in the future. Every man and woman will be personally requested by some of our numerous ticket agents to buy at least one ticket for the concert, which will consist of

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One important feature of the entertainment will be several pieces played upon the pipes, which requires twenty-five performers.

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A VERY LOW PRICE.
Oilographs, size $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in a 10 x 12 frame, enlarged either from tintype or photograph, $3.00
Our agent will canvas the city for work, and anything entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

HARNESS SHOP
CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.
Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line,
Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs
BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS,
D. W. WHITFORD.
Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

A FAMOUS TRIO.	STEINWAY, WEBER, BEHR BROS,	THEY LEAD THE WORLD.

—FINE PIANOS—
In connection with this unparalleled exhibit of well-known first class PIANOS, we also show a fine line of GABLER PIANOS, the best medium priced pianos in the market, and a full stock of LOW PRICED PIANOS unapproached elsewhere.
We meet all needs, fully WARRANT every instrument, and offer the most LIBERAL TERMS ever known.
Nearly 8000 Purchasers attest the fact that we are absolutely the Leading Music House of the North-West.
☞ Our total sales of Pianos and Organs are greater than the whole number sold by all other St. Paul and Minneapolis Music Houses.
THE ADVANTAGE WE OFFER.
FIRST.—A Responsible House that deals with the Public in abolutely Good Faith.
SECOND.—Standard and Leading Instruments only, fully warranted by the wealthiest and most reliable manufactures.
THIRD.—The most liberal terms offered by any manufacturer.
FOURTH.—Lowest possible prices, consistent with first-class goods and conscientious workmanship.
We extend a cordial invitation to contemplating purchasers to call at our warerooms at
148 & 150 East Third St., St. Paul, 408 & 410 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis.
MASON & HAMZIN and SHONINGER ORGANS.
J. W. DYER & BRO.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.
C. B. SLEEPER,
Attorney at Law
And Real Estate Agent.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR CHEAP RESIDENCE LOTS IN SLEEPER'S ADDITION.
GOOD BUSINESS LOTS ON FRONT STREET.
OFFICE IN
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - - - BRAINERD

If You Have Not Bought Your
Wood and Coal for Winter
—CALL ON—
H. M. BARRON,
At J. L. Smith's Jewelry Store.
And Leave Your Order.
A fine lot of MILL WOOD on hand, as good for fuel as any Jack Pine that can be purchased. Call and get prices

It Matters Not
WHERE YOU GO
THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE
THE PALACE, PARLOR AND SLEEPING CAR ROUTE
IS THE
UNITED STATES FAST MAIL ROUTE AND SHORT LINE.
Constructed and equipped in the most perfect manner, ensuring safety, Comfort, Convenience and speed. It traverses the most important portion of Wisconsin, reaching with its immediate connections nearly every town and city in the state. Located on its main line are the cities of
MILWAUKEE, FOND DU LAC, OSHKOSH, NEENAH, MENASHA, STEVENS POINT, CHIPPEWA FALLS, EAU CLAIRE, NEW RICHMOND, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS and ASHLAND
Its trains start from Union Depots in CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and St. Paul and its equipment consists of
New and Magnificent Palace Sleeping and Parlor Cars,
AND
ELEGANT DAY COACHES.
Superior facilities make it the best route to and from the East, West, North or South.
BE SURE YOU START RIGHT,
by asking for tickets via this line. For maps, Circulars, folders, or other information not obtainable at your local ticket office, apply to
JAMES BARKER,
General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.
F. N. FINNEY, General Manager, Milwaukee, Wis.
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NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
THE DIRECT LINE BETWEEN
SAINT PAUL,
MINNEAPOLIS,
Or DULUTH
And all Points in
Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington Territory, OREGON,
British Columbia, Puget Sound And Alaska.
Express trains Daily, to which are attached
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER
AND
ELEGANT DINING CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN
ST. PAUL AND PORTLAND
On any class of Ticket.
Emigrant Sleepers Free.
The only all Rail Line to the
YELLOWSTONE PARK.
For Full information as to Time, Rates, Etc. Address,
CHAS. S. FEE,
General Passenger Agent, St. Paul Minn

Minneapolis and St. Louis RAILWAY
AND THE FAMOUS
ALBERT LEA ROUTE
TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY,
from St. Paul and Minneapolis
To Chicago,
Without Change, connecting with the fast trains of all lines for the
East and Southeast.
The direct and only line running through Cars between St. Paul, Minneapolis and
DES MOINES, IOWA
Via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge. Also "Short Line" to Watertown D. T.
☞ SOLID THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN
MINNEAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS
and the principal Cities of the Mississippi Valley, connecting in Union Depot for all points South and Southwest.
MANY HOURS SAVED and the only line running two trains daily to Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchinson, making connections with the Union Pacific and Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railways.
☞ Close connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; Northern Pacific St. Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points north and northwest.
REMEMBER! The trains of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway are composed of Comfortable Day Coaches, Magnificent Pullman Sleeping cars, and our justly celebrated PALACE DINING Cars.
☞ 150 LBS. OF BAGGAGE CHECKED Free. Fare always as Low as the Lowest. For Time Tables, Through Tickets, etc., call upon the nearest Ticket Agent or write to
S. F. BOYD,
Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt. Minneapolis Minn

STEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS. FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.
Prepared only by Dr. J. STEDMAN, London, Eng., and Atlanta, Ga., U. S.
Well-known and universally used all over the world. Tested for upwards of fifty years. An Agency has been established at Atlanta, and powders will be forwarded mail free on receipt of amount stated below.
Single packet, 25cts.; five times the quantity for $1.00. Address Dr. J. STEDMAN, Atlanta, Ga.

ARE BY FAR THE MOST POPULAR CORSETS EVER INTRODUCED.
CORALINE is flexible and easy to the wearer. Cannot be broken.
$10.00 REWARD
For Sale by all Leading Merchants.
WARNER BROS, 141 & 143 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO.

Our Advertisement

Of last week attracted so many ladies to our store, who purchased to their pleasure and profit of those beautiful DRESS GOODS we advertised then, that we wish to call

ATTENTION

Again to a Complete Line of

ALL WOOL BLACK AND COLORED

Cashmeres,

JUST RECEIVED,

Which we will place on our counters cheaper than such goods have ever been offered before in Brainerd.

Remember, Black and Colored Cashmeres at
Remember, Black and Colored Cashmeres at
Remember, Black and Colored Cashmeres at
Remember, BLACK and COLORED CASHMERES at

COHEN BROS.'

McFADDEN & JOHNSON.

Wholesale & Retail

DRUGS!

No. 36, Front Street, Brainerd.

NEW AND FRESH!

ARE THE

Groceries

That You can get at

KOOP BROS.

STORE.

Everything at Bottom Prices.

We are receiving new, fresh goods every day and can give the good people of Brainerd bargains. We carry no stale articles, but the best Goods that money can buy can always be found at our store on Front St

S. & J. W. KOOP, Proprietors

When Looking for

A Splendid Present

FOR YOUR WIFE OR DAUGHTER

Don't Forget to Call at

FOOTE'S DRUG Store,

AND EXAMINE THOSE ELEGANT

WHITE SEWING Machines.

Hagberg & Honnett

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

have a large and complete stock of

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

We Will Not Be UNDERSOLD

By any one in the city.

HAGBERG & HONNETT,

Odd Fellows' Block.

Brainerd Market Report.

Corrected Every Friday Afternoon.

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	72 to 75
" 2	67
Oats, per bushel	35
Corn, shelled	46
Rye	50
Flour, per barrel	$4.25
Patent Flour	5.50
Buck Wheat Flour	3.00
Feed, per ton	21.00 to 22.50
Shorts	14.00
Bran	12.00
Rye Flour	3.00
Bolted Corn Meal per bbl	3.00
Dressed Hogs	6
Dressed Beef	6½ to 6½
Mess Pork, per barrel	12.50
Fresh Butter	22
Eggs	25
Poultry	12½
Potatoes	40
Fish	5
Whole Hams, sugar cured	12½
Lard	11

Local News

Brainerd has a candy factory.

A. L. Hoffman has gone to Sauk Center.

The council meets in special session on Monday evening.

J. H. Koop was commissioned postmaster of Brainerd on Thursday.

Eli Perkins lectured to a very slim audience Thursday evening.

C. M. Patch has just received an elegant line of furniture.

Brainerd has a sportsman's club for the protection of game.

City Attorney Lum has been at Hallock this week on legal business.

L. J. Cale is in Chicago, and while there will buy a large stock of goods.

Conklin & Clark expect a large invoice of baby carriages in a few days.

Mr. J. J. Howe is visiting relatives and acquaintances in Minneapolis this week.

E. Yoos has now one of the finest arranged jewelry establishments in the northwest.

Several chimneys burned out during the heavy wind of Wednesday and Thursday.

A. J. Coutu drew a fine gold watch in a raffle at Geo. Gardner's sample rooms on Tuesday night.

Deerwood has a new postmaster in the person of R. H. Merford vice C. C. Wheeler removed.

There will be a special meeting of Hose Company No. 2 at the hose house on Monday evening, March 29th, at 7:30 sharp.

Frank Rhodes, formerly of this city, but who went to Ohio some months ago, is now located at Hornellsville, N. Y.

At the Second Congregational church next Sunday Rev. N. B. Kelly will preach at 11 a. m. and Rev. J. H. Morley at 7:30 p. m.

Fergus Falls saloon keepers pay a license of $500 and the contest at the municipal election will be to elect men who will reduce the figure.

The house and lot on which Louis Goodell has been selling tickets will be raffled off on Monday night at Colfax's boarding house in East Brainerd.

The annual financial statement of the county will appear in this paper next week. It will be quite and interesting document and will be closely scrutinized by every tax payer.

Commencing on Saturday evening, April 3d, C. H. Congdon's chorus class will meet for the beginning of a new term. The meeting will be held at the Baptist church as usual.

Charlie Smith and L. W. Burrell have purchased a site for a pleasure resort in Cass county. A man in Brainerd without a summer resort of his own is of no consequence.

Those who have not paid their personal property tax, should bear in mind that on the first of April the delinquent list will go to the clerk of court, and soon thereafter into the sheriff's hands for collection, with greatly increased costs.

J. H. Koop, who was recently appointed postmaster at Brainerd, dropped down to the capital. He is a young man, a sturdy democrat and a rustler. He said he was expecting his commission to arrive in a few days.—Globe.

Subject of Sunday morning sermon at the M. E. church "Remember Lot's Wife." Subject of evening sermon, "Baptism of Water." On Sunday evening following the following subjects will be treated "Baptism of the Holy Ghost," "Baptism of Fire," and "Baptism of Power."

The ladies of the Second M. E. church of Brainerd will give a Puritan supper in their church, Friday, April 2d, from 6 to 8 o'clock, followed by a literary treat. Supper and entertainment 25 cents. All are invited.

Mrs. W. J. Havill received a telegram on Friday morning announcing the death of her sister, Miss Clara Root, at Valley City, D. T., and in company with her son Oliver left for that place on the afternoon train. Miss Root was a teacher in the public schools of that city.

Three finely upholstered chairs for the new Methodist church have just been finished at C. M. Patch's furniture store and will be in use for the first time on Sunday. Mr. P. makes a specialty of upholstering, and this job will satisfy the most fastidious that his work is far ahead of factory made work, and is fully as cheap. There is no need of sending out of town for anything in this line, as you can get satisfaction right here at home.

The Brainerd branch of the Irish Land League will meet at their rooms over Day & Meagher's store on Thursday next Tuesday evening. As this meeting will be for the purpose of electing new officers for the ensuing quarter no programme of entertainment has been prepared. It is expected and hoped that that every member of the organization of the organization will be present at this meeting.

Matthew McLaren was arrested for selling whiskey to the Indians on Tuesday and taken to St. Paul where he was placed under bonds. U. Cross was the complaining witness. Mr. Cross' husband our friend Cross watches the bridge and overhauls every Indian that comes across the ft, and his untiring search was finally rewarded by finding a pint bottle of fire water in possession of one of them.

We warn all parties now at the beginning of the fishing season to beware of Jake Paine. This outlaw may bring a suit against us, for damages, but it is a notorious fact that he went out fishing last Tuesday, and while the other boys were industriously endeavoring to inveigle the pickerel into biting their hooks, Jake cautiously captured the three pounds of salt pork which had been taken along for bait, and when found he had it cooked and partly eaten up.

Dued concert Saturday night.

Calkoes 4 and 5 cents per yard at Cohen Bros.

W. A. Fleming was at Aitkin on law business Thursday.

The Chicago News brings the intelligence that the Knights of Labor have decided to try the experiment of co-operative farming at Crow Wing, Minn.

E. E. N. Smith formerly proprietor of the cigar store at the corner of Fifth and Front streets, will return to Brainerd during the early part of April.

John Hughes has been appointed to a place on the night police force in place of Officer Andrews who is now on the day force with the chief.

Hans Johnson, of southwest Brainerd, aged 80 years, died on Monday, the funeral being held the following day. He was buried at the expense of the county.

Subject of sermon Sunday morning at the Baptist church "Christ's suffering for us." Chapel Day exercises in place of Sunday school, 12 to 1 p. m. Subject Sunday evening "The Fireman."

The boys were out for a high old time on Wednesday night, and for a short period it seemed that the spirit of the old days of Brainerd had returned with renewed vigor.

The Mississippi River Transportation company of Brainerd filed articles with the secretary of state Wednesday. The company will do a general boating business between this city and Grand Rapids. The capital stock is $100,000.

The O. R. I. O.'s at the high school recently got a copy of the Ten Commandments from Prof. Buck for the best Friday afternoon entertainment. The members desire to return their thanks to the Professor for the present.

We are informed by the chief of police that the keepers of the houses of ill-fame have been notified not to dispose of any liquors on Sunday. The question now arises do these houses have license to dispose of liquors on any day of the week

At the First Congregational church next Sunday at 11 a. m., Rev. J. H. Morley, former pastor of Park church, St. Paul, now superintendent of Minnesota A. H. M. S. will preach. In the evening the pastor will occupy the pulpit.

Otto Anderson was run over by an east bound local freight train two miles east of Hawley at 6 o'clock Saturday evening and instantly killed. He had been drinking and lay on a bridge asleep. Robert Murray the engineer, discovered him, reversed his engine, and whistled several times, but Anderson did not move. His body was badly mangled.

A Duluth correspondent says that F. W. Farnham, of Brainerd, secretary of the new Duluth dock company, is in that city on business connected with the company. Work was to begin Tuesday, but there has been delay in getting piles. The company will do an extensive business in handling lime, cement, etc. Mr. Farnham removed his family from Brainerd to Duluth in a short time.

A special meeting of the city council will be held on Monday evening. As this is the last meeting of the council until April 6th it will give the saloon men a chance to put in their application for license and have their bonds approved. It is the intention of the present administration to close up every place on the first day of April that does not have a license.

Four saloon keepers were arrested for violation of the ordinance. Chas. Moberg and Kelleher will have their trial to-day and to-morrow, and Peter Ort's trial will take place Monday. C. H. Douglas stated that he was unable to be in attendance and his trial was postponed until some future time to be determined by the court and his attorney. These men have all asked for a jury of twelve men.

LATER.—As we go to press we learn that the jury in the Kelleher case has returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

A narrow escape from fire occurred at Bradbury & Glass store on Tuesday night. A box containing saw dust was used as a cuspidore, and some one threw a lighted cigar stub into it. This did not kindle a blaze for some time as Mr. Glass on entering the store in the morning found the room full of smoke and saw a blaze behind the stove. When it was put out it was discovered that the box had been entirely consumed and that a hole in the floor about two feet square was on fire. There was no air that could get to the box or the smouldering fire would have been fanned into a blaze and the store probably destroyed before morning.

The state board of railroad commissioners arrived in this city on Thursday morning and held a meeting was held at the Villard parlors. The only grievance reported to them was the excessive high freight rate charged merchants between this city and St. Paul. This matter was brought out to them in a very forcible manner by C. B. Sleeper, and the commission at once saw the injustice of the existing tariff and signified their willingness to come to Brainerd at any time when the city government desired to officially present the wrongs to them. It is to be hoped that the municipality will take some steps in the matter.

Last Tuesday evening a company of young people surprised Miss Annie Hough at the home of her sister, Mrs. N. B. Kelly. It was the occasion of Miss Thompson's birthday, and the party had conspired with her sister to make this one long remembered, and to furnish that pleasant feature of the young ladies' visit to Brainerd. After the enjoyment of the evening and the serving of ample refreshments, Prof. Buck, representing the party, stepped forward, and with congratulations and best wishes coupled with some good counsel relative to the art of a blissful life, presented the birthday gifts. The recipient of the surprise and tokens of good wishes managed to retain her presence of mind under the pressure of the occasion, and expressed her appreciation in response.

Joseph Springer, a brother of Mrs D. W. Whitford, and one of the sturdy well to do farmers of Portage county, Wisconsin, arrived in this city on Tuesday on a prospecting tour. Mr. Springer will look over Crow Wing county, and if suitable lands can be found, he will return to his Wisconsin home and bring back five or six families who desire to come to this section and engage in agricultural pursuits. This is just the class of settlers that are needed here, men who will settle up the country and develop its now almost dormant wealth; and by a little exertion and extra inducement on the part of our citizens the time would soon come when every acre of tillable soil in Crow Wing county would be utilized. In company with some other parties Mr. Springer goes out towards Mille Lacs Lake to-morrow, and we expect that when he gets back to Portage county he will have some great stories to tell our old friends in the Badger state about the glorious country adjacent to Brainerd.

The Dam Bill Passed.

The good news so long looked for in regard to the passage of the Brainerd dam bill was received in the following dispatch this afternoon:

WASHINGTON, March 23.—On motion of Mr. Sabin, the senate passed a bill to authorize the Mississippi Water Power and Boom company, of Brainerd, Minn., to construct a dam across the Mississippi River at or near Brainerd.

All that now remains is for the president to affix his name to the bill to have it become a law. The passage of this bill is the best news that Brainerd has received in some time, and the croakers who have predicted defeat for the bill will be obliged to take a back seat. The dam will be built and it will be built this season, and don't you forget it.

Day & Meagher have one of the largest stocks of boots and shoes in the State, displayed on two floors and sold at wholesale prices.

All wool homespuns at Cohen Bros.

A Grand Opportunity.

A. E. Veon has concluded to give his customers a benefit in the follow way. To every person purchasing one dollar's worth of goods of him before the first of June, he will give a ticket, and on Tuesday, June 1st at 3 o'clock these tickets with the owners name written on them will be dropped into a box and shaken up and out of this box one ticket will be drawn by some disinterested party, and the person whose name appears on this ticket will be given a ladies' solid gold watch, which can now be seen at his store in the Koop block, on Front street. If you buy $20 worth of him you will have 20 tickets in the box. The watch contains a very fine Swiss movement and is a beauty. When you pass by the store just step in and look at it.

Laird, Schober & Mitchell's fine shoes; their complete line for Ladies, Misses, Children and Infants can be found at Day & Meagher's.

Homespuns at Cohen Bros.

A large and excellent stock of candies, nuts and oranges just received and for sale cheap at Smith's, corner of Front and Fifth streets.

A Grand Success.

Probably one the finest musical entertainments ever listened to by a Brainerd audience was the concert given at the Opera House on Saturday evening last, for the benefit of Mr C. H. Congdon, the instructor of music at the public schools. A large and fashionable audience was in attendance, the seating capacity of the Opera House being taxed to the utmost. Among those who took part in the entertainment were the members of the Glee Club, the Brainerd Musical society, scholars of the public schools and a Mrs. Halston and daughter of Fargo. This lady has a highly cultivated, clear soprano voice, and her singing was well received and much enjoyed by the audience. Her daughter, little Stella, sang very sweetly, and showed a wonderful understanding of music for one so young, although it was evident that she was laboring under the disadvantage of a very severe cold. The school children sang very nicely, and clearly showed the benefit of Mr. Congdon's teaching. Not the least entertaining was the singing of the Glee Club, composed of Messrs. Camp, Alderman, Congdon and Hitchcock, while Mr. Alderman's bass solo was much enjoyed. This gentleman's splendid bass voice never fails to arouse the enthusiasm of all lovers of music. The piano solo by Mr. Louis Demeules was indeed a rich treat. This gentleman is an accomplished and skilful player, and deserved the applause he received. The evening's entertainment was concluded by a grand chorus entitled "Oh, Italia Beloved," by all those taking part in the entertainment, and was indeed grand, it being rendered in a manner that was faultless.

The entertainment was also a success financially, and we are glad of it, for Charley has labored hard to elevate the standard of musical culture in our city, and deserves some substantial remuneration for his efforts.

An unsurpassable selection of Dress Goods at Cohen Bros.

Call for Laird, Schober & Mitchell's fine shoes at Day & Meagher's.

The best and cheapest dress goods in Brainerd at Cohen Bros.

Meeting.

A meeting of all citizens interested in the protection of game and fish, in Crow Wing and adjoining counties, will be held at the Villard on Tuesday evening March 30, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a society for the protection of game and Fish. - A general and cordial invitation is extended to all interested.

Geo. A. Keene,
J. L. Camp,
A. A. Greene,
W. E. Smiley,
S. H. Reed,
Committee.

Wines, Liquors, Porter, Ale, Etc, Kentucky Liquor Co., Sixth street, next door to postoffice.

Estrayed.

Entered my inclosure, sec. 28, range 28, on March 18, 1886, a two year old dun colored bull. The same is held for advertisement and damages. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying damages and expenses.

S. W. Gray.

Imported and Domestic Cigars, wholesale and retail. Ky Liquor Co.

Hough & Ford's Rochester, N. Y., fine shoes for ladies at Day & Meagher's.

Crow Wing Cullings.

The snow has disappear and seeding will commence.

Rev. Pierce of Sauk Rapid will preach in the school house Saturday afternoon and evening.

C. H. Wiley is still hauling ties.

The Railroad and Ware House Commissioner visited Crow Wing yesterday in a special train, by request of the citizens, to talk over the possibility of erecting a passenger depot at that place.

Wanted.

I want a boy to take care of my office and do errands; one who will permit me to have charge myself. Such a boy can find a good place with G. S. Fernald.

Don't miss the great dress goods sale at Cohen Bros.

Notice.

The subscribers to the stock of the Mississippi Water Power and Boom Co. are hereby notified that at a meeting of the directors duly held on the 9th day of March, 1886, a further assessment of six per cent was made on the stock subscribed, and a resolution was passed giving the subscribers till April 1st, 1886, in which to pay said assessments; and stock on which all the assessments are not paid at that time to be cancelled without further notice. By order of the board of directors.

J. F. B. Thompson,
Sec'y.

Lime Juice and Acid Phosphate Tablets—good for the system generally—10 cents per package, at Parker's.

If you have a vacant dwelling house to sell or rent, place it with

J. L. Smith,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Koop & Sleeper Block.

C. E. Smith at his store, corner of Front and Fifth streets, has received a large invoice of fresh candies and nuts.

You bet we have a good cigar. It is Tansill's Guarantee—equal to any 50 or 25 dollar cigar on the market—long Havana filler, wrapper, straight, at Parker's. See Punch sign opposite the door

Smith sells oranges and lemons the cheapest.

Candy, from 15 cents to 40 cents per pound, at Parker's.

Wants a House.

A subscriber desires to exchange a desirable tract of land containing about 100 acres, for a snug residence property in Brainerd. The land is situated in Central Minnesota and within three miles and a half of the county seat, a city of 8,000 people, and within 100 rods of the post-office of a thriving village of 400 people. The Wisconsin river bounds the land on the east and the Wisconsin Central railroad on the east, the depot being 40 rods from the same. Parties having desirable property that they wish to exchange can address communications to "H," this office.

Badly Mashed.

The Aitkin Age has the following items:

A visit to Brainerd the early part of the week found the business men of that city busy with preparations for the usual rushing spring trade, and while business for the past three years has not been as desirable as they could wish, a general feeling of returning confidence was manifest on every hand. The topic of general interest seemed to be the Mississippi river dam bill now before congress, and which every one expects to pass daily. No one familiar with the situation at Brainerd can help acknowledging that as soon as work begins on this great improvements a new era will dawn upon the city. Besides giving them the best water power in Northern Minnesota, the dam will create the largest and best boom facilities imaginable, affording room in still water for over 300,000,000 logs. The people of Brainerd own much in the indomitable spirit and pluck of the Hon. C. F. Kindred, who is continually wrestling for his city, and when Brainerd takes the position in the commerce of the country, which her manifest destiny appears to have designed for her, among those who have secured it for her must be written first the name of C. F. Kindred.

Miss Lucy Cobban and Miss Muriel Knox were in Brainerd this week for treatment for granulations upon the eye.

N. P. The Inspector Revens, of Brainerd was looking over things and paining the town red, Wednesday, the ties in particular.

Hathaway, Soule & Harrington's fine hand sewed shoes for men at Day & Meagher's

Boots and shoes at one-half the ordinary price at Day & Meagher's.

Secure a home before the the advance in real estate comes. Houses and lots for sale on monthly payments.

J. L. Smith,
Room 3, Sleeper Block.

SINCE the new mayor issued orders for all saloons to be closed from 12 o'clock Saturday night until Monday morning, those who take a drink for medicinal purposes or otherwise should go to the KENTUCKY LIQUOR CO. next door to postoffice, and get a bottle of PURE sour mash whiskey, wine &c., &c.

Dress Goods at all prices at Cohen Bros.

We buy all of our goods at headquarters, and in large quantities, and purpose to sell them at wholesale prices.

Day & Meagher.

The Band Concert.

As heretofore announced, the Brainerd City band concert will take place at the Opera house on Saturday evening, March 27. This will undoubtedly be the finest band concert ever given in Northern Minnesota. The band has been taking daily rehearsals for some time, and persons who are not members but will participate are prepared to give music that will rival the finest produced anywhere. The following is the program:

1. Overture, William Tell, Rossini.
2. Tuba Solo, basso profundo, Southwell.
3. Quartette, Congdon, Hitchcock, Camp and Alderman.
4. Fantasia, Mexicana, orchestra.
5. Song, Henri Bowed Down, Alderman.
6. Andante and Waltz, arranged for pipes.
7. Trio, Three Little Maids from School.
8. Grand Selection, Maritana (Band) Wallace.
9. Baritone solo, Vision, E. Brooks.
10. Harmonica solo accompanied by pipes, Geo. Ames.
11. Polka Mazurka, Pulcivella, pipes.
12. Cornet solo, Surf Polka.
13. Overture, Italien in Algeria, Rossini.

The largest stock of Boots and Shoes in the northwest at Day & Meagher's.

Ladies fine slippers cheap at Day & Meagher's.

Houses to rent in all parts of the city by

J. L. Smith,
Insurance Agent.

Combination suitings at Cohen Bros.

The "New American" sewing machine takes the lead. The most simple in construction and the most durable. A trial will convince any lady of its superiority over any machine made.

J. L. Smith, Agent.

One Thousand samples of New Spring Goods from the celebrated tailoring establishment of Rosenberg, King & Co., Broome St., New York city at Day & Meagher's. Call and leave your measure for a suit.

The finest cream candies in the city only 20c. a pound, at Smith's, corner of Front and Fifth streets.

Fine cream candies at 30 cents per pound at Smith's.

One hundred cases men's boots and working shoes lately opened on our second floor,

An Elegant Stock.

A most elegant line of sample plushes, raw silks, tapestries, parlor furniture, frames, rockers, easy chairs, and lounge frames for upholstering purposes. Upholstering of parlor furniture, lounges, etc., done in first class style at reasonable prices. It will pay you to get your furniture repaired and upholstered, as I guarantee to make it as good as when first bought. My spring stock of bed

ed. Store at the corner of Sixth and Laurel streets. Chas. M. Payne.

Lemons, Oranges, Nuts, etc., as cheap as the cheapest, at Parker's. See Punch sign opposite door.

Ladies' Fine Shoes. Misses Fine Shoes.

DAY & MEAGHER,

Wish to call the attention of the public to their immense stock of

Boots and Shoes,

On Two Floors,

which is UNSURPASSED BY ANY HOUSE IN THE STATE, either in the high standard of the goods carried or the

ENDLESS VARIETY DISPLAYED

We are agents for the celebrated makes of

Laird, Schober & Mitchell, Philadelphia, and Hough & Ford, of Rochester N. Y.

Carrying their complete line in Ladies' Misses, Children and Infants.

In men's wear we are agents for the well known brand of Hathaway, Soule & Harrington, Boston, Hand sewed and Goodyear welt.

In low priced solid leather goods for ladies, gent's and Children's, we have hundreds of dozens in every conceivable style.

100 CASES,

Men's, Boots and working shoes lately opened on our second floor.

We buy all goods direct from the largest manufacturers and can therefore sell them at wholesale prices.

DAY & MEAGHER,
Wholesale. Retail.

ROYAL

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

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

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, St. Cloud, Minn., March 16, 1886.

Complaint having been entered at this office by Edward Anderson against Henry Lee, for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 10,057, dated July 27, 1883, upon the ne¼ ne¼ and lot 4 sec 4 tp 136 rg 25 range 30, in Crow Wing county, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 19th day of May, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

D. H. Freeman, Register.
C. F. McDonald, Receiver

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn. } January 24, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, March 20th, 1886, viz: William E. Martin, of Crow Wing, Minn., for lot 1 and E. ½ NW ¼ Section 33, Township 44, Range 28, and lot 2, Section 1, Township 43, Range 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Chisholm, Charle Mayo, Wm. Kipple, John McKnight, all of Crow Wing, Minn.

D. H. Freeman, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn. } March 2, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on April 20th, 1886, viz: John Milam, of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, for the SE¼ NE¼ and lots 1 and 2 Section 4, Township 45, Range 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: David Archibald, Nicholas Neuguard, J. D. Torrey, J. Torrey, all of Rosewood, Minn.

D. H. Freeman,
Register.

To LEAD, NOT to FOLLOW

Is LEOPOLD BROS' Motto.

We aim to lead in our cheap and popular prices. We will not be undersold. Our large and carefully selected

SPRING STOCK,

Has arrived. All of the latest and most popular styles.

NECKWEAR! NECKWEAR!

Just Examine our 25 cent SCARFS! 25 CENT SCARFS! The same as others sell at 50 cents. Our 25 Cent Calico Shirt. We bought 25 Dozen at a big bargain. CALICO SHIRTS 25 Cents. All sizes. Our Line of Clothing is complete. Suits for $6, $7, $8 and $10 and upwards.

LEOPOLD BROS.

Take the lead in HATS AND CAPS as in everything else in our line. Mothers, Come with your children to Leopold Bros. for cheap and stylish shirts for your children.

They can suit you, when nobody else can.

Probate Notice.

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

In Probate Court, Special Term, March 23, 1886. In the matter of the estate of Alonzo N. Dean, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Mary Dean, executrix of the estate of Alonzo N. Dean, deceased, representing among other things that said estate is fully administered, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing her account of said administration and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the parties entitled thereto.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard, by the Judge of this Court, on Saturday the 10th day of April, A. D. 1886, at o'clock p. m., at the office of the Judge of Probate at Brainerd, in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate by a copy of this order being published in the Brainerd Dispatch, a weekly newspaper printed and published at Brainerd in said county.

Dated at Brainerd, this 24th day of March, A. D. 1886.

By the Court,
J. B. DOUGLAS,
Judge of Probate.

W. A. Fleming, Attorney.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.

U. S. Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., March 25, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, March 27th, 1886, viz: John Bowen, of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, for the SE¼ of Section 28, Township 46, Range 28 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: David Archibald, Nicholas Neuguard, J. D. Torrey, J. Torrey, all of Rosewood, Minn.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, St. Cloud, Minn., March 25, 1886.

Complaint having been entered at this office by George H. Foster against Franklin A. Hall for abandoning his Homestead Entry No. 12,328, dated Dec. 3, 1883, upon the ne¼ of section 30, township 45, range 31, in Crow Wing county, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 26th day of April, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register.
C. F. McDONALD, Receiver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., March 25, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on April 20th, 1886, viz: John Milam, of Crow Wing county, Minnesota, for the SE¼ NE¼ and lots 1 and 2 Section 4, Township 45, Range 28.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: David Archibald, Nicholas Neuguard, J. D. Torrey, J. Torrey, all of Rosewood, Minn.

D. H. FREEMAN,
Register.

The Brainerd Furniture Co.

W. J. DAVENPORT, Manager.

All Kinds of 2nd-Hand Furniture Bought and Sold. Outfits Sold on Long Time

Money to loan on furniture without removal.

At the Brainerd Loan Agency at the corner of Fifth and Front St.

CITY MEAT MARKET!

No. 15, Sixth Street South.

K. S. PAINE & CO., Prop.

All kinds of FRESH and SALT MEATS, FISH, BUTTER Etc., always in stock and for sale at the very lowest prices. Sole agency in this city for PLATT & CO'S Celebrated

OYSTERS.

They are the best oysters for the price Sold in Brainerd.

MONEY TO LOAN

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

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

A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.

Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

SENATE.—The following bills passed: A bill providing for a commission of five persons to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relation to revenue and taxation, and its general, economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects; providing for the study in the schools of the territories and the District of Columbia of the nature of alcoholic stimulants and narcotics; to remove the charge of desertion from the records of the adjutant general of the army against soldiers who re-enlisted in the late war without having received a discharge from their first regiment, providing the secretary of war shall be satisfied that the re-enlistment was not to secure a bounty.

The debate on the resolutions censuring the attorney general was resumed, and Mr. Spooner spoke in support of them. At the close of the speech Messrs. Edmunds, Evarts, Hoar and others gathered around the young Wisconsin senator, and paid the highest sort of compliments. Mr. Evarts said afterward that Mr. Spooner's argument on the distinction between the power to suspend and the power to remove officials, and his exposition of the constitutionality of the tenure of office act exhausted the whole subject of debate, and he should not speak.

In executive session the Senate confirmed John Woessner, Texas, consul at Saltillo; V. O. King, Texas, secretary of the legation and consul general at Bogota; Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, major general; Elid B. Bannister, Indiana, Indian Inspector.

HOUSE.—After various bills had been reported from committees, the bill authorizing the court of claims to investigate other than war claims was discussed, as was also the Indian appropriation bill. The banking and currency committee of the house had a conference with Treasurer Jordan at his residence. The principal subject of discussion was, as to the best means of keeping silver in circulation as long as possible. Treasurer Jordan favored making the banks the circulating agency, instead of the treasury. He thought this would secure the longest and cheapest circulation.

SENATE.—The national live stock highway bill passed, as did all the private pension bills on the calendar. Excitement was caused by the clerk reading a portion of a communication from the secretary of the treasury which was an executive document, but not being so marked had been handed to the clerk by the president pro tempore. The reading stopped short when the clerk realized the nature of the document. Mr. Spooner concluded his speech in support of the resolutions censuring the attorney general. Mr. Saulsbury spoke in defense of the administration. Bills were introduced for the removal of the Southern Ute Indians from Colorado to Utah and to increase the Minneapolis public building appropriation to $650,000. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—It being private bill day, nothing of public interest was done; although a warm debate took place on a bill to place Col. H. J. Hunt on the retired list with the rank of major general.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson presented a memorial from the legislature of Iowa urging the passage of the Des Moines river lands title bill over the president's veto.

Mr. Logan submitted the following:

Resolved, That the sessions of the senate commonly known as executive sessions, so far as they apply to nominations, confirmations or rejections, shall hereafter be held with open doors, and that a public record of the same shall be kept the same as of legislative sessions.

The resolution was ordered printed and to lie over.

A letter was read from Secretary Manning, declining, by direction of the president, to furnish papers as called for by the senate, in the case of two suspended customs officers—Wells, collector for the Vermont district, and Morton, surveyor for the California district. The papers in these two cases were asked for about two months ago. It is apparent that the feeling in the senate in favor of open sessions when considering executive nominations, is making progress.

The bill to increase the efficiency of the army increasing it to 30,000 men was debated. The discussion on the judiciary committee's resolutions concerning removals from office was resumed.

HOUSE.—The bill granting an annual pension of $2,000 to Gen. Hancock's widow passed. Bills were introduced to create a labor strike arbitration commission; prohibiting polygamy; to reduce the salaries of all public officials which have been increased by congress since 1860; for the issue of United States coin notes; to define the unit of value and regulate coins; for the appointment of none but soldiers' descendants to the West Point military academy.

SENATE.—The house bill granting a pension of $2,000 to Gen. Hancock's widow passed. Mr. Ingalls' resolution of inquiry, was agreed to, asking whether the postmaster general had received the senate resolution calling for information as to the number of fourth-class postmasters removed under the present administration.

Senator Sewall, from the committee on pensions, reported a bill to increase to $4 per month the pension of minor children and widows having minor children, and to extend the period of minority to eighteen years.

The bill passed to confirm public land entries hitherto made in accordance with land office rulings in force at the time. Mr. Logan introduced a bill for the abolishment of the offices of general and lieutenant general when the next vacancies occur therein. The bill to increase the efficiency of the army was considered and the debate on the judiciary committee's resolutions was resumed.

HOUSE.—After numerous bills had been reported from committees the Fourth of July claims bill passed. The Indian appropriation bill was debated.

SENATE.—The Logan bill to increase the efficiency of the army was placed before the senate. Mr. Logan explained that under the 25,000 regulation there were but 24,626 effective men in the army, and under the proposed increase to 30,000 there would probably, owing to casualties, etc., be only about 27,000 effective men.

The resolutions reported from the judiciary committee were placed before the senate.

Mr. Morgan addressed the senate in opposition to the majority report.

Mr. Mitchell (Or.) concurred in the report of the majority of the committee in so far as it asserted that it was the duty of executive officers to furnish, when called upon by the senate, papers relating to the administration of an office by a suspended official.

HOUSE.—Mr. Anderson asked unanimous consent that an order be made allowing the committee on labor to report for action at any time (not to interfere with revenue or appropriation bills) legislation for the purpose of providing for arbitration in strikes on railroads. There was no objection and the order was made.

The Indian appropriation bill passed, and the postoffice bill was debated. Mr. Burrows assailed the policy and action of the postmaster general.

IN TIME OF SLAVERY.

The True Origin of an Incident Found in Many Plays.

Buffalo Courier.

Dr. James E. King was telling some of his early experiences in the South recently to some newspaper men. "Early in the '50s," he said, "I was in Memphis, Tenn., when a fight took place between a banker and a speculator who had been bidding against each other at the slave block for a beautiful slave girl—dazzlingly white and as lovely as a dream, yet a negress and the daughter of a planter who had died intestate and bankrupt. She was about 16 years of age, and might have stood as a model for the Greek Slave. Her mistress tried to save her, but her means gave out, and she was crying because, though the girl was her husband's illegitimate child, she was her companion and friend. While she was crying, the row arose between these two bidders. One had a bowie knife and the other a small hatchet, which he had picked up. The way they cut and slashed was something awful. The banker had the knife, and he cut the face of his antagonist from the forehead to the neck, ripping out his left eye, while his opponent's hatchet descended upon his own brain, and he was laid out. This over, the crowd allowed the bodies to lie where they fell, and turned back to the sale. A St. Louis man took up the bidding from where the widow left it, and raised her $500. He was understood to be the agent of a rich personage who had seen the girl and given orders to have her secured at any price. Her mistress appealed to her friends in vain for money, when a Mississippi steamer captain, who had known her husband, came along and asked her what was the trouble. Hearing the cause of her distress, he bid $3,000 for the girl, and pulling a pistol half a yard long dared the St. Louis man to bid again on peril of having his brain pan emptied. The other at once wilted, and the mistress was made intensely happy by the recovery of the girl. The incident has gone into many a play," continued the doctor, "but it's as true as gospel."

TOTTY'S STOCKING.

A California mining town way up amid the snow-clad, rock-bound peaks of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The town was irregularly laid-out, and was scattered along a creek which emptied into the Consumnes River several miles below. Both the dwelling and business houses, or more properly speaking, cabins, were constructed of unhewn logs, the crevices between the timbers being "chinked" and plastered with mud. The town contained at least a dozen saloons or saloons and gambling-houses combined, and in these hells much of the hard-earned money of the miner parted company with him, to take up its temporary abode in the saloon till or the pocket of the professional gambler. The dwellings of the town were scattered along the creek or built on the side of the mountain, the majority of them being rough "bachelor dens," for women were very scarce in the newly discovered diggings.

In a small cabin in the upper end of the town sat a woman in widow's weeds, holding upon her knee a bright eyed, sunny faced little girl of about 5 years old, while a little cherub of a boy lay upon a bear-skin before the open fireplace. It was Christmas eve and the woman sat gazing attractedly into the fire. She was yet young, and as the glowing flames lit up her sad face they invested it with weird beauty.

Mary Stewart was the widow of Alex Stewart, and but two years before had lived comfortably and happy in a camp on the American river. Alex was a brawny miner, but the premature explosion of a blast in an underground tunnel had blotted out his life in an instant, leaving his family without a protector and in straightened circumstances. His daily wages had been their sole support, and now that he was gone what could they do?

With her little family Mrs. Stewart had emigrated to the camp in which we find them (all western mining towns are called camps) and there she earned a precarious livlihood by washing clothes for the miners. Hers was a hard lot, but the brave little woman toiled on, cheered by the thought that her daily labor stood between her darling little ones and the gaunt wolf of starvation. Their clothes were patched and shabby, and their food, plain and sometimes scanty, yet they were never reduced to absolute suffering.

Jack Dawson, a strong, honest miner, was passing the cabin this Christmas Eve, when the voice of the little girl attracted his attention. Jack possessed an inordinate love for little children, and although his manly spirit would abhor the sneaking practice of eave-dropping, he could not resist the temptation to steal up to the window just a moment to listen to the sweet, prattling voice. The first words he caught were: "Before papa died, we always had Christmas, didn't we, mamma?"

"Yes, Totty darling, but papa earned money enough to afforded to make his little pets happy once a year. You must remember, Totty, that we are very poor, and although mamma works very hard, she can scarcely earn enough to supply us with food and clothes."

Little bright-faced Benny raised his curly head from his soft nest in the warm bear-skin, and cheerfully said:

"Des' wait till I dit to be a man, mamma, an' 'oo won't have to work. I'se doin' to be a dreat bid miner, 'ike papa was, an dit 'oo ever so much money, but I won't do near 'em hateful blastin' fings an' dit tilled 'ike papa did."

Jack Dawson still lingered upon the outside. He could not leave, although he felt ashamed of himself for listening.

"Why, bless my little man," returned the mother, "what a brave future he has planned! I do hope and pray, darling, that you will grow up a strong and a good man, and one who will be a blessing and a comfort to mamma when she gets old."

"We hung up our stockings last Christmas, didn't we mamma?" questioned the little girl.

"Yes, Totty, but we were poor then, and Santa Claus never notices real poor people. He gave you a little candy then, just because you were such good children."

"Is we any poorer now, mamma?"

"Oh, yes, much poorer. He would never notice us at all now."

Jack Dawson detected a tremor of sadness in the widow's voice as she uttered the last words, and he wiped a suspicious dampness from his eyes.

"Where's our clean stockings, mamma? I'm going to hang mine up, anyhow; maybe he will come like he did before, just because we try to be good children," said Totty.

"It will be no use, darling. I am sure he will not come," and tears gathered in the mother's eyes as she thought of her empty purse.

"I don't care—I'm going to try, anyhow. Please get one of my stockings, mamma," pleaded the little girl.

"Your clean stockings are on the line outside, and I cannot go out and hunt for them this bitter cold night. You may hang up your old ones; but oh! darling, I fear you will be so terrible disppointed in the morning. Please let it go till next Christmas, and then we may be richer."

"No, mamma, I am going to try anyhow."

Jack Dawson's sweet, generous heart swelled until it seemed bursting from his bosom. He heard the patter of little bare feet on the cabin floor, as Totty ran about hunting for hers and Benny's stockings, and, after she had hung them up, heard her sweet voice again as she wondered over and over if Santa Claus really would forget them. He heard the mother in a choking voice, tell her treasures to get ready for bed; heard them lisp their childish prayers, the little girl concluding:

"And oh, Lord, please tell good Santa Claus that we are very poor, but that we love him as much as rich children do, for dear Jesus sake, Amen!"

After they were in bed, through a small rent in the plain white curtain, he saw the widow sitting before the fire, her face buried in her hands, and weeping bitterly. On a peg, just over the fire-place, hung two little patched and faded stockings; and then he could stand it no longer.

He softly moved away from the window to the rear of the cabin, where some objects fluttering in the air met his eyes. Among these he searched until he found a little blue stocking which he removed from the line, folded tenderly and placed in his overcoat pocket, and then set out for the main street of the camp.

He entered Henry Hawk's gambling hell, the largest in the place, where a host of miners and gamblers were at play. Jack was well known in the camp, and when he got upon a chair and called for attention, the hum of voices, and the clicking of ivory checks suddenly ceased. Then in an earnest voice he told them what he had seen and heard, repeating every word of the conversation between the mother and her two little children. In conclusion he said:

"Boys, I think I know you, every one of you, and I know what kind o' metal yer made of. I've an Idee that Santy Claus knows jist whar that cabin's sitiwated, an' I've an 'idee he'll find it afore morning. Hyar's one o' the little gal's stockings that I hooked off the line whar I heard the widder say she'd hung 'em up with the washin'. The daddy o' them little ones was a good, hard-workin' miner, and he crossed the range in the line o' duty, just as any of us is liable to do in our dangerous business. Hyar goes a twenty-dollar piece right down in the toe, and hyar I lay the stocking on the card table. Now chip in, much or little, as ye kin afford."

"Hold them chips of mine on the ace-jack," said Brocky Clark, a gambler, and leaving the faro table he picked the little stocking up carefully, looked at it tenderly, and when he laid it down another twenty had gone down into the toe to keep company with the one placed there by Jack Dawson.

Another and another came up until the foot of the stocking was well filled, and then came the cry from the gambling tables.

"Pass her around, Jack."

At the word he lifted it from the table and started around the hall. Before he had circulated it at half a dozen tables, it showed signs of bursting beneath the weight of gold and silver coin; and a strong coin bag, such as is used for sending treasure by express, was procured, and the stocking placed inside of it. The round of the large hall was made, and in the meantime the story had spread all over the camp. From various saloons came messengers, saying:

"Send the stockin' round the camp; the boys are a-waitin' for it."

With a party at his heels Jack went from saloon to saloon. Games ceased, and tipplers left the bar as they entered each place, and miners, gamblers, speculators, everybody, crowded up to tender their Christmas gift to the miner's widow and orphans. Anyone who has lived in the far western camps, and is acquainted with the generosity of western men, will feel no surprise or doubt my truthfulness when I say that, after the round had been made, the little blue stocking and the heavy canvas bag contained over eight thousand dollars in gold and silver coin.

Horses were procured and a party dispatched to a large town down on the Consumes, from which they returned near daybreak with toys, clothing, provisions, etc., in endless variety. Arranging their gifts in proper shape and securely tying the mouth of the bag of coin, the party noiselessly repaired to the widow's humble cabin. The bag was first laid on the step and the other articles piled up in a heap over it. On the top was laid the lid of a large pasteboard box, on which was written with a piece of charcoal: "Santy Claus doesn't always Give pore fokes the Shake in this camp."

Christmas morning dawned bright and beautiful. The night had been a stinging cold one, and when the morning sun peeped over the chain of mountains to the east, and shot its beams on the western range, the sparkling frost flashed from the snow-clad peaks as though their towering heads were sprinkled with pure diamonds.

Mrs. Stewart arose, and a shade of pain crossed her handsome face as the empty little stockings caught her maternal eye. She cast a hurried glance toward the bed where her darlings lay sleeping and whispered:

"Oh, God, how dreadful is poverty!"

She built a glowing fire, and set about preparing the frugal breakfast. When it was almost ready she approached the bed, kissed the little ones till they were awake, and lifted them to the floor. With eager haste Totty ran to the stockings, only to turn away sobbing as though her heart would break. Tears blinded the mother, and clasping her little girl to her heart, she said in a choking voice:

"Never mind, my darling; next Christmas, I am sure, mamma will be richer, and then Santa Claus will bring us lots of nice things."

"O mamma!"

The exclamation came from little Benny, who had opened the door and was standing gazing in amazement upon the wealth of gifts there displayed.

Mrs. Stewart sprang to his side, and looked in speechless astonishment. She read the card, and then, causing her little ones to kneel down with her in the open doorway, she poured out her soul in a torrent of praise and thanksgiving to God.

Jack Dawson's burley form moved from behind a tree a short distance away, and sneaked off up the gulch, great crystal tears chasing each other down his face.

The family family rose from their knees and began to move the stores into the cabin. There were several sacks of flour, hams, canned fruits, pounds and pounds of coffee tea and sugar, new dress goods, and a warm woolen shawl for the widow, shoes, stockings, hats, mittens, and clothing for the children, a big wax doll for Totty, and a beautiful red sled for Benny. All were carried inside, amid alternate laughs and tears.

"Bring in the sack of salt, Totty, and that is all," said the mother. "Is not God good to us?"

"I can't lift it, mamma; it's froze down to the step."

The mother stooped and took hold of it, and lifted harder and harder until she raised it from the step. Her cheek blanched as she noted its great weight, and she carried it in and laid it upon the breakfast table. Gold and silver—more than she had ever thought of in her wildest dream of comfort—and almost buried in the pile of treasure lay Totty's little blue stocking.

We will not intrude longer upon such happiness, but leave the joyful family sounding praise to Heaven—and Santa Claus.

The whole story soon reached Mrs. Stewart's ears. She knew Jack Dawson by sight, and when she next met him, although the honest fellow tried hard to push by her, she caught hold of his coat and compelled him to stand and listen to her tearful thanks. The tears shed were not all hers, for when Jack moved away there were drops of liquid crystal hanging to his ruddy cheeks.

Four months from that "Merrie Christmas" Mrs. Stewart became Mrs. Jack Dawson; and every evening, when the hardy miner returns from his daily labor to his comfortable and happy home, Totty and Benny will climb upon his knees and almost smother him with kisses, while they lovingly address him as "Our Santa Claus papa."

Life in Vermont.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript opens a letter descriptive of the ice carnival in Vermont with this reminiscence:

Several years ago I was at a certain railroad station when the track had just been completed, and a load of "embattled farmers," with their wives and children, were given a free ride, which was, to some, at least, their first journey by rail. Their appearance, and more especially their customs and habits of speech, I shall never forget. One old lord of the soil accosted an elderly matron with: "Wal, wal, how be you? And how's Eben?" "Oh, we're well," was the reply. "Got done hayin'?" was the next question. "Oh, yes," said the old lady; "we got done hayin' last week, and we've been gaddin' ever since (which, being intepreted, meant 'visinting'). I tell Eben we'd better gad now till his oats is ripe." "Wal," said the man, "you'd better come up to our place and gad a spell. My folks would be awful glad. Come up an' gad with us." "Oh," was the reply, "we don't owe you no gads!"

The writer adds that it seemed to him that the entire population of Vermont had seized the occasion of the ice carnival at Burlington to go a-gadding. Another correspondent writing of the now famous affair pays a great tribute to the Vermont damsels, saying that "womankind everywhere would be interested in Burlington girls did they know how independent and self-respecting they are. They have overcome, if they ever possessed, the false idea, that good, honest work lowers a woman. And one may see, in the handsome streets of Burlington young ladies from the best ranks of her people, both as clerks and cashiers. Many a girl, whose father counts his wealth by tens of thousands earns her $10 a week and clothes herself upon it. They do this because they prefer work to idleness; because they believe themselves to be happier for trying to be a working power in the world, and because they like to feel they are what one of them terms a 'self-supporting institution.' They carry their independence to the extent, too, of demanding that the young men also shall have a definite aim in life."

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

Farming Items.

When a man hangs around the tavern and has not banked up his stables to keep the cold out, he is a good subject for exhortation and in danger of losing his credit.

Spring wheat requires a cool climate and will not grow further South than Northern New-England, Canada, and Northern Illinois and Iowa. The heat of a more Southern lattitude causes it to rust and the grain to shrivel. It does best in Minnesota and the Northwest, where it is the only kind grown. If sown anywhere else it would be advisable to procure the seed from these localities. The Saskatchewan Fife wheat, which originated from the old Scotch Fife wheat, is the most popular variety.

Irrigation of farm crops is now practiced extensively in the dry regions of the United States. There are 1,000 miles of irrigating canals in Colorado alone, and the number is constantly increasing, bringing new tracts of land into profitable use. In California, Idaho, Wyoming, and Kansas there are also many very extensive irrigating works, which will soon surpass those of Italy and India in extent.

Of what use is a 2-minute horse? How many fine roadsters are made by the would-be breeders of trotters? It is stated by careful observers that the trotting-horse mania in Maine has made more worthless nags and bankrupt farmers than all other causes combined, and mighty few valuable horses for either track or road.

As to the best kind of fertilizer for the garden: I always recommend animal manure—cow or horse—for the reason that in my soil it does the work best. I have acquaintances raising good crops of potatoes, sweet corn, melons, turnips, tomatoes, etc., on very sandy soil and with commercial fertilizers only, and doing it year after year; but my success does not lie that way, especially for crops like onions, lettuce, cauliflower, celery and cabbage. These must have a well prepared soil; that is, some other hoed crops should have been taken from the land the year previous, and the manure should be well worked in, twelve cords to the acre at least.

Orchids.

It is difficult to describe to one not a botanist just what an orchid is. It is a monocotyledenous, belongs to the same order grasses do, and is commonly called an air plant. It is seldom symmetrical, is not pleasantly odorous, is not pretty, does not look imposing or attractive, and only has one qualification that makes it valuable—it is rare. And still there are over 7,000 varieties that grow all over the world, except in the far north. Vermont has forty-two species. The word orchid is pronounced as if it were spelled orkid. But the genuine orchid collector never speaks of his pet by the generic term. He tells you his Masdevailla tovarensis is the finest in the world, or that his Grammatophylum Ellisisuberba has injured her left hind leaf. If he is profane he swears by the soul of his Odotogllossum citrosmum, or falls on his knees in devout worship of a new Aerides virens majus. But when he succeeds in cross-breeding a new species he makes a holiday of the occasion, celebrates the anniversary every year, and names it after himself with a Latin termination.

Top-Dressing Window Plants.

From the Prairie Farmer.

A large pot for window plants is an abomination that may be easily avoided. In the first place, very large plants, except in special cases, are not desirable for window culture. Good, healthy, vigorous plants, in moderate sized pots, are far better. The better for general purposes are those from 4 to 6 inches. A few plants may need sizes either below or above these, but as a rule the first-named will be found best adapted to the purpose. To grow a vigorous plant in a small quantity of earth requires much attention to watering, and plants growing rapidly in a warm room will require enough to wet the whole mass at least once a day. In addition to this, an occasional top-dressing will be found to add greatly to the health and vigor of the plants. This may be applied either by some fine sphagnum moss or good loamy soil, in which has been mixed a tablespoonful of bonedust or other concentrated fertilizer. Where the soil is loose enough, and not filled with roots at the top, a little of it may be first taken out to make room for the fresh.

Spirits of Turpentine.

From the Scientific American.

This is one of the most valuable articles in a family, and when it has once obtained a foothold in a house, it is really a necessity, and could ill be dispensed with. Its medicinal qualities are very numerous; for burns it is a quick application and gives immediate relief; for blisters on the hands it is of priceless value, searing down the skin and preventing soreness; for corns on the toes it is useful, and good for rheumatism and sore throats, and it is the quickest remedy for convulsions or fits. Then it is a sure preventive against moths, by just dropping a trifle in the bottom of drawers, chests and cupboards, it will render the garments secure from injury during the summer. It will keep ants and bugs from closets and store-rooms by putting a few drops in the corners and upon the shelves; it is sure destruction to bed-bugs, and will effectually drive them away from their haunts if thoroughly applied to the joints of the bedstead in the Spring cleaning time, and injures neither furniture nor clothing. Its pungent odor is retained for a long time, and no family ought to be entirely out of a supply at any time of the year.

A Phase of Married Life.

Bob Burdette puts into the mouth of a good wife words that illustrate one of the many delightful phases of married life. "Now, I'll tell you," she says, "why I wouldn't go into the restaurant and have a cup of coffee with you while we were waiting for the train. I didn't like the way you asked me. Keep quiet, I have the floor. Not half an hour before, you said to Mr. Puffer: 'Come, let's get a cigar,' and away you went, holding his arm and not giving him a chance to decline. When we met John O'Howdy on our way to luncheon, you said, 'Just in time, John; come take lunch with us.' And then to-night, when we found the train nearly an hour late, you looked at your watch, turned to me and said in a questioning way: 'Would you like a cup of coffee?' And I did want it: I was tired and a little hungry, but I would have fainted before I accepted such an invitation."

Sofa Ornaments.

A very effective ornamentation for a small sofa is made by taking a strip of satin plush, or of velvet, about five inches wide, and nearly the length of the sofa itself, on this embroider a vine in some distinct and quiet openwork pattern. When this is done put a narrow strip of similar material, but of a different color, around it as a plain border. Line it with stiff cloth, and apply it to the sofa with unseen and immovable pins. It should not be placed in the center of the seat, but be drawn forward so that it is just above the puff or band of plush which finishes the sofa cushion.

Marriage a Partnership.

Man and wife, says an old-fashioned writer, are partners in the business of life. It is his part to do the providing, and hers to look after the use of the provisions. He attends to the out-door economy, she to the interior, economy being taken in its root sense of systematic government. "In true marriage lies nor equal nor unequal;" yet there can be nothing but the farce of equality where the wife must account to her husband for every farthing, and the husband, forgetful of the consideration due the wife, allows her to be fretted and worried, worn to shreds, and subject to petty mortifications because, five days out of seven, she is the possessor of an empty purse. Entire openness and confidence as to the resources of the firm, a definite and exact method of keeping household accounts, and a recognition of the fact that bricks cannot be made without straw, and that a certain approximating annual expense must be proportioned to the position the family occupies in the community, would so far bring in a millenium in homes.

Why Women Fail as Employes.

If women would only regard themselves as entities, put into this world for a purpose, and that purpose not matrimony alone, matrimony being but a simple incident to them as well as to their masculine companions, and having chosen a life of work to adhere to it, being quietly molded, directed, swerved as the case may be by matrimony as by misfortune, or by good fortune, or by one of the 10,000 incidents liable to happen; they would then have just as good a chance in working life as any man has, but until they learn that when they sit as receivers in a telegraph office, they are not there as girls, not as women to be flirted with, to be talked to, to be joked with, to be oily-haired companioned, or if in the operating-room they are to be held as rigidly to account as the man who sits next to them, or if in the practice of that marvelous art of stenogrsphy, they sit quietly at their desk and do as they are told, without the quick glance of the bright eye, without the pretty ways, without any of those infernal intentions which characterize so many women, but simply conduct themselves as the machine a true stenographer is, turning out from the hand what they take in at the ear, there is no reason why they should not succeed as well as the man who operates by their side.—Boston Globe.

Cold-Weather Management.

From the Country Gentleman.

No domestic animal needs more care at this season than poultry. There can be no use in wintering poultry unless they are a source of profit. There can not be any profit in them unless they are in a good heathy condition. They cannot be kept in such condition without good care and attention. This consists in thorough cleanliness in all things. If in a confined place, it should be cleaned out every day, or at least every other day. This I do myself. The perches and floors and nest boxes, and every particle of wood that comes in direct contact, should be sprinkled every time the house is cleaned out with common kerosene.

The food must be of a varied nature, not too much soft feed by any means—never above once a day, and always in the morning—never at night. They must have old lime, gravel, etc., to keep the grinding mill in order. The food should be wheat, oats, barley and about one-fifth corn. This, with table bits, a soft mixture of corn meal, etc., well salted, will constitute good feeding. The fowls, in addition to this, must have a good supply once a week of onions and cabbage chopped well. A little red pepper is a good seasoning.

In addition to all this, poultry must have fresh air and sunshine, to be healthy and vigorous and pay the owner.

Keeping the Cows Clean.

Correspondence of the Dairyman.

Great care should be taken in bedding in winter time, and in cleaning the stables. Unless extra pains are taken foul-smelling stables will be the result; consequently the milk will be more or less affected. I am well satisfied that filthy stables and filthy habits of milking are the chief causes of so much poor butter being made in winter and in spring. I am well aware that butter made in winter lacks flavor and color, but with proper care it can be made sweet and clean. Very much depends upon the food the cows eat; in order to have color, corn-meal, with beans and ground oats fed liberally, and a little oil-meal added, is about as near perfect rations as can be given in winter, with plenty of good, bright timothy hay and a mixture of clover. It is quite a common sight to see in this part of the country cows in winter time with their hips loaded down with manure, their bags ditto, also their backs covered with hay seed and dust. The brush and card are never seen in the cow stables; to them the cows are total strangers. Now, this is all wrong. As a rule the cows are well fed; some have bank barns, but there is a want of care in grooming and handling. It pays to card and brush the cows daily. They look better and are better, and certainly the milking can be done more cleanly.

How to Make the Best Butter.

T. D. Curtis of Saracuse, New York, read a paper on the above named subject at the late meeting of the Minnesota Dairymen. He said:

Good butter may be made under quite unfavorable conditions; but the best is made under the best conditions, and by the most skillful manipulation. It is only necessary that cream should be rich in fat and churn easily. These qualities can be practically ascertained only by the test of the churn. As milk is made from the food which the cow eats, and partakes more or less of the quality and flavor of the food, it follows that cows must run in clean, sweet pastures in summer, and that they get hold of no rank-flavored vegetation. Just the nipping of bad-flavored herbage on the way to and from the pasture has been known to give a bad flavor to the milk and to the product manufactured from it. Even the breathing of air passing over carrion or an onion field has been found to taint the milk. Salt should be regularly given to the cows. Salt is not only essential to the health of the cow, but affects the churning of the cream. In winter the utmost care should be taken to give the cows the right kinds of food in the right proportions. Early cut hay, say timothy or orchard grass, with a mixture of clover and other sweet grasses, if supplemented with corn meal and oat meal or wheat bran mixed in equal proportions by weight, will make a good feed for butter. It is well to always have a little sweet ensilage, or beets or other succulent food, and give the cows a mess of it once a day. It is important that the cow should have plenty of clean water to drink, and that she should not be put to too much trouble to get it. Do not let cows drink out of stagnant ponds or pools. In winter it will be found of advantage to take the chill off from the water given to the cow, and to prevent her getting chilled when she goes to drink. Too much attention cannot be paid to keeping the cow supplied with pure, sweet air. The supply of air should come in at the cows' heads and pass off at the rear. Better apply a little artificial heat than keep your cows cooped up in a smothering atmosphere. Absolute cleanliness is also indispensable. This applies not only to the surroundings of the animals and their milk products, but to the person and clothing of the one who attends them. As to handling the milk, the sooner after it is drawn from the cow it is strained and set for cream raising, the better. The less agitation and the less reduction of temperature, the more rapid and complete will be the separation of cream. Carrying milk a long distance is a disadvantage. I should set my milk shallow and in cold air. This does not secure the greatest yield, I am told, but it does secure the best flavor. There is another way of getting the cream out of the milk, and that is by the use of the centrifugal machine. This is too expensive a method for the small dairyman, but it is said to work well in large dairies and factories. I should always skim the cream off from milk before souring, certainly before coagulation. Most buttermakers prefer skimming just as the milk begins to sour. I would prefer to have it done just before. Tubs for packing butter should be made of sweet wood, that is wood that will impart no unpleasant flavor, and then saturated with brine. Before packing, sprinkle salt on the bottom of the tub, and rub the moist sides with salt so as to prevent the wood from drawing the salt from the butter. All coarse, hard-grained, uneven-grained and slow-dissolving salt should be avoided. Common barrel salt is abominable. Use the best. Practical rules were given for washing the butter. As soon as made, butter should be set in a dry, cool, sweet place, and kept at an even temperature of 50 deg. Do not set the tubs on the ground, or allow any decaying or other offensive substance to be near. The owners of small dairies can not do better than to purchase some of the creamers that are for sale. Most of them will do good work. The churning can be done by setting the churn in summer in a tub of cold water, or in winter in a tub of warm water. Practical hints were given for the construction of a cheap ice house, and a concluding moral given in regard to "bogus butter."

Breeding from Young Animals.

The practice of breeding from very young animals is common with some breeders and a word of caution from an excellent authority is worth reproducing.

"Buyers should see to it, that they do not buy from herds where it has been the practice to breed from very young sows and boars. Haste in getting progeny from pigs for which good prices have been paid is highly censurable. A herd managed on this plan for a few years will dwindle, not only losing size, but becoming effeminate also. The strongest and most profitable stock is found in those herds where full-grown sows and boars are kept as breeders."

Amazing Extravagance.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

The extravagance of rich Americans is incredible. Cleopatra dissolving a pearl in her morning draught, and Lucullus dining on the brains of peacocks and tongues of nightingales are faint suggestions of the luxury of American millionaires.

About twenty years ago Mr. Morgan, a wealthy railroad contractor, married a school teacher. In 1876 he died, leaving her five million dollars in her own right. A few months ago she died and the coming sale of her diamonds, bric-a-brac and paintings, has put gossips on her tracks. The disclosures are astounding.

She spent $100,000 for her collection of orchids, flowers that bid fair to revive the tulip mania of Holland. Her conservatory of these ugly but fashionable plants brought only $10,000; so that it cost her $80,000 net and interest to own them a few months. She has one vase for which she paid $15,000. It is less than a foot high and is known as the "peach blow" vase. It was made in 1624 in China and the delicate beauty of its tint has never been reproduced, and perhaps never will be. She paid $60,000 for a single picture; $1,995,000 for her collection of 240 paintings. The Tiffanys made her a solid silver candelebra at a cost of $24,000, and her bath-room cost $50,000. She had over 3,000 plates, one set of which, made at Sevres, cost $3,300 a dozen. One single diamond in her collection of jewels cost $47,000.

These figures are staggering. Nothing in the most profligate at Rome, nothing in Venice, in Paris, or in London surpasses them. Not even the imagination of Dumas in depicting Monte Christo, or of Gautier in describing one of Cleopatra's nights can outstrip the actual accomplishments of this New England school mistress. A swift and amazing evolution is this lavish spendthrift from Puritan ancestors, who forbid the wearing of gold brooches, and considered a cherry-colored ribbon an abomination in the sight of the Lord. Where will this evolution end?

A Young Rascal's Trick.

The mean trick by which a rascally young brother brought pain to two loving hearts is thus described by the San Francisco Post:

They were gradually working toward a copartnership on the usual arrangement—the woman to look after the office and the man to do the outdoor work. He was going to take her to the theatre. She was decked out most handsomely, and her lovely scent-bottle lay tempting a young brother, who was looking about for mischief. He picked it up and disappeared with it. Then he carefully poured out the fragrant perfume and filled it with whisky. Then the happy couple departed, and Mephisto, Jr., chuckled to himself with fiendish glee. They sat entranced in one another, fondly believing they were enjoying the ballet. He, in a kind of dream reached over and took her scent-bottle. She let it go. He unscrewed the top and took a long snuff. His dream was dispelled. He did not say a word. The love died from his eyes, from his heart, and she did not find out till she had gone to her room tearful and sad, what had caused the change. She has told him since her young brother's joke. He smiles sadly. He believes her. But the smell of that whisky comes between him and her.

Worse Than a Counterfeiter.

Marshalltown (Iowa) Daily Times.

The man who adulterates food and endangers human life by the introduction of poisons and villainous compounds into the stomach under the guise of the genuine article does far more harm than the man who makes or passes counterfeit money. All adulterated or inferior classes of food should be branded in such a manner, if possible, that every man through whose hands they pass, will know exactly what they are and that the consumer may know the exact character of the food he is eating. Dealers as well as consumers need this protection. Let each article of food stand on its own merits, and then punish every man severely who knowingly misrepresents the character of the articles he sells. The quantity of adulterated food used will in this way be reduced to a minimum.

Proving A Title.

Some years ago a case for damages was tried in Illinois, in which Mrs. Mary Ticknor, an estimable, sharp-spoken, hale old lady, was the plaintiff, and the Commissioners of Highways were the defendants. The damage claimed was for opening a road through the orchard on the farm of Mrs. Ticknor.

A very precise and scholarly lawyer was conducting the case for the old lady. He had a reputation with the bar and among the people for using elegant language, and for being very gentlemanly in asking questions of his clients or of their witnesses.

In the examination of the old lady he wished to prove the title of the property damaged to be in her, and in a very impressive manner addressed her the following question,—

"Did your husband die seized in fee of the premises?"

To which the old lady promptly replied, "No, sir; he died of the rheumatism."—Harper's Magazine.

"HOW ARE THE FOLKS?"

Said a friend to another as they were passing each other on the street.

"They are all well," was the reply.

"Why, I thought your father had the rheumatism."

"Oh, yes, so he has; he always has that. I forgot all about it."

And so it is with many people who suffer with the most aggravating pains. They hobble round as best they can and get very little or no sympathy on account of their healthful look, and from the fact that it is only rheumatism and they always have it. What pains are more severe than those of rheumatism? Said W. S. Hopkins, living at No. 179 C Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa:

"My wife and daughter were both stricken with inflammatory rheumatism at the same time. The lower limbs were much swollen. The pain seemed almost beyond endurance. Sleep was out of the question. They suffered so much that to move or even touch the sheet on the bed would cause the most violent pain. They were confined to bed four weeks. During that time and previously, I bought many kinds of medicines. Then I employed a physician, but nothing gave relief until I bought some Athlophoros, which I had heard of, and I am glad to say in a very short time the swelling was reduced, the pain gone and they were entirely well."

"How much did they take, Mr. Hopkins?"

"I think it was three bottles in all."

"Have either of them had any return of the rheumatism?"

"Not in the least."

"It was rather a strange coincidence both having an attack at the same time?"

"Yes, it was, but such was the case, strange as it may seem. They were both helpless, but are now well, and all from the use of Athlophoros. It is an excellent medicine, and well worth the trial by any sufferer from rheumatism."

Mrs. C. J. Albeck, living at No. 1067 Clay street, Dubuque, has used Athlophoros, and gives this as her experience with it:

"Yes, I have used it and it cured me. Up to the time I used it, which was in February, 1884, I was subject to frequent attacks of inflammatory rheumatism and have been nearly all my life. At times I would be almost helpless. As sure as I would take a little cold I would have an attack of rheumatism, sometimes in my lower limbs and at others in my arms. When I commenced with the Athlophoros I was carrying my right arm in a sling. It was very much swollen and I could not move my fingers without causing me considerable pain. One evening, while I was suffering in this way, I heard of Athlophoros, and the wonderful cure it had made in Mrs. McCue's case. The next day I sent for a bottle and commenced using it at once. I was a little afraid of it at first, on account of the buzzing sensation it caused in my head, but I reduced the dose and kept taking it regularly. It worked like a charm. The swelling and pain were gone, my rheumatism was well, and I had free use of my arm.

"Has it ever returned, Mrs. Albeck?"

"No, it is now a year and a half and I have not suffered any since."

"Then it has proven a valuable medicine in curing you of chronic rheumatism?"

"Yes, it certainly has, and I could not say too much in favor of Athlophoros."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed. ATHLOPHOROS Co., 112 Wall Street, New York.

The Dream of Philosophy.

From Admiral Porter's History.

"Perhaps the best thing that ever happened to this great country was the firing on Fort Sumter with the guns of Moultrie and other forts. Who can say that we are not a greater nation to-day, with fredom throughout the land, than we were in the days of the errors and follies of the South, and the anger and prejudices of the North, which embittered one against the other and made the great Council Hall of the nation a place of violence and discord? All that has been swept away with the fall of slavery, and instead of it has come a union of all the States, more earnest and fraternal than before, with the Southern section of the country growing more prosperous and more happy under free labor and equal rights for all those who live in the South. In another generation people will likely bless the day when James Island and Moultrie opened the guns on Sumpter, and caused to be wiped out that dark blot on our escutcheon, which the whole world was pointing at, and asking us how we could call ourselves a free country while four millions of people were held in bondage. Who knows what we might have been but for that long war, which brought so much sorrow and desolation to so many homes? Slavery, with its seductive influences, might have led us away, and in the course of a century our country might have become a land of slaves."

The committee appointed by the cattle breeders to secure additional legislation to eradicate the lung plague, have returned and agreed upon a bill with the committee on agriculture, that provides for the killing of diseased and exposed cattle, the federal government to pay for them; also, authorizing the officials to enter premises, and fixing penalties for obstructing officers in the discharge of their duty. The committee say they find improved feeling in favor of legislation among southern congressmen, and the most hostility comes from Senator Ingalls. They have arranged to keep one of their number in Washington until legislation is secured.

Gen. J. H. Devereux, president of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis road, died at Cleveland of cancer of the stomach. Mr. Devereux's illness was comparatively brief.

The Richest Man in the World

would be poor without health. The dying millionaire consumptive would exchange all he is worth for a new lease of life. He could have had it for a song had he used Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" before the disease had reached its last stages. This wonderful preparation is a positive cure for consumption if taken in time. For all diseases of the throat and lungs it is unequaled. All druggists.

Senators McMillan and Sabin were paired on the Blair bill vote; they favor the measure.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

Catarrh is not simply an inconvenience, unpleasant to the sufferer and disgusting to others—it is an advanced outpost of approaching disease of worse type. Do not neglect its warning; it brings deadly evils in its train. Before it is too late, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It reaches the seat of the ailment, and is the only thing that will. You may dose yourself with quack medicines 'till it is too late—'till the streamlet becomes a resistless torrent. It is the matured invention of a scientific physician. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Near London, 30 miles below Knoxville, Tenn., the wife of Thomas Gray was murdered by a young mulatto, named John Gillespie. Capt. Gray, who is a wealthy farmer, went to a funeral, leaving the negro at work on the premises. Returning two hours later, he found his wife dead on the floor, and their infant child playing in her blood. Gillespie mounted Gray's horse and fled. It is supposed he attempted to outrage the woman. He fired two loads of shot into the back of her head. He was caught and disposed of in the usual way.

Gen. John A. Logan

Will begin a series of reminiscences of the war in the National Tribune, Washington, D. C., with the issue of April 2. Subscriptions should be sent in at once to secure the first number. Price $1.00 per annum.

The United Ireland, of Dublin, edited by William O'Brien and partly owned by Parnell says: Gladstone's land and home rule schemes are so closely knit together and dependent on each other that neither can stand alone. The landlords of Ireland, whom Gladstone proposes to buy out by the very terms of the expropriation bill, will be unable to avail themselves of its enactment until an Irish legislature is established at Dublin to administer the bill.

Free to Ministers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Teachers.

If you will get your dealer to order from his wholesale druggist one dozen bottles WARNER'S WHITE WINE OF TAR SYRUP—the best remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption, I will send two bottles free. Recommend to your friends. Send name of druggist who gives the order. Map of Holy Land free with medicine. Address Dr. C. D. WARNER, Chicago, Ill. All druggists.

Stonewall Jackson's war horse, "Old Sorrel," died in Richmond, Va., recently.

As a toilet luxury, Hall's Hair Renewer never fails to give satisfaction.

Sufferers from Bronchitis will find speedy relief by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Mrs. Mary Packer-Cummings will build a $200,000 chapel at South Bethlehem, Pa., in memory of her father, the late Asa Packer.

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise, suggesting sure means of cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The see of Quebec whose archbishop, Taschereau, will be made a cardinal on April 12, was erected in October, 1674.

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE!—To consumers, such as hotels, lumbermen, farmers, restaurants and families who wish to buy in quantity. There is a house in St. Paul where parties who wish to take advantage of wholesale prices can send and get their supplies. They issue a monthly price list, which they send free to any who think of ordering of them. Address enclosing stamp, Griggs & Co., 190 & 192 E. Fifth st., St. Paul.

Loyd Watkins, a prominent lawyer of Calhoun, Ky., has fled the country, having been caught stealing cash.

TRY ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM for coughs and croup. 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. Sold at druggists. 25c., 50c. and $1 a bottle.

Very Rev. Dr. Ross, of Dalhousie university, Ontario, was stricken with paralysis, and will probably die.

Col. G. R. West, Wayzata, Minn., says by thorough medical treatment he was pulled through a severe attack of typhoid pneumonia, but was left lifeless, dull, with cold feet, ringing in the ears, etc. Brown's Iron Bitters after a few doses set him on the way to new health and renewed vigor, so he recommends it highly.

Prof. Edward Tuckerman, emeritus professor of botany in Amherst college, died.

"I have tried Athlophoros in my family and it has worked like a charm. I have kept it for the last two months," writes druggist L. J. Kimball, of Norway, Mich., giving his experience with the great rheumatism and neuralgia cure.

Vienna had ninety-two consecutive days of good skating.

The most scientific compound for the cure of coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles is Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure. It is pleasant, prompt and safe. 50 cents and $1.

Martin Miller (white) was fined $100 at Selma, Ala., for marrying a negro.

Those who take Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic never have dyspepsia, costiveness, bad breath, piles, pimples, ague and malaria, poor appetite, low spirits, headache or kidney troubles. Price 50 cents.

The log cut of the upper Mississippi lumber region is estimated at $335,100,000.

Important.

Grand Union Hotel, opp. Grand Cent. Depot, N. Y. city, 600 elegant rooms, $1 a day & upward. Travelers arriving at this depot save $3 carriage hire and baggage transfer, European plan.

3 months' treatment for 50cts. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

The Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. Try them.

You get more comfort for 25cts. in Lyon's Heel Stiffeners than in any other article.

PURE COD LIVER OIL made from selected livers, on the sea-shore, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, PIMPLES, and rough Skin cured by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York.

BARBED WIRE.

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

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS WILL CURE

HEADACHE
INDIGESTION
BILIOUSNESS
DYSPEPSIA
NERVOUS PROSTRATION
MALARIA
CHILLS AND FEVERS
TIRED FEELING
GENERAL DEBILITY
PAIN IN THE BACK & SIDES
IMPURE BLOOD
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KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed Red Lines on wrapper.

TAKE NO OTHER.

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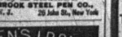

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