Historical Society

The Brainerd Tribune.

VOL. XI.—NO. 6. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1882. WHOLE NO. 543.

PHYSICIANS.

OHN R. HOWES, M. D.

Surgeon N. P. R. R.

U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON.

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AT

Gull River Mills,

GULL RIVER, (N. P. R. R.) - - - MINN.

RIGHT ON THE BOOM.

County Surveyor Kennedy has just returned from his surveying tour at Grand Rapids, and reports prospects most encouraging for an immediate boom in the location and building of this town, and the fact that it is to become a point of prominence of importance is now a foregone conclusion. There are already fifteen houses, two hotels, two stores and two saloons, with immediate prospects of rapid increase.

A survey of thirty blocks has been made containing twenty-four lots each. The olte are 25x140. The Duluth & Winnipeg railroad surveying corps has recently made a survey for their proposed road. Several lines were run, but the one running directly across the Rapids, seems to all by far the most feasible and practicable, and there is but little if any doubt, that this will be the route. We understand upon reliable authority that the railroad surveying party has been called in to locate the line from Duluth at once.

From the fact that Grand Rapids is the head of navigation, and must remain so, as boats cannot possibly pass the rapids, it would seem that the railroad must strike that point, as, at any other, freight from the boats destined for points further up, must be transhipped twice, which would, of course, be highly impracticable. There is every possible reason to believe that Grand Rapids will be the western terminus of the first division of the new road. This will open up a section of the country heretofore unattainable, and which contains almost unbounded wealth in its heavily wooded and timbered lands, the timber being particularly fine, and the facilities for its production capable of easy utilization. The water power and chance for manufacturing is fine. The landing and booming facilities are almost unequaled, as there is a large natural pond or widening of the river immediately above and narrowing to the rapids and mill site.

The soil, too, is said to be very rich and easily worked, and the lands as fast as cleared must develop, if the opportunity is improved as it will be, into splendid farming country.

The stores now open are run by Messrs. Potter & Co. and Knox Knox Bros., and Wakefield of Wakefield of Aitken; and the saloons by Christopher Burns and Al Nason. The hotels are already crowded every night, and the place is fast becoming a great lumbering center. This being the condition of things in its present comparatively unimproved state, what must be the results of a good railroad thoroughfare, opening up the produce and creating new industries? The increase cannot fail of being enormous, and it is certainly a most splendid opportunity for investment. The town site is owned by Messrs. Knox Bros., Hartley Bros., F. B. Thompson and N. McFadden, all gentlemen of well-known vigor and reliability, and who will spare no pains to make the location of a large town at this point a grand success. Already they are receiving numerous applications from parties desiring to take an early advantage and make permanent investments at once, and Grand Rapids surely has the appearance of speedily becoming one of the important cities of the great Northwest.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

As the march of progress goes onward the enterprising business men of our city are bound to keep pace with it, and in order to meet the rapidly increasing demands of business, a large number of prominent business men met last Monday evening at the office of Capt. C B. Sleeper and organized a board of trade to operate in this city. The meeting being called to order, the following officers were elected.

President, Capt. C. B. Sleeper.

Secretary, W. W. Hartley.

Treasurer, N. McFadden.

The president was instructed to draw up articles of incorporation and present them at the next regular meeting.

Room No. 7 in Hartley's block was secured for the weekly meetings of the board. The officers who constitute an executive committee, were instructed to furnish the room with furniture, the best that money can procure.

The membership fee was fixed at $25.

Among the leading members of the board beside those mentioned above, are Mr. C. F. Kimbred and Mr. F. B. Thompson. At the next regular meeting a number of other influential citizens will join the board and its influence will be felt at once.

MORE BOOM.

Mr. S. C. Leland has fully decided to take out the building he now occupies on Fifth street, about June first, and remove it to one of his lots north of the railroad track. He will then immediately erect a fine brick hotel on the old site. The new building will be 23x90 feet, three stories high with a light roomy basement. The basement will be occupied as a billiard parlor and bar room, and the three stories of the building proper as a first-class hotel, which will either be run by Mr. Leland or rented by him to some first-class hotel man. This will be a great improvement in the appearance of Fifth street and vicinity, and Mr. Leland's example will, we have no doubt, be speedily followed by others of our enterprising city.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

A serious accident occurred on the Northern Pacific railroad last Monday night at Watab station, by which two locomotives were disabled and several cars wrecked. The particulars of the accident, kindly furnished by Division Superintendent McHugh, are as follows: When the east-bound freight reached Watab it side-tracked to allow the west-bound night express to pass. The forward brakeman was supposed to open the switch after the express had passed, to allow the freight to take the main line. The brakeman, however, went back to the caboose, detailing Fireman Gavin of the freight engine to tend the switch. When the express engine's whistle blew, on its approach to the station, the fireman ran to the switch which was all right for the main line, and turned it for the side track. The express train was then close on the switch and could be checked but very little before dashing into the engine of the freight.

The express train was drawn by engine 40, Engineer Conley, and the freight by engine 23, Engineer Farrell. Both engines were disabled, but not wrecked. The forward end of the baggage car was somewhat smashed, but no damage was done to the passenger cars. Four or five freight cars were badly smashed. The engineer off the freight stepped off his engine before the smash, but both engineer and fireman of the express train stuck to their posts. No one was injured, although it is a matter of wonder that such is the fact.

Mr. McHugh went promptly to the scene of accident, and succeeded in getting the track cleared so that the express train arrived here at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The blame rests on the fireman, Gavin, and judging from the above facts it would seem on him alone. A report was current in the city yesterday that the fireman had fled, but this Mr. McHugh says is incorrect. Just what course the company will pursue in regard to Gavin has not yet been decided upon.

CLEAN UP THE CITY.

While everything freezes and stays frozen, offal and filth of every kind may be piled around with impunity—without endangering health, but detracting from the appearance of the city. But let warm weather set in and the disgusting odors arising from all these heaps of rubbish, these decaying and festering masses of animal and vegetable matter, must be breathed by every citizen and every visitor of the city. During the winter almost every back yard is made the recipient of waste matter of every kind, and is turned into a most offensive cess-pool at the beginning of warm weather. The alleys, vacant lots, and every available place where rubbish could be thrown out of the way, has been piled full of about everything, from dead cats and partially stripped bones to cold potatoes and cabbage, while the litter and manure from barns has helped to swell the mass of filth to great proportions. Without stopping to give a lecture on sanitary disposition of these things in the winter season, we must look now to their removal. Before warm weather sets in in general and thorough cleaning up should be enforced. Brainerd, growing as she is, and with such opportunities opening for her, cannot afford to drive away visitors and people coming here with a view to investing capital.

No subject can be of higher importance than the public health; and no condition is so ruinous to health and so sure to breed disease as the breathing of the poisonous vapor from such decaying masses as exist all over the city. Not only this, but the soil becomes so saturated that the wells receive the drainage, the filtration from these yards and cesspools. With poison vapors to breathe and sewage to drink, can anything else than sickness and death be expected? Last summer should be a lesson. The city was not cleaned up properly, many cess pools and low places being filled with waste and offal were left through the summer, and many cases of fever occurred, attended with several deaths. If the present condition is not changed the coming summer may bring still greater trouble from malarial diseases. In the outskirts are fields and vacant places turned into a receptacle for such things as dare not be left in the streets.

FARGO FIRE.

FARGO, March. 7.—At 10.55 p. m. a fire was discovered in the store of Whitehouse & Moody on Broadway near second street, which soon extended to the one adjoining. The snow and frozen hydrants delayed the firemen some twenty minutes. Four streams were finally brought to bear, and at 12 o'clock the fire was subdued. The damage sustained by Whitehouse & Moody, dealers in dry goods, footed up a total of $18,000, insurance $13,000. P. G. Tozler's dry goods establishment suffered a loss of $3,000, insurance $6,000. J. S. Huntington's building, $2,000; insurance $3,000. E. J. R. Muller, music stock, all removed; insured for $500, which will cover the loss. Miss Truesdell, stationery damaged $100 by removal. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE DULUTH & WINNIPEG.

A change of policy has been adopted and will go into effect immediately. Instead of pushing the grade on as far as possible, it has been determined to stop at the tunnel, some twelve miles out of Duluth. The road from here to the tunnel is now graded, and will be ironed, and after the opening of navigation the work of grading will be resumed. It is expected that the road will be in a condition to run and construction trains will follow up the grades along the line. This seems to be the wisest and the cheapest policy. The force of graders beyond the tunnel has been temporarily dismissed, and all the energies of the management will be concentrated in that portion of the road already completed. It is rumored that Manager J. B. Bohemer has resigned.—[Northern Express, Pembina.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S.

[OFFICIAL.]

MORNING SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment the commissioners met Tuesday, March 7.

Present—J. C. Rosser. E. R. French, J. M. Martin and F. B. Thompson, auditor.

A motion was made that the bills of L Perkins be disallowed.

The sheriff was instructed to notify Mrs. McGraw to remove to Aitken, her place of residence.

The following liquor bonds were approved: Genevey & Narrow, J. Schlingerman, L Hendrickson & Burns, and H. Spaulding.

The auditor was instructed to notify the sheriff to make a full and complete inventory of all property in the county jail.

The following bills were then allowed:

P. Mertz, for serving notice to jurors, $41.20.

P. Mertz, board and care of prisoners, $118.60; $75.60 allowed.

Pioneer Press, stationery, $42.25

J. A. Bunce, hauling wood for jail, $7.50 $5 allowed.

P. Mertz, repairing jail and for supplies, $10.25; $4.50 allowed.

R. A. Beard, services as superintendent of schools, $36.96.

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The bid of Pioneer Press for blanks furnished the sheriff was not allowed.

The bill of the BRAINERD TRIBUNE for county printing was accepted, and the following resolution was adopted: "That the said paper be, and is hereby declared the official paper of the county, and that they file a bond at once for $500 for the faithful performance of the same.

The personal property of L. Brockway was reduced to $115.

The following bills were allowed:

J. C. Rosser, coffin for pauper, $10.

K. S. Paine, wood furnished jail, $35; $30 allowed.

H. L. Livermore, board and care of Mary Doyle. $22.

Valuation of personal property of D. D. Smith reduced to $1,200. It was then resolved that the county auditor be allowed the sum of $550 for work done for Cass, Itasca and Crow Wing counties on forfeited land sale, which was made in September, 1881.

Board adjourned till the first Tuesday in May.

Attest. J. C. ROSSER,
F. B. THOMPSON, Chairman.
Auditor.

A MAIL ROBBERY.

Wednesday morning the postmaster of St. Paul was notified that a mail pouch that had been cut open and rifled at the depot of the St. Paul & Duluth road, was at the general office. Upon going down there the officials found the pouch and the letters. The pouch was sent down to the depot on Tuesday night at 7 o'clock, and, as was supposed, went to Duluth in the usual way by the train. How it was taken out of the car no one knows. The pouch was found on a woodpile yesterday morning, with all the letter scattered around promiscuously, opened and rifled. It is believed that not much money was found, as but little is sent now in letters. The pouch contained from 400 to 500 letters, many of which contained drafts, checks and notes. The papers found were picked up and conveyed to the general office of the road, when noticed was sent to the postoffice as above stated. Among other articles found were a lot of revenue stamps that Collector Bickel had sent to Duluth. These were left untouched. The police were notified, but have not succeeded in finding any trace of the robbers, or in learning how they got the pouch out of the car.

THE NEW ENTERPRISE.

Fargo is pushing herself forward for all she is worth to get the new foundry and car wheel works established in that city. A meeting of citizens was held Thursday night, and another one called for last evening to discuss the matter with Messrs. Lenhart and Muchney. Committees were appointed, and in fact everything done in the way of big talk which it is possible for Fargoites to do, and it is very evident that considerable pressure will be brought to bear upon the gentlemen to get the works established in Fargo. The matter lies between Brainerd, Fargo and Superior City, with many strong reasons why Brainerd should be the choice. The Northern Pacific railroad will be the heaviest single patron of the institution, and Brainerd is their choice. The three divisions of the Northern Pacific form junctions at Brainerd, another important argument in its favor. The extensive shops of the railway company are at Brainerd; and plenty of land for a splendid site for the new works could be obtained, and would in all probability be donated, closely adjacent to the railroad shops, and every business man knows that a cluster of manufactories, or in fact of any business similar in nature, is particularly advantageous to all. As has been before stated, good water, moulding sand and plenty of wood can be easily obtained, and at comparatively low prices. We might cite many other important reasons, but it is not necessary. The evident "bluff" policy of Fargo is decidedly "given away" in the following in the Argus' report of Thursday night's meeting:

"Mr. McCarthy advocated that Fargo should not commit itself, as Brainerd had not, for Brainerd might go some better."

Now the fact is, Brainerd does not understand that Messrs. Lenhart and Muchney are putting themselves up as auction merchandise, to be knocked down to the highest bidder, but that they are thorough business men with their eyes wide open, and that they will surely locate their establishment where they can obtain the most advantages, not of money alone, but other things considered as well. Of course everything else being equal, they would go to the place offering them the most pecuniary assistance, but we claim, and not without good grounds, that Brainerd offers more advantages, outside of the money question, than any other place on the line of the Northern Pacific. Now as to the money. Brainerd will, without doubt, do fully as much as Fargo or any other place, and that, too, without any "auction pitch" management or dicker. Now let the board of trade and the business men of Brainerd come forward and do something. Fargo has had her meetings and made her speeches, now let our people hold a meeting, and a rouser, see what can be done, and then make the Indiana gentlemen a fair, square and definite offer of what they will do, and, if it be what we anticipate, the works must come here in preference to any other point.

THE CITIZEN'S OPINION.

The Brainerd Dispatch came out with an editorial, last week, denouncing as a fabrication an article that recently appeared in the Little Falls Transcript and St. Cloud Journal-Press, to the effect that a Brainerd man tried to enter forty-three pre-emption filings at a time, and stands ready to prove the falsity of this statement. It appears to us as ridiculous that a man with any common sense should attempt such a thing, and we think the truth has been stretched somewhat. The people in this vicinity desire the land office to be removed to Brainerd, for several reasons the principal one being that it will be nearer and more central to the homestead agricultural district. The bulk of immigration is flowing to the north of Little Falls, and a great many are settling north of Brainerd, in Cass, Aitkin and Itasca counties, consequently it would be more convenient if located nearer the centre of the district, and Brainerd is the place for it.—[Motley Citizen.

REFORM CLUB MEETING.

The regular meeting of the Reform club was held at the Baptist church last evening and quite a number assembled. The programme was especially amusing as well as instructive, and the singing by the club was well rendered. Mr. Johnson delivered with eloquence, a lecture on science, which was well delivered and received deserving attention. Miss Randolph sang a very pleasing solo, and was followed by a duet by Mrs. and Miss Williams.

After recess the question "Rum Selling is right," was presented by Mr. Williams, whose efforts to sustain his side of the question were appreciated by those who spoke with him, but the rebuttal came so very hard on Mr. Williams' arguments, and although the question was not decided, it was evident that those in favor of temperance made the best argument.

THE LAND OFFICE.

Some politicians, hostile to St. Cloud have for some time been attempting to remove the United States land office from St. Cloud to Brainerd. Certain office seekers and unscrupulous land sharks in Brainerd are doing all they possibly can to secure this removal. If we inquire into the motive of the scheme, we find that its advocates are at a loss to give an answer, or it may be one that shuns daylight, namely: "Gigantic Pine land Speculations."—[St. Cloud Nordstern.

The above is nothing less than a base falsehood. The Stearns county land grabbers and pineland sharks, will no doubt fight to the bitter end to retain the office, which is at present the head, tail and outsides of St. Cloud. Take away that office and St Cloud, which has been gradually dying out year by year, will soon sink into obscurity, and be heard of no more.

A MOB STRINGS UP THREE MEN.

Albuquerque special to Chicago Times, 9th: At Los Lunas, yesterday, Charles Shelton, John Redmond, and Harry French were taken from jail and hanged to the nearest tree by masked men. Shelton murdered Foreman Woodruff last fall. Redmond killed James McDermott last January on the Atlantic and Pacific railway. French, alias Simpson, was one of a band of desperadoes who killed Deputy Sheriff Jones at Crane's. The mob also took two negroes from the jail, beat them unmercifully, and turned them loose.

A STRANGE CASE.

Some unknown person, conscience stricken, has just forwarded to the publishers of the Iowa City Republican, through the medium of a priest at Minneapolis, the sum of $20.—[Ex.

What a shame that this man is not known, that the newspaper fraternity might build a monument to his unparalleled honesty and principle. It is hoped that this noble example may stimulate others to like acts. We have a number on our list to whom we respectfully commend this generous example and meanwhile we shall continue to pray.

DAMAGE BY THE BREAK.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Several more parishes, comprising some of the richest cotton land in the state, is being overflowed by the break in the Save levee.

BRAINERD TRIBUNE.

A. E. CHASE, Editor & Publisher.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The grand jury has finally returned an indictment against A. C. Scofield for murdering on the theory that he fired the shot which kille his brother. The vote of a jury was unanimous for a presentation for manslaughter, but upon being informed of the killing of any person by another, even unintentionally, is in the law murder, if the person committing the act is in the commission of a felony, the presentment was changed from manslaughter to murder.

The Chicago & Northwestern railway has issued a new tariff from Chicago, Milwaukee, and common points to St. Vincent, Minn., and points beyond, naming a rate of $116 on emigrants' movables in car loads, and $1.30 per hundred pounds to St. Vincent. This is a reduction of $25 per car and 30 cents per hundred lbs less than rates which were in effect prior to March 1.

Helena Independent: The Montana railway company, whose object is the construction of a narrow guage railroad from some point on the Utah & Northern in Madison county the National park, as well as other branch lines of the Union Pacific system in Montana, has been formally organized by the choice of directors and officers.

During February the total earnings of the Wisconsin Central railroad were $157,700.28 against $107,157.14 the same month last year. Expenses the past month were $82,521.40 against $69,497.84 for the corresponding time one year ago.

Vanderbilt has captured the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio road from the Erie and will manage it as a part of his system.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Dr. Hammond, in a paper before the New York Medico-Legal Society, maintains that Guiteau is a lunatic, but should be hanged as a warning to other cranks.

Naval officers who opposed the confirmation of Maj. Rochester now propose to defeat it on the way of assignments to more undesirable stations in the service.

Thirty-four bills authorizing the erection of buildings in twenty states, which will cost $5,500,000, have been reported to the house. The chances of any individual bill are not very good.

Following is a copy of telegram sent by the secretary of state to Lowell:

Lowell, Minister, London: The president and people of the United States congratulate her majesty on having been providentially protected from assassination. Remembering the sympathy of her majesty and the British people in our recent national bereavement, the feelings of indignation and thankfulness for the queen's safety is deep and universal.

(Signed.) FRELINGHUYSEN.

The contract division of the postoffice department has sent out nearly 3,000 notifications to successful star route contractors, informing them of the official acceptance of their proposals for service. The aggregate cost of these bids is about $1,600,000. A. E. Boone, one of the contractors now under indictment for conspiracy by the grand jury, has secured a large number of these awards, although if found guilty of this offence the department may begin proceedings looking to the cancellation of those such contracts made.

There are 5,000 claims pending before committees of congress which cannot be acted on for years. Mr. Garland of Arkansas has reported from the judiciary committee that body a bill originally framed and introduced by Mr. Edmunds, which provides a mode for enabling any citizen of the United States to make a claim against the government and sue therefor in the United States district courts, as the case may be, under such circumstances set forth in the bill. Thus the great judicial authority of the senate becomes the pioneer in this revolution.

The secretary of the treasury has sent instructions to the collector of customs at San Francisco to instantly dismiss from the service the captain, two lieutenants, and the entire force of night inspectors on duty at the steamer Tokio during the night watch of January 3, 1882. The reason assigned for this action is that owing to the negligence of the force on the night in question nearly a ton of opium, valued at about $20,000, was removed from the vessel without their knowledge, and was only accidentally captured by two of the city policeman, who stumbled upon a party of Chinese merchants who were acting suspiciously.

RECORD OF CRIMES.

A special from Oberlin, O., says Butler Dunham, colored, nineteen years old, followed Libbie Foster, seventeen years of age, as she was going from town to her home, a mile and a half away. When within a quarter of a mile of home Libbie was enticed into a secluded place and thrown down a small embankment. colored man named Neighbors hearing her screams hurried to the spot and Dunham fled without having accomplished his diabolical purpose. The scoundrel was subsequently jailed.

A few weeks ago Gottlieb Engle, a prominent young Jewish lawyer, of Milwaukee, was arrested for forgery. He was tried by a jury and convicted. Saturday Judge Mallory discharged Engel. "The grounds were an insufficiency of testimony showing intent. Judge Mallory said: "Although the jury was entirely convinced from testimony that Engel I cannot sustain its verdict, from the fact that a positive doubt exists in my mind as to the intention of Engel to do wrong."

The police of Chicago arrested one Gaston Derohan, who escaped two years ago from the Missouri penitentiary. Derohan is highly educated, and claims to be a Catholic priest. He was serving a term in Missouri for stealing $200 from a priest in St. Louis, and is wanted in Canada for a similar offense in 1874. He served in prison at Savoix, France, and his swindling exploits since have been many and varied.

The Denver double homicide, Charles W. Stickney has been set at liberty, the court holding that his first acquittal on the charge of killing his wife's seducer was a bar to proceedings against him for accidentally killing Mrs. Devereaux with his second shot.

At Easton, Pa., J. R. Surfass, a lawyer and prominent politician, was arrested, charged with having unlawfully procured the vote of a colored man in the last presidential election. The arrest causes much excitement in political circles.

Alice Wright, nineteen years old, soubrette of Harrison's "Pinafore" theatrical troupe, jumped from the fourth story of the Sherman house at Cleveland and was instantly killed. Supposed to be insane.

R. H. Bishop, the dissipated son of the ex-governor of Ohio, shot Lo Roy Hart of Pittsburg on the steamer Little Drunk.

FIRES AND OTHER CASUALTIES.

The Mississippi is thirty-six feet above high water mark at Memphis and is still rising. There is bad news from points below, and great alarm for the safety of the smaller cities along the Tennessee and Arkansas shores. A dispatch from the president of the Nashville Colton Exchange to the governor of Tennessee represents that 3,000 persons in the river country are already enduring great destitution.

Mat Gordon, agent for the German Immigration society in Milwaukee, was killed by the cars Sunday night. He was a veteran soldier.

At Great Barrington, Mass., the Congregational church and chapel were burned, Loss, $50 000. It caught from the furnace.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Charles A. Reed, of Newton, Mass., after bequeathing $100,000 to his family, gives $40,000 to the town of Salem and $40,000 to the town of Newton, the income from each gift to be used in giving prizes to children, scientific lectures and relief to poor widows. His physician was left $500 on condition that he never "die intestate" and his funeral bills. An amount not to exceed $50,000 to go to the treasurer of the United States for the reduction of the war debt.

Col. Henry C. Bowen, nephew of H. C. Bowen, of the New York Independent, and claiming to be a member of the New York stock exchange, was arrested at Buffalo, as a petty thief, and fined $5. Bowen was in a fearful state of dilapidation, and covered with vermin.

John C. Fremont is petitioned the house to allow him ownership for Bird Island, in San Francisco harbor, which he says he purchased when governor of California, and of which the government has taken possession.

Rev. Mr. Hargrave of Cleveland, who accepted the call to the Congregational church at Duluth, arrived Saturday and began his ministerial functions that Sunday.

Lieut.-Gov. Cauchon of Manitoba is said by the Canadian papers to have cleared $1,000,000 already out of his northwest speculations.

The distillers of the country are said to be organizing for a vigorous campaign in Kansas this year.

The advisory committee of ex-statesmen is sitting upon the differential rate question in New York.

Maj. John H. Franz, surgeon of the United States army, died in Baltimore last week.

William H. L. Graner, the celebrated German engineer, is dead, aged eighty-one.

The Mississippi opened at St. Paul on the 22, having been closed 64 days.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Paris cablegram: A party of Americans traveling from Brussels to the city was subjected to indefensible brutality at the frontier station of Feignies on the night of the 1st inst. They were awakened by custom house officials to have their luggage examined, were abused and their effects scattered pilfering, and arrested by the commissaire de police for protesting against the way in which Mrs. Reynolds of Providence exceeded. That lady was roughly dragged out of a sleeping car, bare headed, without a bonnet or cloak, and exposed to the rude jeers of the gendarmes. The male portion of the party resisting the violence done them gendarmes with fixed bayonets were called to the assistance of the officials and three of them were seized and refused permission to telegraph the American minister and their friends. They were not released until morning, and were compelled to pay a fine of 500 francs each, coupled with police surveillance for eight months. The case seems exceptionally hard, as it was for a time thought the American representatives here. Leon Lonlian, formerly of Chicago, was one of the party.

In the house of commons there was a considerable scene in consequence of Jackson, attorney general for Ireland, virtually admitting that a warrant under the coercion act existed against Arthur O'Connor, home rule member of the house for Queens county. Reinquired with what offense was he charged. T. M. Healey, member for Cork borough, who believed a similar warrant existed against himself, seconded O'Connor's motion. Phillip Callen, Liberal member for Louth, endeavored to exact a pledge from the government not to cause the arrest of members visiting the constituency. Gladstone refused to grant such immunity or give further information. O'Connor finally withdrew his motion, saying he knew the warrant existed, and was unfounded charges of treasonable practices. He defied the government to try him in England.

In the house of commons Monday last Sir Stafford Northcote moved that the house reaffirm the resolution of February 7, that Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of repeating the oath of the oath. Major-ibanks (Liberal) moved an amendment in favor of legislation permitting affirmation. Labouchere proposed on behalf of Bradlaugh. If Majoribanks' amendment should be carried, that he (Bradlaugh) would not go up to the table until legislation had passed, provided that he may sit in the house, and that the resolution was only for a reasonable time, and Gladstone supported the amendment as the best means of relieving the house of its insanely painful position. Majoribanks' amendment was rejected—257 against 242. Northcote's resolution was carried without division. Majoribanks announced that he would ask leave to bring in a bill amending the law relating to the oath.

The Russia-Jewish committee of London, publish a statement confirming the reports of outrages on the Jews in Russia, including many cases of murder and rape which recent British consular reports described. The committee's statement is founded upon letters received from prominent correspondents, high official positions in the Jewish community, and upon personal evidence of Jewish refugees. A letter from an eminent rabbi indicates that steps have been taken in Russian authorities to suppress the truth.

Forster, chief secretary of Ireland, has returned to Dublin. A large organized body of people hooted him at the government depot as the train passed. Hazel, an ex-suspect, was arrested for supposed connection with the demonstration.

The queen's monument to the late Lord Beaconsfield has been placed in the Hughden church. It bears the following inscription:

This memorial is placed here by his grateful and affectionate sovereign and friend, Victoria, R. I. Kings love him that speaketh the right.

FOOLED THE OFFICERS.

How Shepherd, Who Claimed to Have Killed Jesse James, Stood In with the Noted Robbers.

Kansas City Special: A great sensation has been created among police and sheriff's officials by the fact that George Shepherd, the ex-guerilla and bank robber, who claimed to have shot Jesse James, had proved a traitor. Through all that trouble Shepherd knew the James brothers well, and offered to go among them and lead them into an ambush where they were to be killed or captured. His offer was accepted, and for several weeks he wrote letters to the detectives, and at last a special train over the Fort Scott railway carried a large posse of men to Galena, Mo., where a bank was to be robbed. The day previous to the talked-of robbery, Shepherd came tearing into Galena on horseback, claiming to have killed Jesse James, saying the gang became suspicious of him. He showed his chest clear through the left leg below a knee, and said two members of the band followed him a mile, and Cummings hit him. The report was believed, and every paper in the country sounded Shepherd's praises. But it has become public that all the time Shepherd was standing in with the robbers, and that a scheme was entered into whereby the officers were to be made to think that Jesse was killed, and then the large reward for his body, dead or alive, could be obtained by Shepherd and divided with Jesse. In order to square himself with the officers, Shepherd had to be slightly wounded, and he deliberately laid out his leg and allowed Jesse James to put a ball through it. The plan to get the reward failed, and Shepherd, who has been hanging about Kansas City ever since, reported accepting, and admitted that the whole thing was a put up job, and says he would no more shoot Jesse James than he would his brother.

A Big Steamer for Lake Minnetonka.

Captain E. P. Davidson has commenced the construction of a new steamer for pleasure steamer for Lake Minnetonka. Much of the work will be done in the boat yard at La Crosse and shipped to Lake Payson, where the craft will be set up and launched. Details of size and model are not yet fully settled, but the general dimensions are: Length, 180 feet; width over all, 60 feet. The boat in general appearance will resemble the best river packets, like the Gem City for example, but will be constructed solely for passenger business and modeled for very fast running. She will carry passengers on three decks, and have a total capacity of 2,000 people. The interior fittings are to be of the finest sort, and when she is ready for business, she will be the handsomest craft in the Northwest. It is Capt. Davidson's intention to complete her by June 1, and the cost will be about $60,000.

Roscoe Conkling Declines.

On Monday last the president received a letter from ex-Senator Conkling, formally declining the position of associate justice of the supreme bench. The letter has not been given to the public. The reasons offered for the declination are positively known but there are a great many conjectures.

At Winnebago City, a late fire destroyed property as follows: J. H. Welch, stock $400; T. M. Iler, building and photograph stock $1,500; Paul McCluskey, $800; Wm. Brockman, harness stock, $50; Thos. Christie, household goods, $50; J. H. Winsbors postoffice building and household furniture, $450; Jennie McDonald, $1,500; George Masters, $300; H. M. Masters, $100; W. F. Vergason, furniture and stock, $100; Instrumend, $1,700, as follows: American Central St. Louis, $1,500; British American Assurance company, 200.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.

SENATE.—Mr. Vest introduced a bill prohibiting the issue of bank notes of less than five national banks. The Chilian arbitration resolution was adopted.

Mr. Pendleton introduced a bill to make John Jones, late captain of the First Minnesota battery, on the retired list of the army, with rank, pay and emoluments of a major, now authorized by law for officers of his grade.

Chinese emigration was the principal topic of discussion in the morning hour. Hoar had a monopoly of the subject, saw did not finish his remarks till nearly 5 o'clock.

The Chinese bill was laid aside temporarily in order to allow Mr. Voorhees to deliver a speech favoring the construction of a new fire-proof building for the congressional library, in which he argued the desirability of purchasing squares adjacent to the capitol, containing 55,000 square feet. Owing to the late hour at which the senate adjourned, there was not an executive session, and thus another delay resulted in the Conkling case.

Hoar, who opposed the confirmation case of Lawrence vs. King, Louisiana, was dismissed. The Indian appropriation bill ($4,926,203) passed.

Mr. Garland (Ark.) reported from the judicial system of adjusting the salaries of Indian agents, and said the congress was not strong enough to constitutionally correct this wrong. A motion to strike out the paragraph appropriating $5,000 for the expenses of the Indian commissioner was rejected, 33 to 35. The committee of the rose agreed to bill passed.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2.

SENATE.—Some discussion was created by Mr. Vance who offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate alleged official frauds in the 8th internal revenue district of North Carolina. The Chinese immigration bill was further debated.

Hoar and Senator Roscoe Conkling associate justice of the United States supreme court; Aaron A. Sargent minister to Germany, Wm. F. Vergason United States marshal of the western district of Tennessee. The vote on Conkling's confirmation is understood to have been 39 for and 12 against, the latter Democrats and four republicans, namely, Hoar, Dawes, Morrill and Hawley. Sargent's nomination was confirmed without division.

Another account says the ayes on Conkling were Messrs. Hoar, Morril, Dawes, Hawley, Anthony, Sherman, Hamlin, Edmunds, Gall, Pelay, Camden and Pugh. The vote was taken without much discussion. Miller of New York and Bayard of Delaware were paired, but but would have v. ted no. Mr. Bayard is also understood to have refrained from voting, seven senators present and unpaired refused to vote.

HOUSE.—The McDowell-George contested case (Oregon) was discussed. The committee recommended a reappropriation bill ($1,170,530) was considered. Mr. Whitthorne (Dem.) spoke in warm approval of the foreign policy of the Garfield administration. Mr. Kasson claimed for the present administration all the excellences of its predecessor in this respect.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

SENATE.—Several bills of minor importance were passed, when the Chinese bill was again debated, the principal speeches being made by Morgan, Hoar and Miller of California, and Bayard, who thought full significance had not been given to the almost unanimous California vote against importation, and commented upon the anomalous inability of sentiment without precedent. Those who are confronted by danger were the ones who thought it was a bugbear. The threatened Mongolian overthrow of everything recognized as Christian civilization. The sons of humanity were a good idea, but that the instinct of national self-preservation was stronger than that. A nation must be true to its self-preservation before it expended its energies in behalf of strangers.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced appropriating $611,360 for the Mississippi river improvement. Several unimportant bills passed and the foreign affairs committee was granted leave to inquire into the Peruvian correspondence during the sessions of the house.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4.

SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The Smith Robertson contested case (Louisiana) was dismissed, a long debate took place on the commercial and diplomatic appropriation bill, in which an interesting passage at arms occurred between Sumner Scott and Robeson concerning the respective merits of the democratic and republican parties as protectors of the rights and interests of naturalized citizens. Mr. Williams of Wisconsin said that the committee on foreign affairs had now under consideration the subject of the imprisonment of Irish American citizens. When it had received all the information it could get the committee would bring in matters before the house. Then let the house decide in due order who was the best friend of the American citizen abroad. He saved not whether that citizen was American, Irish, English, German, demoract, republican, white or black. Wherever he was incarcerated, let every power of this government be invoked to have his rights secured to him. Mr. Frost from Mr. Reed presented a protest against the admission of Dakota as a state, signed by numerous land holders in Yankton county, D. T. Referred.

Among the bills introduced in the house was one by Stone of Indiana, authorizing the issued commissions for commissioned officers for distinguished conduct in engagements with or against the Indians.

Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, introduced a bill in the house to regulate the coupling of cars on the various railroads, which will attract considerable attention. It provides that all cars shall have bumpers and couplings of the same height above the top rail so that there may be no danger to employes by the, the coupling, things when brakemen step between cars to brake them.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

SENATE.—Mr. Ingalls reported from the judiciary committee a bill to amend the bill to a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, embodying what is commonly known as the Lowell bill, conferring jurisdiction upon district courts for the United States to hear matters in bankruptcy upon petition.

Mr. Teller reported from the finance bill to position Mrs. Garfield, with an amendment including Mrs. Polk and Mrs. Tyler. The pension appropriation bill was passed.

TUESDAY, 1881.

The Chinese bill came up and Mr. Cameron of Wisconsin said that in 1879 he voted against the Chinese exclusion bill, but he voted for the pending bill. When the immense and overflow population of China is considered and that the entire cost of bringing Chinese labor from Shanghai to San Francisco, that not exceed $15, we must admit that China can, if no restriction be placed upon the immigration of her laborers, pour thousands of them into the ports of California and Oregon. The Six Companies were now hurrying coolies into Oregon to construct the Northern Pacific railroad.

HOUSE.—The consular appropriation bill passed. Bills were introduced to abolish distinction between regular and volunteer list. A debate on internal revenue occurred on a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill in the interest of tobacco growers, in which Mr. Kelly denounced the whole system of internal taxation, and said the committee on ways and means (of which he is a member) would in two weeks report a comprehensive bill.

Mr. Wise hbrun introduced the following bill, which provides:

Sec. 1. That all duly qualified persons who, prior to the date of this act, have in good faith and in compliance with existing laws made pre-emption settlement on the public lands subject thereto, shall be entitled to perfect their entries and receive patents under said laws.

Sec. 3. That no person who has made, or shall hereafter make, a homestead on the public lands shall be entitled to avail himself of the provisions of section 2,301 of the revised statutes of the United States, unless he shall have actually resided on the land so claimed for a period of five years, and shall have made proof of such residence, improvement, cultivation, and other acts of the land claimed, and shall have made proof of such entry for the full period of sixteen months; provided, however, that the acts of the Congress of May 20, 1862, and homestead entry, it shall be competent for the party who has made a homestead on the public lands to make an entry under the law to make an entry under said section at any time thereafter.

Confiscating Railroad Property by Law.

From the New York Telegram.

While he State of New York is still deliberating as to the desirability of the feasibility of regulating railroad management by statute, Illinois, and notably several of the Southern states, are actually trying the experiment. Trying second, trying the experiment. Probably the experiment is worth the trying and worth all the blundering that it has been far enough. For particular that corporate citizens, like any other citizens, should be subject to legislative authority, is a sound one. The assumption that the law-making power has the disposition and the ability to do justice is at the base of all organized society. It is better that railroad corporations should be placed "at the mercy" of the state than that the state and its people should remain at the mercy of railroad corporations. Of any conflict that may impend between the respective doctrines of state sovereignty and railroad sovereignty, we do not now care to speculate. Yet, for the very reason that the principle of railroad regulation by the state is a sound and necessary one, any manifest injustice in the way of such railroad regulation is the more to be deplored.

The other states that have exerted their authority in this direction have either avoided all ground for serious charges of injustice, or, in the light of experience, have so modified their statutes as to relieve them of such charges. Illinois has not. In that State alone the worst principles, or rather the worst blunders of the first crude and unenlightened attempts to regulate the details of railway traffic still remain in force. The Railroad Commissioners of that State, under their singular and absolute powers, have, but recently, indeed, established a new schedule of freight rates, but this new tariff, taken as a whole, is a reduction of the tariff of 1873, by which the state of Illinois, in defiance of the decisions of the Board of Equalization has increased the assessment of railroad property in Illinois $7,000,000 more that of the previous year, and doubled the assessment of railroad property in 1876. Here would seem to be, without going into the details of the respective tariffs, *prima facie* cause for the complaints of the railroad corporations that the state of Illinois is rapidly confiscating their property under the forms of law.

A presumption at least as to the injustice of Illinois legislation in the matter of railway property may be fairly derived from the fact that the railroad interests have no spokesman or representative on the commission that yields such mighty powers over them. In view of the interests of these powers and the nicety of the interests involved, it would seem to be no more than fair that one out of the three members of the board of railway commissioners should be a man who at least possess some practical acquaintance with railroad affairs. On the contrary, that board at present consists of a druggist, an insurance agent and a politician, and, what is much worse, the law excludes all persons employed by or connected with the business of any railroad company or warehouse, and all persons connected with any other business than that of the railroad, from serving as commissioner. This provision of the law, as to logic and constitutionality, would seem to be on a par with a statute depriving all citizens who own any kind of property of eligibility to the legislature or to the office of governor, or to any other office whereby property interests may be affected.

Altogether there is indisputable evidence that the history of railway regulation in Illinois is little calculated to advance the cause of railway regulation, or to enable it to sustain the fundamental confidence in the capacity of American popular bodies to deal justly and go slow. Illinois would do well to look for its reputation as well as for its interests, by observing the example of Massachusetts, the pioneer state in the matter of railway reform, where no statutory freight tariff has ever been enacted, and by following the example of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, where the first ill-considered tariffs have been modified in accordance with the reasonable demands of the railway interests, and where, nevertheless, all genuine abuses in railway management have been abated.

Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis Wants a Court of Inquiry.

Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, colonel of the Seventh cavalry and brevet major general, U. S. A., has addressed a request to the adjutant general of the army that a court of inquiry be instituted to report on the merits of the accusations against him, which has been revived in the form of a petition to congress signed by representatives by one Dr. Gessner of Fremont, Ohio, who wishes to have him relieved as governor of the Soldiers' home, to which position he was appointed by Garfield last year through the influence of Judge Advocate General Swaim. Gen. Sturgis commanded an expedition in May, 1864, pursued as Lafayette, Forrest, for the purpose of operating against the rebel forces under Forrest in northeast Mississippi, with a view of creating a diversion favorable to Sherman's army, then engaged in a campaign against Atlanta. The expedition was a disastrous one. Gen. Sturgis' command was routed, lost all its artillery and wagons, and several thousands killed, wounded and captured. It was accused of drunkenness, cowardice and incompetency. There was a board of investigation, but no court of inquiry. Recently there seems to be a widespread movement in favor of revive the charges against Gen. Sturgis. In his request for a court of inquiry he cites many officers who exonerate him from these charges. The request is printed, and closes with a letter from Gen. Grant, written in 1865, recommending Gen. Sturgis for the brevet rank of brigadier general.

Horse Love.

Paper read before the Salem, Mass. Club.

The horse has the smallest stomach, in proportion to his size, of any animal. Fifteen or sixteen quarts is its usual capacity. This space is completely filled by four quarts of oats and the saliva that goes with them. Horses are generally overfed and not fed enough. For a horse with moderate work, six or eight quarts of bruised oats and ten pounds of fine hay a day are sufficient. This should be fed in at least three meals, and the first one at 6 o'clock. Horse's digestion is very rapid and therefore he gets hungry sooner than a man. When he is hungry he is ineffective, and wears out very much more than when satisfied. The western States the price ranged from 39c in Nebraska to 65c in Missouri, while in Colorado the price reached $1.00 per bushel.

The production, yield and price of wheat for 1881 was as follows:

States.	Bushels.	Yield.	Price.
Maine	617,000	14.1	$1 56
New Hampshire	175,000	15.2	1 56
Vermont	378,000	15.0	1 47
Massachusetts	476,000	15.8	1 50
Rhode Island	560	10.4	1 50
Connecticut	390,000	12.7	1 49
New York	10,844,000	13.9	1 37
New Jersey	1,018,000	12.7	1 42
Pennsylvania	18,707,000	12.5	1 34
Delaware	1,044,000	10.1	1 40
Maryland	7,218,000	11.7	1 35
Virginia	7,165,000	8.0	1 33
North Carolina	4,579,000	6.9	1 49
South Carolina	988,000	6.1	1 50
Georgia	2,933,000	6.1	1 63
Florida	30,000	12.7	1 69
Alabama	1,479,000	6.6	1 58
Mississippi	192,000	5.8	1 60
Louisiana	12,000	3.0	1 75
Texas	3,839,000	12.7	1 40
Arkansas	1,017,000	9.1	1 50
Tennessee	1,017,000	8.1	1 56
West Virginia	4,412,000	10.5	1 25
Kentucky	8,625,000	12.5	1 30
Ohio	36,536,000	13.9	1 29
Michigan	21,220,000	10.9	1 1
Indiana	31,353,000	10.9	1 1
Illinois	26,922,000	8.2	1 1
Wisconsin	17,957,000	12.1	1 1
Minnesota	35,952,000	11.4	1 1
Iowa	18,221,000	6.6	1 1
Nebraska	20,399,000	6.6	1 1
Kansas	19,009,000	9.1	1 1
Nevada	1,540,000	6.1	1 1
California	28,406,000	12.0	1 1
Oregon	12,675,000	14.5	1 1
Colorado	43,000	14.5	1 1
Colorado	1,310,000	19.8	1 1
Territories	1,300,000	10.1	1 1
Total	380,280,000	10.1	1 1

The average yield per acre of wheat for whole country in 1881 was 10.1 bushels, lowest on record. The highest average in 1881 of States was 19.8 bushels in Colorado followed by 18 bushels in Vermont, while lowest yield was only 3.3 bushels per acre Louisiana. As small as the yield was in majority of the southern States it was but little less than the average in some of the west States, as in Iowa the average was only 6 bushels, in Nebraska 6.6, and in Nebraska 7. The high yield in the New England States of grains is doubtless due to more thorough cultivation that is given to cereals in other parts of the country. R. H.

Provisions of the New Bankruptcy Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The senate judiciary committee to-day reported the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, and will be called up for consideration Monday next. The pending order is that it provides that whenever any person with fraud shall become involved in debts and liabilities beyond his means of payment, amounting to $500 and upwards, he may apply petition in equity to the United States circuit court, setting forth the cause of his involvement and giving a schedule of liabilities and assets and praying that he may be decreed a creditors, except such as may be exempt from execution, and if good cause appear the court may order a stay of proceedings and appoint a receiver and serve notice to all interested persons, and distribute the estate according to law and order the release of the petitioner. If the petitioners shall be discharged as bankrupt. That when a person runs a business or accumulates debts under fraudulent transfer of property or other attempts to defraud creditors, the latter may file a petition in the district court of bankruptcy against him. Insolvency shall exist only when debtor's liabilities exceed the value of his property. Powers to extend time or stay proceedings are conferred upon the court. Conveyance, transfer or payment made and received in view of bankruptcy may be set aside. Provision is made for the payment of other creditors, but money obtained and in good faith though unsuccessfully to a creditor may be retained. The act does not extend sacrifice of property, or for sickness other like necessity, may be preferred in payment or be secured by pledge. It is provided that any creditor has applied or sought to be a creditor into bankruptcy, or to obtain a reduction of his claim, or to hinder, delay the court may deny such creditor participation in the estate. District courts shall be considered always open for consideration of bankruptcy business, and at certain terms bankruptcy business shall have precedence.

EASTERN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Flour, dull and weak; receipts, 27,500 bbls; exports, 2,200 bbls; superfine State and western, $4.65@4.85; common to good extra, $4.90@5.15; good to choice do, $5.20@5.50; white water extra, $5@5; extra Ohio, $5.20@5.50; extra St. Louis, $5.25@5.50; choice, $5.60@5.75. Wheat, excited and unsettled; No. 2 spring, $1.20@1.20½; lower; fairly active export demand; receipts, 35,000 bu; exports, 270,000 bu. No. 2 red, $1.24@1.24½; lower; receipts, 40,000 bu; No. 3 red, $1.21½@1.22; new, $1.20@1.22; No. 2 red, $1.29½@1.31½; new, $1.30@1.32; lower; receipts, 40,000 bu; exports, 170,000 bu. Corn, weak and nominally lower; receipts, 18,000 bu at $1.28½@1.28¾; new, $1.29@1.31; No. 2 red, March, sales, 136,000 bu at $1.28½@1.30; April, $1.28¾; April, 1,376,000 bu at $1.30½@1.33¼, closing at $1.31; May, sales, 1,376,000 bu at $1.31¼@1.33¼, closing at $1.30½; June, sales, 448 bu at $1.27@1.30; closing at $1.27¾; July, 320,000 bu at $1.19@1.20; closing at $1.19½. Oats, weak and unsettled; receipts, 137,000 bu; exports, 2,000 bu; No. 2 March, 61½@61¾; 3, 63¼@66½c; steamer, 67@67½c; No. 2, 60@63c; new, 69½@69¾c old; No. 2 white, 65@66½c; mixed, 61@65c; No. 2 May, 62½@63c; closing at 63c; closing at 63c; April, 60c, closing at 60c; May, 61@61½c; June, 61@61½c; July, 61c; receipts, 35,000 bu; exports, 2,000 bu; western, 48@50c; white western, 49@53c. Rye, nominally dull and unchanged. Barley, quiet and unchanged. Sugar, quiet but steady; fair to good refining, 7 1-16@7¼; refined, 7½@8c, closing at 8c. Pork, quiet and steady; mess, $17.50@18; extra prime, $16.50@17; prime, $16@16.50. Lard, quiet and steady; prime steam, $11.50@11.55; refined, 11½@11¾c. Butter, firmer; prime steam, $10@10.75c. Butter, firm and demand; receipts, 1,000 bbls; exports, 2,200 bu. Cheese, unsettled at 8@12c.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Flour, quiet and nominally lower. Wheat, lower and weak; $1.20@1.20½ cash; $1.20½@1.20¾ April; $1.20¾ May; $1.21¼@1.21½ June; $1.21½@1.21¾ July; $1.19½@1.19¾ August; $1.17½@1.17¾ September; $1.19½@1.19¾ October; $1.19½@1.19¾ year, nominal; $1.21½ June; $1.17½ July; $1.19½ August; $1.19½ October. Corn, weak. Corn, weaker, nothing done; No. 2, 59¼c. Oats, dull and nominally lower; No. 2, 45½c; unsettled and lower; No. 1 opened at 46½c, at 46¼@46¾c asked. Barley, firmer; No. 1 spring, March, $1.15 bid; $1.15 asked; April, closing; mess pork, $16.05 cash or March; April, $16.05 bid; May, $16.15 bid; June, $16.15 April. Receipts—Flour, 13,600 wheat, 17,425 bu; barley, 13,520 bu. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls; wheat, 12,000 bu; barley, 972 bu.

BUFFALO, March 7.—Cattle—Receipts 1,525 head; consigned through, 154 cars; quiet unchanged; extra steers, $8@8.30; choice, 8 to 1,400 lbs, $7.75@8; good, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, $7@7.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts head; consigned through, 14 cars; good, sheep, steady and higher; fair to good wethers, $5@5.25; choice to fancy, $6.25@6.50; lambs, $7@7.50; fancy, $7.50@7.75; discouraging. Receipts, 2,600 head; consigned through; dull and drooping; good to choice Yorkers, $7.50@7.75; fancy, $7.75@8; pigs, $7.50 weights, $6.60@6.75; no choice heavy offered; sales, $7@7.50; mixed, $7@7.50.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Cattle—Receipts, head; shipments, 500 head; firm and in good demand; fair to fancy native steers, $5@6.50; good to heavy steers, $5.60@6; experiers, $6; fair to choice butchers' steers, $4.75@5.25; cows and heifers, $3.25@5; selected heifers $5.30; corn and bulls, $3.50@4.75; at $5.50@4; feeding steers, $4.25@5.25; stockers, $3.75@4.60. Sheep—Receipts, 400 head mente, none; scarce and wanted, but at lower prices; no fancy, $5.25@5.40; choice, $5@5.25; $4.50@5.50; fancy, $5.75@6.25.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—Flour, quiet, steady; mon to choice packing grades, $6@6.40.

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters are receiving unsolicited the papers, secular and religious, are ing a large sale, and are supplanting other medicines. There is no denying virtues of the hop plant, and the proper of these bitters have shown shrewdness and ability in compounding bitters, whose virtues are so palpable everyone's observation.—*Rochester Chronicle.*

The legislature of Mississippi has passed and Gov. Lowry has signed, a bill changing the name of Sumner county to Lee.

VENNER predicts a cold, rough and ragged March—opening like a lion and going out like a lamb.

THE fixing of the congressional apportionment at 325 is a happy deliverence from schemes to make the membership much larger.

SMALL POX is declining throughout the country. The aggregate of deaths is not very large. The disease plays a small part in the aggregate mortality, while consumption, diptheria, pneumonia and other diseases exciting less alarm, have been filling the cemeteries.

LONDON—the great metropolis—is the most populous city in the world. Within its confines there is in round numbers 4,000,000 people, and a child is born every five minutes, and a man, woman or child dies every eight minutes.

One of the United States consuls in Germany, protests that under a recent ruling American canned meats, which formerly paid a duty of 15 per cent., now pay 20 per cent. ad valorem. This the consul says, is "arbitrary and unjustifiable." On the other hand it is found that the American tariff on German products, most of the increase of duty is from 30 to 75 per cent. So there does not seem to be much room for complaint against the German nation.

THE discovery of Dr. Hahn, an eminent German geologist, of organic remains in meteoric stones, is one of the most astonishing achievements in modern science. By examining a great number of meteorites, he claims to have determined about fifty species of corals, crinoids and sponges, bearing a close relation to similar classes of fossil forms on our earth. The inference from which seems conclusive, that those stones are really fragments of a dismembered globe.

A great dictionary is in course of preparation in England, that will surpass all others. It will be divided into four volumes of seven thousand quarto pages, and will be about three times as large as the latest editions of Worcester or Webster. The completeness of the work may be inferred when it is known that the word "abyss" occupies thirty-six full pages. The work has been under way for ten years, and ten years more is the assigned limit for its completion. It is the hope of the projectors to have the letter A, about four hundred pages, ready for the public during the current year.

IT is stated upon good authority that iron has been found in Northeastern Minnesota, north of Lake Superior, of a very superior quality, which is free from sulphur, very low in phosphorus, and very high in metallic iron, which is suitable for the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and which is, in all respects, fully equal to the best ore in Michigan. There remains now but one question to settle, and that is whether the quality of this valuable ore is sufficient to justify the construction of a railroad from Duluth to the ore—a distance of about ninety miles. A thorough examination will be made this season to determine this question. So many important interests hang upon the successful prosecution of this now promising enterprise that its further development will be watched with great interest.

IT is announced that the house committee on agriculture has agreed to report favorably on the bill to make the agricultural department one of the executive departments of the government. If this bill becomes a law the head of the agricultural affairs will be a cabinet officer, and the farmers of the nation will have a representative among the presidential advisers. This project was urged by Gen. Le Duc, the late commissioner, but did not seem to meet with much favor. Perhaps the new commissioner, Mr. Loring, is able to adduce stronger arguments than his predecessor, but the fate of the measure is doubtful. An objection is raised against the representation of special class interests in the cabinet, and it is suggested that if the farmers have a cabinet officer, manufacturers, merchants, educators, etc., will claim the same consideration.

THE population of Washington in 1880, as given by the census bureau, was 147,293, but like many other cities, she puts in a claim to many thousands more not counted by thick-headed enumerators. The papers assert that the true figures should have been 160,456, by counting the omitted people of what formerly constituted the borough of Georgetown and those living in the suburbs outside of the old boundary lines of the city, in the neighborhood of Columbian and Howard Universities, and in other directions, which are now to all intents and purposes a portion of the present city, being under the same laws and government, and having precisely the same interest and destiny. Washington is quite a respectable city, in population and other respects, and the prospects are good for a population of some 200,000 when the next national census is taken in 1890.

THE stock laws, which compel a man to keep his own cattle fenced in instead of requiring him to fence out all the other cattle in creation are making commendable progress in the southern states. One effect of the stock law is to abolish free commons for pasturage, and on this account there is a good deal of prejudice against it among the negroes. A bill has just been introduced in the Mississippi legislature for exempting one county from its operation, but the current of opinion in that state, as well as in Georgia and Alabama, seems to be strongly in favor of the law. Gov. Hagood of South Carolina a few days ago approved the bill for the new stock law in that state which was passed at the recent session of the legislature and which has caused such wide discussion. It was said to be one of the causes of the negro exodus from Edgfield county in December. The governor claims that the new law will save the farmers of South Carolina $2,700,000 a year, which is double the amount levied by the state and counties.

THE supreme court of Vermont has recently decided that no one has the right to put into a stream anything that can work detriment to persons resident on the banks or using the water. Manufacturers claim that this doctrine is what has prevented the Green Mountain State from largely increasing its population and wealth. Perhaps Vermont prefers health to wealth. In the Eastern and Middle States, says the New York *Herald*, there is scarcely a brook which manufacturers have not turned into a common drain and a place of deposit for rubbish. Fish have been banished from most of these streams; the beds of some water courses have been changed or filled, causing overflows destructive to crops, and water has been made unfit for use by human beings or cattle. In view of such statements as these, which have undoubtedly a good deal of truth, many people will conclude that Vermont is not so far out of the way, after all.

THE long war between the great trunk railway lines of the United States has discredited to some extent American railway securities in Europe. A leading English railway journal says there is plenty of available capital in England awaiting investment, but that its owners have at present no inclination to venture among a group of new undertakings, which, judging from past experience, will have to pass through the usual ordeal of foreclosure, assessment, and wiping out before they can attain a profitable basis. A London banker is reported to have recently said that "a year ago everybody recommended the purchase of railroad bonds as an inevitable way of becoming rich; now, it is recommended that no one should touch such securities."

MADAME CELESTE, a famous dancer and actress died recently in Paris in her sixty-eighth year. She created a great furore in the United States on her various visits from 1829 to 1841. Her remarkable power of pantomimic expression, evinced at an early age, suggested the construction of a number of dramas, such as the "French Spy," "Arab Boy," "Child of the Wreck," expressly designed to give employment to this special talent. Few dancers ever excelled her as an intelligent interpreter of the spirit of the ballet. She was married in 1829 to Mr. Elliot, a New York merchant. Madame Celeste possessed almost unequalled beauty, grace and vivacity, and always maintained an irreproachable private character. The old men of to-day well recollect the admiration she elicited, when they were young, which was of an entirely different character from that bestowed on Fanny Ellsler, or Lola Montez, or any other queen of the ballet.

Miscellaneous.

Young blood is well represented in the British army. It appears that the proportion of men under 20 years of age in the whole army is 104 per 1000, and that the great bulk of the men—that is 620 per 1000—are between the ages of 20 and 23. There cannot be much fear for the physique of an army of which more than one-half consists of men in the prime of their strength.

The electric light has found its way into India. At Calcutta the public gardens are lighted by it, and the Elgin mills at Cawnpore also are. Perhaps the large mills in Bombay will take up the system, though one extensive owner raises the objection that other mills would then also adopt it, thus making it possible to work all the twenty four hours, rendering the competition more severe than ever. Houses are likely to use the system, for gas is unknown to some parts of India, and in hot weather it might with comfort be used anywhere.

A ball was given recently in the Manchester (Eng.) town hall for the purpose of promoting the calico printing trade, by showing what beautiful designs and colors modern skill in that industry can produce. No lady was admitted to the ball whose dress was not exclusively of English calico, printed either in Manchester or Glasgow. About 1300 persons were present, and every one was amazed at the beauty and variety of the costume.

Not long ago the *Scientific American* alluded to the excitement caused by the unusual mortality among babies, and the quick action taken by the government to investigate the cause, at the same time commenting upon the fact that a similar increase of mortality among babies frequently occurred in large cities without exciting any great commotion. According to the report of the bureau of vital statistics, 17,000 children under five years of age died in New York during the past year.

In the recent life of Sir C. Lyell, the eminent geologist, occurs the following in a letter by him: "I am quite clear, from all that I have seen of the world, that there is more real independence in that class of society who, possessing moderate means, are engaged in literary and scientific hobbies; and that in ascending from them upward, the feeling of independence decreases pretty nearly in the same ratio as the fortunes increase."

The legislature of South Carolina directed the adjutant-general to make a complete record of the names of the citizens of the state who served in the Rebel army. The Charleston *News* calls it "the roll of honor," and says that it "is the most prosperous legacy that the men of the Confederate armies can bestow upon their children and their children's children."

A curious proof of the prevalence of the English language throughout the globe is afforded by a statement in the Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World, that out of 34,274 newspapers and periodicals which were published in 1880, no fewer than 16,500 were printed in our own tongue. Nearly half the remainder were in German, a quarter in French, and the greater bulk of the rest in Spanish. Daily papers numbered 4,020, and the gross circulation of the whole periodical press is estimated at 10,592,000,000.

Among the trophies which the Russian army carried off after the occupation of Berlin in 1760, was a splendid car presented by William I. thirty years previously to his corps of field artillery for the accommodation of their drums and colors on extraordinary occasions, such as reviews or grand parades. In shape resembling a shell, and painted a bright scarlet, this car, drawn by four gray stallions, with tiger skin trappings and tall red and white plumes, used to precede the artillery column during its march past the saluting flag, and the loss of it was a source of great mortification to the Prussian soldiers. The czar has lately intimated his intention of returning this relic to its rightful owner, the emperor of Germany, and it will be brought to Berlin by a Russian guard of honor.

"The grandest son of the grandest state of the grandest union God's sun ever kissed with his loveliness" is the bit of [illegible] drawn out by Samuel Fowler at the recent Grant Club Supper in Albany and applied to Roscoe Conkling.

STATE NEWS

COX IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Testimony All in and the Court Ready for the Argument.

On Wednesday, 1st inst., the senate reassembled, after an interval of five days. Several witnesses were introduced by the prosecution to rebut evidence for the defense, but their testimony was not very important. As usual, the quorum failed, and the court adjourned.

On Thursday, 2d, the managers continued their evidence in rebuttal. Mr. Collister, of Waseca, gave details in regards to Cox's intoxication. Mr. Welch, the liveryman, was recalled, to put his register in evidence. Dr. Cumming and James Cleghorn of Waseca, corroborated Collister. S. B. Hayden testified to the arrangement of seats in the court room at Waseca; said he knew Father Herman, that he did not speak to him April 1, and, in fact, was not on good terms with him. Isaac Lincoln, Jr., A. D. Simpkins, Henry Kelsey, R. H. D. Poor and Carl Henning were called to impeach R. W. Coleman and George Maguire's reputation for truth and veracity.

W. A. Gale, a law clerk in the office of Wilson & Gale, Winona, was put on the stand to prove that Judge Cox was not sober, as the defense had shown, on the train going to Marshall in June, 1881.

Senator Crooks offered resolutions directing the sergeant-at-arms of the senate to arrest the person of Henry Kincaid, and the president of the senate prepare record evidence of the perjury of Kincaid, for presentation to the Ramsey county grand jury. Kincaid is the Minneapolis hackman who swore that he drove Cox, Seagrave Smith and Nash to Diamond's place, and afterwards contradicted himself in an affidavit. The resolutions were referred to the judiciary committee.

On Friday 3rd, a great deal of testimony was taken, some of it quite damaging to Judge Cox. Superintendent Sanborn, superintendent of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad, H. M. Burchard of Marshall and Hon. R. A. Jones of Rochester testified to Cox's drunkenness. Mr. Jones had already expressed himself as an unwilling witness, and what he finally said had therefore the more evident weight with his hearers. Quite a ripple was occasioned by a resolution offered by Senator Powers, that—It has been shown in evidence that the so called "Rev." J. M. Liscomb, of Marshall, Lyon county, Minn., is the author of a false and scandalous letter published in the Lyon County News under date of February 17, 1882, describing this court as a lot of bar-room loafers, coarse and gross and inattentive to the business before them; and that, having thus lied, his testimony was not credible and should be stricken from the records. Referred to judiciary committee. The senate having got sick on this continued rebutting, sur-rebutting, re-sur-rebutting and sur-re-sur-re-butting, resolved to hear no more testimony, adjourned to Tuesday 7th, when the arguments on both sides will be heard.

Apportionment of the Current School Fund.

The following table shows the apportionment of the current school fund made by the superintendent of public instruction on the first Monday in March, 1882, being 33 cents for each scholar enrolled in the schools of Minnesota:

Counties.	Scholars Enrolled.	Am't to Each.	Counties.	Scholars Enrolled.	Am't to Each.
Aitkin	36	$11 88	Mille Lacs	467	154 11
Anoka	1820	600 60	Morrison	1209	398 97
Becker	936	308 88	Mower	4256	1404 48
Benton	729	240 57	Murray	870	287 10
Big Stone	813	268 29	Nicollet	2676	883 08
Blue Earth	6046	1995 18	Nobles	1061	350 13
Brown	2909	959 97	Olmsted	5744	1895 52
Carlton	185	61 05	Otter Tail	4279	1412 07
Carver	2978	982 74	Pine	263	86 79
Chippewa	1270	419 10	Pipestone	455	150 15
Chisago	1831	604 23	Polk	1458	481 14
Clay	967	319 11	Pope	1711	564 63
Cottonwood	1071	353 43	Ramsey	5788	1910 04
Crow Wing	460	151 80	Redwood	1113	367 29
Dakota	4237	1398 21	Renville	2605	859 65
Dodge	2899	956 67	Rice	5480	1808 40
Douglas	2423	799 59	Rock	702	231 66
Faribault	3857	1272 81	St. Louis	867	281 11
Fillmore	7701	2541 33	Scott	2775	915 75
Freeborn	4336	1430 88	Sherburne	1079	356 07
Goodhue	7123	2350 59	Sibley	2469	814 77
Grant	725	239 25	Stearns	5238	1728 54
Hennepin	11684	3855 72	Steele	3213	1960 29
Houston	4062	1340 46	Stevens	819	270 29
Isanti	1338	441 54	Swift	1594	526 02
Jackson	1144	377 52	Todd	1520	501 60
Kanabec	112	36 96	Traverse	120	39 60
Kandiyohi	2515	829 95	Wabasha	4901	1617 33
Kittson	107	35 31	Wadena	404	138 32
Lacqui Parle	781	257 73	Waseca	3503	1115 99
Lake	30	9 90	Washington	3654	1205 82
Le Sueur	4362	1439 46	Watonwan	1142	376 86
Lincoln	393	129 69	Wilkin	222	73 26
Lyon	1616	533 28	Winona	6000	1980 00
McLeod	2990	986 70	Wright	4771	1574 43
Marshall	108	35 64	Yellow Med.	1402	462 99
Martin	1511	498 63			
Meeker	3342	1102 86	Totals	177278	$58501 74

POSTOFFICE CHANGES

During the Week Ending March 4, 1882.

MINNESOTA.

Postmasters Appointed—Carver, Carver county, John S. Nelson; Champion Mills, Blue Earth County, Mrs. Mary E. Thompson; Dundee, Nobles county, Melvin J. Fish; Highland, Fillmore county, Anthony Christensen.

WISCONSIN.

Established—Hartsville, Marathon county, Chas. Allen, postmaster.

Postmasters Appointed—Bowen's Mills, Richland county, Levi Millison; Dyckesville, Kewaunee county, Frank Martin; Kansasville, Racine county, Wm. B. Taber; Nicholson, Waupaca county, C. L. Klemm; Thorp, Clark county, Edward P. Brown; Verona, Dane county, Wm. F. Pierstoff; Woodman, Grant county, Henry Walton.

IOWA.

Established—Gray, Audubon county, Harvey R. Ingledue; Grimes, Polk county, James N. Presly; Maxwell, Story county, Albert H. McNall; Ridgedale, Polk county, Thomas Whipps.

Name Changed—East Orange, Sussex county, to Alton.

Postmasters Appointed—Cottonville, Jackson county, F. M. Purdy; Fryeburgh, Wright county, A. D. Hiams; Lake View, Palo Alto county, John Hill; Lebanon, Van Buren county, Thos. Rosebrough; Merox, Mitchell county, Ole J. Maakestead, Redding, Ringgold county, M. Waugh.

DAKOTA.

Established—Olesberg, Barnes county, Ever E. Olesberg postmaster; Van Horne, Miner county, James M. Nolan.

Postmasters Appointed—Athol, Spink county, Erek McCoy; Colfax, Richland county, H. B. Craudall; Pierce, Hughes county, Seth M. Laird.

Petitions are being circulated for signatures, asking the governor to pardon John J. Ring, the defaulting Scott county treasurer, now serving a term at Stillwater.

Miss Helen M. Norton, who some four or five years since was manager of the Western Union Telegraph office in St. Paul, died at San Antonio, Tex., February 14, of consumption.

An inventory and appraisement of the estate of Aquilla P. Giles, late of Scott county, Minn., was filed in the probate court at St. Paul, aggregating, both real and personal, about $15,000.

Mr. W. W. Prendergast of McLeod county assumes the clerkship in the state superintendent of public instruction's office, beginning April 1, in place of Charles Burt, who has served in that capacity for sixty ears past.

The officers of the Second battalion of the Minnesota National guard met in Owatonna, and elected the following officers: Major, Joseph Bobleter; Adjutant, J. J. Kendall; Quartermaster, J. J. Van Soun, Assistant Surgeon, Dr. C. Berry.

In the case of the city of Albert Lea against Freeborn county, Judge Farmer has filed a decision in which he holds that the county is released from any obligation to support the poor. The case will be appealed to the supreme court. To take care of the poor cost this city about $1,500 last year.

Minnesota Insane Hospitals.

The board of trustees for the insane hospitals met at the hospital in Rochester, last Wednesday afternoon and evening. Messrs. Sackett and Schiemal of St. Peter, J. F. Meagher of Mankato, B. Dewel and M. J. Daniels of Rochester were present. Hon. B. Dewel acted as chairman. Dr. Bartlet reported 325 male and 253 female patients in the hospital at St. Peter.

Dr. Bowers, superintendent of the hospital in Rochester read his report for the first quarter of 1882, reporting 113 male and 105 female patients in the hospital and five male and one female out but not discharged, making 224 patients in all, that every bed in the hospital was occupied.

The board met and discussed the salary of Dr. J. H. James assistant physician at St. Peter from $1,400 to $1,450, and the salary of [illegible] Jones, second assistant physician from $900 to $1,000. The salaries of the attendants were increased from fifteen to twenty-five per cent.

THE THUGS OF INDIA.

How They Live and How They Receive Strangers—Work They Do in the School of Industry—Gray-haired Men—Last Survivors of the Original Colony.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

ALLAHABAD-ON-THE-GANGES, Dec. 2.

* * * * * Upon such an aspect of Brahminism follows as a natural sequel of one of the weirdest manifestations, in the form of that vampire brotherhood which has elevated murder not merely into a science, but into a religion. About a mile out upon the road leading from the Jabalpur Railway station to the British cantonment stands a long, low, white building not unlike a barrack, a resemblance heightened by the presence of the red-turbaned sentinel who stands with fixed bayonet in front of the high-arched gateway. Going up to the main entrance, you inquire for the "Babu" in charge of the place, and are presented to a courteous native gentleman in spectacles, who leads you in with a low salaam. Inside is one of those vast square courtyards so common in all Eastern countries, under the spreading trees of which scores of natives of all ages—men, women, and children—are hard at work carpet-making, plaiting, cutting pegs, or stitching canvas for tents, under the inspecton of a stalwart Hindu overseer in scarlet turban and white trousers, with a red cloak thrown over his light-brown frock. In the cool, shady cloister that runs around the four sides of the square others are spinning, weaving, painting, or doing various kinds of fancy work. The children are singing merrily over their work, the men chatting and laughing among themselves. Neither in the outward aspect of the place nor its name of Jabalpur School of Industry is there anything to hint the slightest suspicion that this hive of busy and peaceful laborers is in reality a colony of murderers beside the least of whom Troppman, Chastine Cox, and Porter Rockwell would have looked pure as seraphs.

Such, however, is actually the case. These are the famous "Thugs," (pronounced Tugs,) or stranglers, of India, the extirpation of whom has been one of the greatest and most arduous achievements of the British Government. From information supplied by some of their own number, the human tigers have been hunted down and securely caged; and the industrial school formed out of these grim pupils by Sir William Sleeman, in 1836, has become, like its sister establishmen at Agra, on the Jumna, one of the leading curiosities of British India. Every article turned out by these strange workmen has its price on the local tariff, and the tents, carpets, &c., produced here are sent to all parts of the country. Although the Thugs themselves are doomed to life-long imprisonment, no opposition is made to the establishment of their children elsewhere, as soon as the latter have learned some way of making a living. The hours of work at the school are from 8 to 12 a. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m after which the whole band retire to their alloted quarters in the "Thug village" across the road, which is surrouned by a high wall and carefully guarded.

Having finished my inspection of the industrial school, I cross over to Thug colony, still attended by the obliging custodian. Here again the contrast between the outward appearance and real character of the place is absolutely startling. Third-rate novelists, when creating villians of the deepest dye, kindly offer their victims a chance of escape by labeling every miscreant with a "Mephistopheles eye" and sinister expression which say plainer than any words, "I am a villian." But in real life such convenient danger signals are far less frequent. Nero's cast of feature was mild and somewhat pleasant. The fresh, child-like face of Marie de Brinvilliers might have suited one of Raphael's cherubim. In Nana Sahib's handsome, indolent, somewhat sensual countenance, the men who trusted him could read no warning of the nameless horrors of Cawnpore. One of the brightest and most attractive young fellows that I ever met was a Circassian murderer, in whose company I crossed the Caspian sea, and who was then on his way to life-long exile in Siberia for a crime to hideous to bear description. So, too, with the Thug village and its people. Men are cooking their food, women washing their clothes, children playing in front of huts, goats and bullocks grazing quietly around them, just as you may see them in any Hindu village from the Himalaya to Cape Comorin. Who can realize in such a scene of peaceful and harmless domesticity that he is standing among the priests of a religion of cold-blooded murder, men who prayed daily in all sincerity for success in their work of blood, took their alloted parts in the strangling of some helpless victim as gravely and methodically as if engaged in a religious service, made an equitable division of the plunder, and went home fresh from this sacrament of hell to embrace their wives, fondle their children, and enjoy their evening meal with just the same feeling of honest satisfaction with which a man of business returns to his home circle after a good day's work.

Suddenly three tall, gaunt, gray-haired men come slowly forward from the huts on our left, and my guide whispers that these are veteran Thugs, the last survivors of the original colony. I look at the nearest of the three, and recognize the living likeness of Juma the strangler in Lord Lytton's "strange story." The square elastic figure, the white robe, the blank, expressionless face, the sharp, fleshless, vulture-like profile, are all there. To the costodian's question how many men he has murdered, he answers, with the nearest approach to a laugh which a Hindu can make, that he cannot tell, having long since lost count of them. I bare my wrist, and, giving him a handkerchief, tell him to show me how the fatal twist was given. The fierce joy that instantly lights up the old savage's lean, wolfish face and those of his two comrades is hideous to see. He clutches eagerly at the handkerchief, and making a knot in it to give him a better hold, twists it round my arm with a sudden wrench that seems to snap the very bone. Then, for the first time, with the feeling of that murderous grip, comes upon me the full horror of this ministry of death, which has hovered for ages in the background of the glorious Indian scenery, invisible but all-pervading, and ready at any moment to swoop on its unsuspecting victim. Even here, among friends and in perfect safety, the vision of such a death far in the depth of the lone jungle, with those merciless faces bent over him, and that throttling grasp at his throat, might well make the boldest man quail. As I turn away in disgust my guide points to the half-effaced foundations of several mud walls, and tells me that, as each Thug dies, the hut in which he lived is destroyed. A fit end, indeed, to such a colony; but there is a kind of grim poetry in the idea of making the village itself waste with the wasting numbers of inhabitants, as if to blot from the face of the earth all vestage of a creed in which even the horror-breeding East has fairly surpassed itself.

A Young Lady Somnambulist.

From the Toronto Globe.

Miss Broughall, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Broughall, rector of St. Stephen's church, was walking down College avenue about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, in company with her brother and another young gentleman, when they met a young lady, apparently about 18 years of age, hurrying toward Sleepy Hollow. At the same moment the somnambulist was met by four or five young men, several of them students, who were going in the same direction as the first party. The girl, in her *robe de nuit*, presented a ghost-like appearance, and when she was first seen by these young men she was gliding from behind the shadow of a large tree, keeping close to the railing of what was formerly a bridge, and still heading for Sleepy Hollow. The young men soon saw that the young girl was asleep, and stopped and awakened her. "Where am I?" she asked, with lowered eyelids, as she beheld her costume, and then burst into tears. One of the young men lent his overcoat, another his cap, and the fair young somnambulist was taken to the residence of Mr. Broughall, where she was provided with suitable clothes, and sent to her home, in the extreme west part of the city, two miles off.

"DICKENS'S PRISONER."

The Man Who Has Been Seven Times in the Eastern Penitentiary.

From the American Pulpit and Pew.

A few Sabbaths ago while conducting services in the penitentiary, I noticed to my right a cell with an open door. The occupant sat in full view of the singers and the preacher. His appearance was quite reverential, and it surprised me that he alone, of my audience of two hundred, was visible. Afterward I inquired of the chaplain concerning him. "Oh!" he said, "that is Charley L., the man immortalized by Dickens. Wait until the others have gone and I will take you to his cell."

As soon as I entered the cell I noticed its resemblance to the one I had seen so many years before, and I referred to it. "That," exclaimed the old man, "is the very first room that I painted; I have decorated ten rooms in all. Eight of these were for myself." He then went into a somewhat tedious detail of his method of decorating, and spoke of the superiority of his work and the precautions he had taken to paint in oil the places where visitors were likely to deface the ornaments by rubbing against the wall.

Charley seems to quite devout, and loves to speak of the church of his mother. His history, if writen out, would make strange reading. He committed the crime of larceny, and was sentenced for five years, in 1839. It was during this time that Dickens interviewed him. To him liberty was not quite so dear as Dickens imagined. He has been sentenced seven times since. The last time was from September 10, 1879, for three years. He is now seventy-eight years old, and while he looks forward to the day of his release with some interest, he is fearful that he may not fare as well outside as he has fared inside of the prison walls. He expresses the hope that, after his "time is up," his friends will help him to get a home of his own. He talks very freely of his past life. In giving him his first sentence, the judge reminded him that it was made severe because his offense involved the character of an innocent man. The idea, then, of going to prison for so long a term as five years and of being separated from his wife and young child was terrible. He could not bear to think of it, and actually attempted to commit suicide by plunging a shoemaker's knife into his bowels. "No blood flowed," he said, "and I took this as a token that I was not to die yet!"

Afterward, however, in a bit of despondency, he determined to end his misery by cutting huge gashes in his arms. Then the blood came, and his life was almost extinct when the keeper found him. After a few weeks he was restored to health, and then came news of the infidelity of his wife. This caused him to abandon all hopes of living outside, and he determined to "make the best of it" by remaining in the penitentiary. In the course of years he actually became accustomed to this sort of life, and loved it. Whenever his time of confinement has expired, he has managed in some criminal way, to get back again, and so it has come to pass that for the greater part of two and forty years this old sinner has been boarding on "Cherry Hill" at the expense of the Keystone state.

JAY GOULD.

How the Shadow of One Man Effects the Bears and Bulls of Wall Street.

From the New York Graphic.

I ought sooner to have mentioned that, from the first day there, I found that the stock dealers did not so much inquire after the weather, the probable ill or good fortune of ships, the growth or failure of crops, floods or fires, as after the movements of one certain man—a small, dark, silent man, to all appearance, yet a man who held their whole world in his single right hand.

"Gould is selling?" The street trembled, and stocks fell two, three four points in an hour.

"Gould is buying!" The streets started up, and stocks rose accordingly. Every rumor, good or bad, came coupled with the name of Jay Gould, and he was held responsible for all that was done, while in truth and in fact, this man, nine cases out of ten, neither knew nor cared how the market was going.

Never was a man so bitterly abused. I seek in vain for the mention of one word of praise or even respect for Jay Gould during my half year in Wall street. Perhaps I am too much given to shouting for the bottom dog in the fight, but this persistent and bitter abuse begot in me an interest in this singular and silent little man, and I began to study his life and look into his mighty enterprises. I found them so vast, so grand, so far-reaching and splendid as to be almost incomprehensible. Certainly, no Napoleon ever had half such a brain. And yet for all this I never heard a word of admiration. Every man in Wall street seemed to be so bound up in his own petty losses or gains that Gould was looked upon as a kind of thermometer that marked the rise and fall of stocks. "An inspired fiend," is the highest praise I heard for him. Day after day you could constantly hear such expressions as these: "Some one will shoot that——before he is a year older." "Well, he will never live to enjoy it." "Let him look out what he is about." "They fixed Fisk, and he was a stronger man than Gould;" yet very tranquilly the dark little Napoleon passed on through it all, as if utterly unconscious of these mutterings and utterly careless of what men thought or did. Of course, such coolness and courage as this appeals to a man from the Pacific, and my interest in this man increased.

Here is a single man, assaulted on all sides by the abuse of enemies and feeble detractors, without a dollar, except as he could make it out of his scheming brain, has united and bound together railways and established systems which are ten fold more important, every one of them, than the unification of the German states, and, instead of doubling the taxes, he has doubled, trebled, quadrupled the taxable property of the countries wherein he has wrought. He has given employment to perhaps a million of men in building and maintaining and reconstructing these railways; and, what is most important of all, so reduced freights that the farmer can now ship his grain at a rate that must soon make him a wealthy man.

Take, for example, what is now called the Wabash system. A little while ago the stock was selling at half a cent on the hundred. The old iron rails were rusting away, and the whole concern was bankrupt. Now, steel rails, thousands of additional cars, and, like new equipments generally, blossom all along the two thousand miles now consolidated and merged in one corporation. And, with this new life, new towns are going up all along the lines. Truly it may be said of this man that he has built as many cities as some men we call great have destroyed.

HANDS UP.

How Circumstances Have Effect on Men's Minds.

Catch a rat in a trap and he will fight. Trap a man, and—well, you can't rely on him. It is according to the trap. In the heavy stage coach, as we roll out of Leadville, says a frontier letter, are seven men. One is an army officer, who has a half a dozen scars to prove his bravery. Cut off from his command on the plains last summer by a score of Indians, he intrenched himself and fought the band off till help arrived. Two of the others are desperadoes, who have killed their men. Three of the others are stalwart miners, each armed with two revolvers, and they look as if they would prove ugly customers in a fight.

The seventh man might do some shooting on a pinch, but he hopes there will be no pinch. In the crowd are ten revolvers, two derringers, three repeating rifles, and four or five bowie knives, and there is perfect good feeling as the stage rolls along. It is tacitly understood that the army captain is to assume command in case the coach is attacked, and that all are to keep cool and fire to kill.

It is ten o'clock in the morning. The windows are down and the passengers are smoking and talking and seeking for comfortable positions. The coach has just reached the top of a hill, when every horse is suddenly pulled up.

"If it's a b'ar we'll have some fun" growled one of the miners, as he put his head out of the window.

"If it's a robber, gin me the first pop at him," whispered one of the desperadoes.

No one could say what the trouble was, when a wiry little chap, about five feet six inches tall, with black eyes and hair, clean face, and thin lips, appeared at the left hand door with a cocked revolver in either hand, and said:

"Gents, I'm sorry to disturb you, but I've got to make a raise this morning. Please leave your shooters and climb down here, one at a time."

It was sudden. It was so sudden that it took ten seconds to understand the drift of his remarks. Then every eye turned to the right hand door; and the two revolvers held by a second robber were seen at the open window. It was a trap. The rats were caught, and would they fight?

"Gents, I'm growing a leetle impatient," continued the first robber, "and I want to see the procession begin to move."

Let's see. The captain was to lead us, and we were to be cool, and fire to kill. But the captain was growing white around the mouth, and nobody had a weapon in hand. The rats were not going to fight. One of the miners opened the door and descended, and the other six humbly followed. The seven were drawn up in line across the road, and while the robber held his shooter on the line, he cooly observed to his partner:

"Now, William, you remove the weapons from the coach, and then search these gentlemen."

As William obeyed, every victim was ordered to hold his hands above his head, and whatever plunder was taken from his pockets was dropped into William's hat. Four gold watches, two diamond pins, a telescope, a diamond ring, a gold badge, and $1,200 in cash changed hands in ten minutes. Not a man had a word to say. The driver of the coach did not leave his seat, and was not interfered with. When the last man had been plundered, the genteel Dick Turpin kindly observed:

"You are the most decent set of men I ever robbed, and if times wern't so blasted hard, I'd make each of you a present of $10. Now, then, climb back to your places, and the coach will go on."

The crowd "clumb," and the vehicle resumed its journey. Not a weapon or a time-piece, or a dollar had been saved. Seven well-armed men had been cleaned out by two, and not a shot fired or a wound given. Each man took his seat without a word. Mile after mile was passed in silence, and finally the seventh man—the man who might fight on a pinch, but did'nt—plaintively suggested:

"Can't some of you gentlemen think of a few remarks which would be apropos to the occasion?"

No one could, and the silence was renewed.

Things in General.

The ups and downs of western mining towns is illustrated by the fact that in Tuscarora, Nevada, lately, a good house of five rooms, all furnished—a good house and good furniture—was sold for $90. Another house of as many rooms changed hands for $60. The trouble is that the miners have nearly all left the place.

Business men of Providence, claiming to represent $20,000,000 of property are petitioning their legislature to prohibit the railroads selling cheap excursion tickets to Boston; in other words, to protect them against the overpowering mercantile attraction of the Hub.

Rents are still advancing in New York City, and most experienced real estate dealers express the opionion that the increase this year over last year's rent will average at least fifteen per cent. Business is encroaching in many directions on the residence streets, and there is a great demand for dwelling houses and flats.

Southern repudiation is proving unfortunate for some public charities. The report of the Peabody-Institute shows among its assets State of Tennessee 6-per cent. bonds $364,000, and Virginia 6-per-cents, new $78,000, and deferred, $39,000. George Peabody invested in Tennessee bonds and made them a part of his gift to the City of Baltimore.

There are really six mines in New England which have reached the self-sustaining point, namely, the Ely in Vermont, which have already made its owners wealthy; the Essex, in New Hampshire, which has put in circulation over $100,000 in gold, and is now being worked more systematically than under former management; the Mascot, in New Hampshire, which is shipping ore enough to pay all expenses, and from development work alone; the Silver Lake, in New Hampshire, which is shipping concentrates, argentiferous galena and zinc sufficient to pay for labor in the mine, and for running the company's mill; the Deer Isle, in Maine, which is shipping ore enough for mining expenses and development work; and the Cape Rosier, in Maine, which is shipping copper sulphurets to Portland and zinc ore to New Jersey.

One of the largest transactions in pine lands that has occurred recently, has just been consummated by the saw-mill firm of Clark Johnson & Co., of Wausau, Wis., who have purchased the celebrated Preston tract of 80,000,000 feet of timber, located on the head waters, in Lincoln county, for the interesting sum of $125,000. They are now negotiating for another tract of 60,000,000 feet of pine, and hope to secure that at an early day also.

The Brainerd Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1882.

A. E. CHASE.

Since Roscoe's declination of the supreme court justiceship the name of ex-President Hayes has been mentioned.

Perhaps the style of the gown didn't suit the fastidious Conkling. He likes things fixed up under his own orders, or not at all.

"Evaporated blackberries" are advertised by St. Cloud merchants. Evaporated editors should be on the string along with the berries at that place.

In response to a resolution of inquiry by the house, the postmaster general reports that one appointment was made at the request of rs. Logan, one for Mrs. ahone, one for Conkling, one for Garfield, and one for Blaine.

The Northern Pacific is making rapid progress to the westward. The track is now laid thirty eight miles west of Miles City. It is estimated that the Big Horn tunnel will be completed by May 1, and that the track will by that time reach that point. They hope to reach Coulson, 228 miles west of Glendive, by the 1st of July.

There is some alarm at New Orleans respecting the levees. A break occurred Tuesday at the head of Toledano street, which soon widened to sixty feet, but was speedily closed. The water is seething through at the head of one of the principal streets, and a break would inundate the city. Two openings occurred twenty-five miles above town, but were promptly attended to.

The sickly sentim nt which seemed to pervade certain classes relative to the Guiteau case has changed to a good healthy feel ng, t at the sooner he is hung the better. Scoville, in delivering lectures upon the noted case, has experienced great difficulty in securing any person of high standing to introduce him to his audiences. This goes to prove that some people of good horse sense still exist.

The last issue of the Brainerd Weekly Dispatch contains some pointed truths in regard to the policy which has been pursued by the Northern Pacific railroad company in keeping up rates to such a standard that a great many different capitalists who fully recognize the many advantages this point affords for the establishment of lumber mills and manufactories here, and who were attracted by the well-grounded fact that Brainerd will sooner or later be a great lumber producing center, have decided not to locate here for no other reason than the foregoing. To the personal knowledge of the writer, at least two large mill owners have refused to locate here upon the grounds stated above, besides having reliable information from authentic sources that such is the fact which deters other capitalists from choosing this place as a base of operations. The TRIBUNE heartily endorses all the Dispatch has said in this matter, as it is a move in the right direction.

Gen. Rosecrans is reported as assailing Gen. Garfield in regard to a letter written by Garfield in 1863, in which he reflects somewhat on Rosecrans. Rosecrans is reported as having said: "I had no idea at the time that I was harboring a person capable of such falseness and double-dealing or there would have been a court-martial at once. I did not look for such an exhibition of Garfield's character as this and am sorry that the letter ever saw the light. It should never have been written, for it was a compound of untruths and equivocations." Another report says that Rosecrans declines to say anything in regard to the letter, at any rate until he ascertains if the letter is genuine, as it affects the character of Gen. Garfield for truth and veracity. This last would seem to be the most conservative, and, in fact, the only thing Gen. Rosecrans can in common decency do. Respect to the memory of the brave soldier and martyred president would at least demand that the genuineness of the letter be established before any reflections are made, and then, even if Gen. Rosecrans should deem it unjust to himself, a generous silence as to the dead president would help Rosecrans full as much as a refutation.

ABOUT TYPE SETTING.

A Few Remarks Relative to Fast Composition—A Challenge From a Tribune Compositor.

The Brainerd TRIBUNE and News compositors are indulging in a great deal of talk as to what men in their respective offices can do in the way of composition of type. We do not care to enter into the discussion any further than to say that we have here in the Duluth Tribune office a couple of men who are ready and willing to cross sticks and rules with the best two men they can produce on either or both of the Brainerd papers. Stick a pin in that fact, and remember there are a few dollars on hand to back the assertion. What say you, Brainerdites? Shall we have a contest, and if so, when and where?—[Duluth Tribune.

After reading the above, one of our compositors issues the following

CHALLENGE.

I hereby challenge any compositor now employed in the Duluth Tribune office, to a type-setting match of one or eight hours' duration, for one hundred ($100) dollars a side, with a $25 forfeit, the type to be set under regulation rules, and time and place to be agreed upon hereafter. VAN GORDON.

In regard to the above it might be proper to state that Mr. Van Gordon will experience no trouble in finding plenty of backing, and he, together with the TRIBUNE force, will endeavor to bring about a fair and square contest.

A New Kink.

The TRIBUNE is now the official paper of both city and county. It was Tuesday declared by the county commissioners to be the official organ of the county. One of the county fathers, who for some, to us unknown cause, is by no means a friend of this paper, wants the proprietor to give bond in the sum of five hundred dollars to guarantee that the matter is properly attended to. This is nothing less than a piece of personal spite, and a hitherto unheard of requirement. Why did this gentleman not require the TRIBUNE to give bonds last year, when the largest tax list ever known in this county was published? The reason is simply this, because there was only one paper here then while now there are three, and the TRIBUNE happens to be seriously disliked by the commissioner in question. There is no use making any bones about the matter, and we have made our statements, we have every reason to believe, exactly as they are.

"Tending Baby."

St. Clairsville people tell an amusing story in the Wheeling *Intelligencer* of the late Mrs. Shannon, widow of ex-Gov. Wilson Shannon, who died at Leavenworth, Kan. In 1840 Gov. Shannon was a candidate for re-election as Governor of Ohio on the Democratic ticket, his opponent on the Whig side being the famous Thomas Corwin, who was successful in the canvass, and became Governor, though Shannon was again chosen at the biennial election in 1842. During the canvass of 1840, Mr. Corwin was announced to speak at St. Clairsville, where Gov. Shannon resided. Possibly there was to be a joint discussion between the two candidates—at any rate the meeting was looked forward to with absorbing interest, and Mrs. Shannon, who was visiting friends in this city, took the morning stage to go out home on the day of the occurrence. There were in the stage quite a number of St. Clairsville ladies, and a man, apparently a very dark mulatto, who seemed to be of a retiring disposition, and occupied a corner as remote from his fellow-passengers as possible.

Arrived at a watering station, near the foot of the "Big Hill," Mrs. Shannon, who was accompanied by a babe in arms, desired to procure some milk for the child, and requested the dark man in the corner to hold the infant for her. Upon returning with the milk, having fed the baby, and the stage being again in motion, the babe was once more consigned to the care of the "mulatto," and the ladies proceeded to discuss the great event of the day.

When the stage arrived at the hotel at St. Clairsville, the nurse deferentially informed Mrs. S. that he was at the end of his journey, and transferred his charge to her care, not, however, until she had tendered him a quarter in payment of his services, which was, much to her surprise, declined with much dignity, though very politely, withal.

The sequel transpired in the afternoon. What was Mrs. Shannon's surprise, upon reaching the grove in which the meeting was to be held, to see her mulatto nurse of the morning occupying a seat of honor upon the platform; surprise scarcely increased when the dark gentleman arose and was introduced by a prominent local politician as "Thomas Corwin, the next Governor of Ohio." The great orator was introduced to the wife of his opponent later in the day, and enjoyed her entertainment over the affair hugely, but Mrs. Shannon never quite recovered from the mortification she felt when she discovered what a mistake she had made.

MRS. SHEARD,

Practical Laundress.

Punctuality and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Terms Moderate.

Fourth Street.

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

ORR & SEELYE,

Carpenters & Builders,

—AND DEALERS IN—

SASH, DOORS & MOULDINGS

—Seventh street, Brainerd, Minn.

ALEXANDER ORR. W. R. SEELYE

AMERICA'S FINEST

"Punch" PANELA 5 cent CIGARS

At Parker's Restaurant, Sixth Street.

CHANGE OF BASH.

D. D. SMITH,

The Popular Grocer, has Removed His Stock of

Groceries

To W. A. Smith's old stand on Front Street.

Call on Dan, the Grocer,

For Anything in the Line of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, ETC!

SMALL PROFITS---QUICK SALES.

H. GROSS & SON,

Clothing,

Dry Goods,

HATS AND CAPS.

EXCLUSIVE BRAINERD AGENCY FOR

EDWIN C. BURT'S

AND

BURT AND MEARS'

Boots and Shoes,

ALL SIZES AND WIDTHS.

Lumbermen's Supplies a Specialty.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

FRONT STREET, - - BRAINERD

We wish it distinctly understood that our Stock of

PURE DRUGS

cannot be excelled by any house in this section. They are selected with great care, and always have the largest assortment possible on hand, of

Perfumery and Toilet Articles,

FANCY ARTICLES,

We keep everything, usually kept in a first class Drug Store. We are confident an examination of our stock and prices cannot fail to convince you that by trading with us we can

SAVE YOU MONEY, AND WHAT IS FAR BETTER, GIVE YOU ONLY

Safe and Reliable Goods.

cFADDEN.

WM E. MARTIN,

DEALER IN CHOICE

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

FIFTH STREET BILLIARD PARLOR

AND SAMPLE ROOM.

KEY WEST AND IMPORTED CIGARS.

JAS HENNESSY & CO.'S COGNIAC.

C. W. WADHAM. C. D. JOHNSON

WADHAM & JOHNSON,

—DEALERS IN—

BOOTS & SHOES.

If You are in Want Anything in the

BOOT OR SHOE LINE,

Please call and examine our stock and prices. A repair shop is connected with our Store, in charge of

Alex. McPherson.

FIFTH STREET, - BANK BUILDING.

PROBATE NOTICE.

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

On reading and filing the Petition of Thomas Bason administrator, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come to his hands, the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, and a description following real estate of which said deceased died seized, and praying that license be him granted to sell lot No. 22, in block No. 47, in the City of Brainerd, in said county. And it appearing, by said Petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, and that it is necessary in order to pay the same, to sell said real estate:

It is Therefore Ordered, That all persons interested in said estate, appear before the Judge of this Court, on Saturday the 25th day of March, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock A.M. at my office, in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition.

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

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

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

521-4t

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE, ST. CLOUD, MINN., Nov. 23, 1881.

Complaint having been entered at this Office by Lee L. Bigelow against Olney F. Streeter, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 11687, dated Aug. 13, 1881, upon the nw¼ of ne¼, n½ of nw¼, sec. 21, and ne¼ of ne¼, sec. 20, township 55, range 25, in Itasca county, Minn., with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 20th day of January, 1882 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

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

511-5t

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } DISTRICT COURT.
COUNTY OF CROW WING, } 15th Judicial District.

Lydia A. Ruport, plaintiff, against James Ruport, defendant.

The state of Minnesota to the above named defendants:—You, James Ruport, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which has been attached and herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the city of Brainerd, in the county of Crow Wing and state of Minnesota, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint, together with the costs and disbursements herein.

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

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

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA COUNTY OF CROW WING, ss.

In Probate Court, special term, January 3 1882. In estate Geo. Johndron, deceased.

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

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

Dated this 3d day of January 1882.

H. D. FOLLETT,
Judge of Probate.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ST. CLOUD, MINN., Jan. 7, 1882.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before C. B. Sleeper, clerk of the district court at Brainerd, Minn., on March 10, 1882, viz: Anne Pegg, widow of John R. Pegg, deceased. Crow Wing county, Minn., for the nw¼, section 22, township 45, range 30. She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Bason, Lawrence McPherson, Adam Beardsley and James Callahan. Postoffice of all, Brainerd, Minn.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT ST. CLOUD, MINN., Feb. 1, 1882.

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 C. B. Sleeper, clerk of the district court at Brainerd, Minn., on March 14, 1882, viz: George H. Stratton of Crow Wing county, Minn., for the nw¼ sw¼, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, section 35, township 44, range 32. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Peter Mertz, Warren H. Leland, Albert V. Kelly, Henry E. Leland, all of Brainerd, Minn.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register.

Restaurant & Bakery

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Tobaccos, Cigars, Fruits, Nuts and Candies.

MRS. E. PARKER,

SIXTH STREET, BRAINERD, MINN.

M. AGGBERG,

Blacksmithing,

HORSESHOEING and JOBBING.

Iron and Coal for sale.

Fifth Street, opposite Leland House.

RATHBONE, SARD & CO.

ACORN

STOVES & RANGES

LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled FOR

OPERATION, ECONOMY, DURABILITY and WORKMANSHIP,

Improvements and Convenience found in no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States

For sale by ADAM BROWN'S BROTHERS, Brainerd, Minn.

FURNITURE

MAGNIFICENT STYLES OF FURNITURE IN STOCK AT

ADAM BROWN'S,

—LOCAL AND SEE THEM.—

FRONT STREET, BRAINERD, MINN.

MEYER & CALL,

Merchant Tailors,

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

SAINT PAUL MINNESOTA

WANTED

100

TIE MAKERS.

APPLY TO

CHANDLER FISHER & WAIT,

LONG PRAIRIE, MINN.

Burdock Blood Bitters

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

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

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

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

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

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE; SAMPLE BOTTLE 10 CTS.

FOSTER, MILBURN, & CO. Prop'rs. Buffalo, N. Y.

Sold by E. McFadden.

LINNEMANN & KOOP

HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF

CARPETS,

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY OF BRAINERD.

IN HIS EXTENSIVE DOUBLE STORE

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

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES!

LARGEST SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

TO BE FOUND IN NORTHERN MINNESOTA.

Everybody Invited to Call and Examine Our Large Stock.

LINNEMANN & KOOP.

CHIT-CHAT.

sh oyster at Davenport's.

et Potatoes at Davenport's.

ds and Shoes at J. N. Nevers'.

bitter I go to Cale's new store.

enport keeps Lilliebridge's thread.

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Market.

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J. N. Nevers.

5 cents per yard at Mrs. S S.

millinery store.

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at Mrs. E Parker's.

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up at W. A. Smith & Co's.

ency is agent for the Detroit

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w prepared to do all kinds

l job work in his line.

Mrs. Wm. Ferris went to St. Paul yesterday.

Miss Jeanie King has a fine class of 30 scholars in instrumental music.

N. F. Segers went to St. Paul yesterday to get supplies for his boarding car.

The Y. F. O. society meets every Saturday evening at Room 9, Sleeper block.

Mr. Ed Huntington and family departed yesterday for Glendive, M. T., their future home.

The Todd county tax sale has been declared illegal, owing to errors in publication, etc.

Mrs. Charles Sunley is seriously ill, and fears are entertained that her sickness will develop into typhoid fever.

It is quite probable that the lumbermen will remain in the woods for a few weeks more at least. The recent fall of snow has improved the roads considerably.

White & White are drawing up the plans for a large stable to be built on the north side of the track for Mr. Edward Storms.

The new firm of Wadham & Johnson say business is far beyond what their anticipations were when they opened their store.

Adam Beardsley, now employed by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad company, is visiting with his family in this city.

Mr. E. O. Webb has severed his connection with D. D. Smith's grocery store, and may hereafter be found at Linneman & Koop's.

Mr. Johnnie Burns, of the Emmett dramatic club, has been secured to assist the Brainerd dramatic club in their next entertainment.

Reserved seat tickets for the Emmett dramatic club's entertainment will be for sale at McFadden's drug store, instead of the usual place.

Mr. O. M. Noble has left the employ of Peter Ort, and says he will leave for the west in a few days. He adds that he will open a saloon in Bozeman, D. T.

Mrs. L. J. Keeney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Congdon, arrived in the city last night from Stockton, Kan. She will visit with her parents for a few months.

Two Brainerdites got into trouble at Fargo the other day and were held to await bail in the sums of $300 and $100, which they are experiencing trouble in procuring.

Thomas Cantwell, after an absence of about two years has returned to Brainerd and will make his future home here. He will reside at his former home on North Seventh street.

Mr. P. McDonald, proprietor of the Minneapolis sample room, has purchased a very handsome piano of Mrs. Walter Davis, and intends to make his place a musical headquarters.

Murmurs are heard in Fargo in regard to its recent fire, intimating that some one interested knows more about how it came about than he cares to tell.

The hum of machinery and the toot of the whistle at Orr & Seelye's sash and door factory sounds like business had begun in earnest with the enterprising firm.

W. W. Hartley and F. B. Thompson went to Winnipeg last night, and expect to be gone about two weeks.

Mrs. G. H. Shaver was taken sick immediately after boarding the train for her home in Dakota Wednesday evening, and was compelled to stop off at Gull River for a few days.

Oliver Havill who has been contemplating going to Valley City during the past week, says he has concluded to remain in Brainerd, at least until the howling winds cease to vibrate in that region.

The play books for "Streets of New York" have arrived for the Brainerd Dramatic club, but they were the wrong version of the original play, and they were sent back in exchange for the best and latest version.

Carver & Mohle have a new kind of wood saw. It is run by horse power, and the saw is "drag." The machine is for sawing large logs, and the firm is making preparations to saw up a large amount of wood for summer use.

Chief of Police Mertz has a new way of handling riotous prisoners. A "come along" chain made of steel about six inches long is wound around the wrist of the prisoner and a slight twist of the chief will quiet the roughest kind of a bum.

Wm. E. Dresskell's last addition in his fine stock of tools is the latest thing out in the way of a blow-pipe. The end placed against the flame is constructed spirally, the moisture thus being absorbed before it reaches the flame, causing a greater amount of heat to center upon the object heated than with the old kind of pipe.

Frank Straight, the unfortunate brakeman who was injured at Detroit the other day, says he will not be of any account in this world hereafter, but Dr. Howes thinks far differently. The doctor has had many cases in the hospital much worse than Frank's. Although Frank will lose the use of one of his legs, he will soon be able to be around again.

The following appeared in the Portland Me. Daily Press of a recent date: "Mr. G. S. Fernald, who has for some time been in the office of C. P. Mattocks, Esq., left for Minnesota yesterday where he will make his future residence and engage in the practice of the law." The TRIBUNE has secured this gentlemen's services, however, as previously stated.

7.112 Beans.

The glass jar full of beans, which has been the object of a great amount of tall guessing lately at Mr. J. D. Cheney's store, was opened yesterday and the beans counted by T. R. Congdon, of the TRIBUNE, Fred Davenport, of the News, and Mrs. J. D. Cheney. The prize to the nearest guesser was to be a twelve dollar card receiver. The total number of guesses was 208. The jar contained 7112 beans, and the nearest guess was that of Mrs. A. E. Chase, whose speculative idea was 7150. Others came very near, among whom were Rev. A. W. Edwards, Mrs. Hayes, Mary Cannon, Mrs. A. E. Taylor, Mrs Childs, and others.

Good sleighing again!

Who Is Responsible?

To the Editor of the TRIBUNE:

I would like through the columns of your paper, to make a few inquiries and suggestions which I think are decidedly pertinent.

There seems to be a "loophole," as to the responsibility of the city and county in regard to the expense of keeping prisoners, through which both may escape, and it should certainly be stopped. Section 10 of the city charter is as follows:

"The city shall not be liable in any case for the board or jail fees of any person who may be committed by any officer or magistrate of the city to the jail of Crow Wing county, under the state laws."

The city has no ordinance or other prohibition against drunkenness or petit larceny; this bringing both these into offenses against the state.

At the meeting of the county commissioners held in this city on Wednesday last my bills —$118.60 for board and care of prisoners and $10.25 for repairs on jail and for supplies—were presented. Of these $75.60 was allowed on the first and $4.60 on the second. The issue taken by the commissioners was this: That the county was responsible only for the keeping of prisoners who are bound over to await the action of the grand jury, and that the board of those committed for any other offenses should be paid by the city, but how can the city be liable for keeping prisoners committed for offences against which there is no ordinance? Now when a prisoner is brought before a police justice and fined, the fine if paid, is promptly appropriated by the city, if not paid the offender is committed for a longer or shorter period. It is a poor rule to which there is but one side. If the city is to have the fine they should pay expenses. Now the city fathers should either pass an ordinance against the committal of those minor offenses not indictable, so as to bring the whole thing into the city's jurisdiction, or the fines should go to the county. At any rate either one or the other might and must be chargeable for the board of their criminal. I certainly cannot afford to board, at my own expense, such a class of persons. Human kindness and philanthropy may go a great way in many cases, but the line must be drawn somewhere. I must either be paid for the board of these people or they must go loose. I sincerely hope the city government at its next meeting may take this question into serious consideration and act definitely upon it.

Very Respectfully,
P. MERTZ,
Sheriff Crow Wing County.

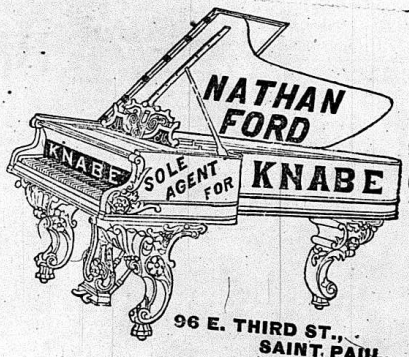
Death of Sheriff Hayes.

Thursday evening's St. Paul papers contain the following special from Little Falls: "Thos. J. Hayes, a well known and respected citizen, died at 1:30 this morning, aged 36 years. He was sheriff of Morrison county, and had filled that position in an able manner since 1872. He came to this place in 1866 and was closely identified with this part of the country. He leaves a wife and several children. He was foreman of the fire department here, and the North Star Hook and Ladder company No. 1 will conduct the funeral, which is to take place on Saturday.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

A yearling colt, bay, black mane and tail, with star in face, and white marks on both hind feet. Leave word at White & White's.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.



96 E. THIRD ST., SAINT. PAUL.

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

Fischer Pianos

Vose Pianos

CLOUGH & WARREN ORGANS

LOW PRICES, SPECIAL TERMS

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NATHAN FORD,

96 E. THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL.

CHARGE OF THE HEAVY BRIGADE.

Alfred Tennyson's Latest Poem.

The charge of the gallant three hundred—the Heavy Brigade.
Down the hill, down the hill, thousands of Russians,
Thousands of horsemen drew to the valley and stayed,
For Scarlett and Scarlett's three hundred were ridden by
When the points of the Russian lances broke in on the sky.
And he called, "Left wheel into line!" and they wheeled and obeyed.
Then he looked at the host that had halted, he knew not why,
And he turned half round, and he bade his trumpeter sound,
"To the charge!" and he rode on ahead as he waved his blade
To the gallant three hundred, whose glory will never die.
Follow, and up the hill,
Up the hill, up the hill, followed the Heavy Brigade.

The trumpet, the gallop, the charge, and the might of the sight,
Down the hill, slow thousands of Russians
Drew to the valley and halted, at last on the height,
With a wing pushed out to the left, and a wing to the right,
But Scarlett was far on ahead, and he dashed up along,
Through the gray slope of men,
And he whirled his sabre, he waved his blade, and his own,
Like an English lady there and then,
And the three that were nearest him followed with force,
Wedged themselves in between horse and horse,
Forcing for their lives in the narrow gap they had made
Four and thousands, and up the hill, up the hill, followed the gallant three hundred, the Heavy Brigade.

Fell like a cannon shot,
Burst like a thunderbolt,
Crashed like a thunderbolt,
Broke through the mass from below,
Drove through the midst of the foe,
Plunged up and down, to and fro,
Rode flashing blow upon blow
Three hundredfold lances and Grays,
Whirling their sabres in circles of light,
And some of us all in amaze,
Who were held for a while for the fight,
And were only standing at gaze
When the dark, muffled Russian crowd
Folded its wings from the left and its right,
And rolled them around like a cloud.
Oh! peal for the charge and the battle we,
When our own good red-coats sank from sight,
Like drops of blood in a dark gray sea,
And we turned to each other, muttering, all dismayed,
"Lost are the gallant three hundred, the heavy brigade!"

But they rode like victors and lords
Through the Russian lances and swords,
In the heart of the Russian hordes,
They rode, or they stood at bay,
Struck with the sword hand and slew,
Down with the bridle-hand drew
The foe from the saddle, and threw
Underfoot there in the fray.
Raged like a storm, or stood like a rock
In the wave of a stormy day,
Till suddenly shock upon shock,
Staggered the mass from without:
For out men galloped and wheeled, and drew, with a cheer and a shout,
And the Russians surged and wavered and reeled,
On the hill, up the hill, up the hill, out of the field,
Over the brow and away.

Glory to each and to all, and the charge that they made!
Glory to all the three hundred, the heavy brigade!

The three hundred of the heavy brigade who made this famous charge were the Scots Grays and the second squadron of the Inniskillins, the remainder of the heavy brigade subsequently dashing up to their support. The three were Elliott, Scarlett's aid-de-camp, who had been riding by his side, and the trumpeter, Shegog, the orderly, who had been close behind him.

THE LADY KILLER.

"But I will tell you, Marie, I am charmed with the Bridget, and with the people, also," said Dunham, accepting the rose that the young lady picked and offered him with a coquettish air.

"I thought you would find it terribly dull. You girly-bred gentlemen are apt to consider the country rather tame."

"Cela depend. Nothing could be more agreeable to me, in this instance, than this beautiful garden, with the wealth of roses, and lilies, and things, all laid out with the taste and art that always distinguished my old friend Naseby. Then, too, I am agreeably surprised at finding such—such—pardon me if I say, such really delightful company!"

This remark was followed by a decidedly sweet look underneath Marie's downcast lashes.

That fair maiden tapped the gravel walks with a little gray gaiter, and bit the bridle ribbon of her wide straw hat—that narrow ribbon that depends from the front of the crown, and is used to draw down the brim, ostensibly to shade the face better, but really to permit of those dangerous side glances, at once so delicious, yet fatal to a susceptible man. Dunham continued:

"When Naseby asked me down here I supposed that I should find him doing the hermit. I like a day or two of solitude occasionally; so I came, only to discover something infinitely more to my taste."

"You are too complimentary, sir. I shall think you a lady's man if you go on at this rate."

"Please don't. I never was anything of the kind, although I know how to appreciate beauty and excellence when I meet them in the feminine form divine."

Another sweet look.

"That happens rarely?"

"Somewhat rarely; which may account for my happiness on this occasion!"

"Excellent! I am fond of hearing pretty things said!"

"Don't make fun of me to-day. I feel uncommonly romantic. Do you know I have been wondering what sort of a life I should lead, and how I should enjoy it, if I were to settle down in some country place like this, in my own house, with my own garden—and—and may be my own little wife, if I could find some one who truly loved me, and whom I could love in return."

Very dangerous ground that for young people to walk on. As he spoke he plucked a white, syringa blossom, and gave it to Marie. She took it, and their fingers meeting, remained locked a moment. She raised her eyes, and returned the strong, deep glance he gave her. It was more expressively eloquent than either could have been in speech.

"Oh, Mr. Dunham! do you know what you have done?"

"I have given you a syringa blossom."

"Yes; but it has another name"

"What?"

"Mock orange."

The thought was subtile, but Dunham understood.

"Ah! if I only might offer you real orange blossoms!"

She hid her face in her hands, and sinking on one of the many rustic seats that stood apart sobbed audibly, though with an evident desire to conceal her emotion.

"Miss Marie—dear Marie—what have I said—how have I wounded you? Pardon me, for I suffer deeply when I see you suffer."

He sat down by her, supported her hand upon his shoulder, and [illegible] her soft, chestnut hair [illegible] upon her [illegible] a tender, fatherly manner.

"No," she murmured; "you are not kind. It was selfish of you. You saw my weakness. I cannot hide [illegible] tears [illegible]—"

The sentence ended in a sob; but Dunham fancied the word "passion" was the word she would have used. He was surprised at this sudden and intense outburst, although he had been accustomed to make conquests easily. Handsome as a young man could be, wealthy, achieving an excellent position in the legal and political world, and thoroughly polished in his manner, it was nothing new to him for a woman to be lavishly expressive of affection. But this was no ordinary girl. Educated as well as himself; and more celebrated for quick, vivacious esprit than for sentiment, effusion like this was rare with her, if not quite unheard of.

Then this was the second time they had met. Naseby had invited Dunham to visit him, and the invitation had been accepted only the day before. On Dunham's arrival Naseby had presented him to two charming young ladies, saying:

"These are my wife and her sister."

That was all. He had not pointed out which was which, and Dunham had been so surprised to learn that his old friend was married, and had apparently engaged in conversation till bed-time, that he had no chance to ask questions.

In the morning his breakfast was served in his chamber in elegant style; and the interview I have just described took place in the garden, where he met Marie when he went to do his matutinal cigar. Altogether, he could not understand the gushing sort of sentiment which seemed to possess the young lady.

At the moment when he supported Marie in the most affectionate manner, steps were heard upon the stairs that led from the hall door to the garden. The laburnums and syringas grew thick about the rustic bench, however, and neither party could see the other. As these footsteps approached Marie started up, with a look of terror on her face.

"My husband!" she cried.

"Your husband! Who?"

"Naseby!"

And she vanished down the gravel walk.

"The deuce!" said Dunham.

Naseby appeared, fresh and smiling, in a cool suit of checked linen, with a broad-leaved straw hat and low walking shoes.

"What!" said he, cheerily, are you just from bed and breakfast?"

"Just."

He could not bring himself to return to town that day. Naseby took him sailing on the river in the afternoon, and in the evening they all sat down to a quiet little game of short whist. The excitement and crush of sensation that Dunham had that day undergone wearied him, so that at eleven o'clock he was glad to be excused and retired to his apartment. But "balmy sleep, tired nature's sweet restorer," would not visit him, and he rolled about for half an hour, wakeful and nervous to a painful degree.

"Confound it," said he; "I'll get up and have a cigar. Perhaps that may soothe my nerves."

"Oh, sluggard I have had a splendid walk. Been up this hour and a half.

"The original 'early bird,' eh?"

"Yes. By the way, Bridget said Marie was in the garden. Hasn't she been here? I want to see her."

"Yes—no—that is, I believe she was here a minute ago. I spoke to her. I don't know where she went!"

A terribly tingling piece of language for a man of the world, cool and collected, and equal to any emergency; but the fact is, two sharp surprises, one following close upon the other's heels, were too much even for Dunham's savoir faire.

Naseby went to look for Marie, and Dunham finished his cigar in a bewildered meditation.

"I have been making a good thing of my trip into the country," he said to himself; "here is Naseby, one of the best fellows alive, and an old school comrade. Here I am, moving into the bosom of his family, like a serpent, to sting his heart to the core. Here is his wife, a beautiful girl—she's hardly a woman yet—smart and delightful in company, but fearfully susceptible. Well, she is in love with me, heaven bless her! and I—what am I to do? Why did not Naseby tell me which was his wife when he presented me? How could I tell? By jove! it almost seems as if there was a conspiracy to keep me from knowing! He treated the other a good deal more like his wife than this one, last night. Never mind, I'll run away, and go back to town this very day!

He threw his cigar stump away spitefully, and sauntered into the house. From the front parlor came a sound of singing and piano playing. He entered, and found the other young lady, Miss Susie, practicing a new song.

"Do you sing, Mr. Dunham," she asked

"Very little, indeed."

"Play?"

"Still less."

"I should like to hear you."

"No, keep on. Your music is better than mine."

"But I like variety."

"Well, lest you should think I want to be coaxed, I will show you how badly I perform."

He sat down, and did his best, which was excellent. Then he pulled over the music lying on the piano, and found some duets, which they sang together. Susie admired his voice and touch, and made eyes at him, most obviously, when they came to

1st {Lovest thou me?
2d. {I love but thee!

in the song.

In short, they became affectionate; and Dunham received another surprise. He vowed that the duet only expressed his own real emotions; and hoped that their lives might join in years to come, as harmoniously as their voices blend.

Susie hesitated, faltered and seemed terribly agitated. She went about the room to see that nobody was within earshot, and then, drawing him to a sofa in a corner of the rear parlor and made a strange confession to him.

"I feel I owe you an explanation," she said; "for I can never permit you to repeat these words, however much they may move my heart."

She was silent for a moment, and then resumed.

"You think that Marie is Mrs. Naseby!"

Dunham's heart leaped up.

"I do, certainly."

"She is not. I am!"

"You?"

"Yes. Be secret as the grave. Our parents insisted upon his marrying Marie, but he wished to make me his wife. While they were absent in Europe he wedded me privately, and when they returned he announced that it had taken place, but named Marie instead of myself. Of course they were satisfied; and my sister kindly agreed to live here, in order to shield me, until time should prepare our parents for the truth. We say as little about the relationship as possible, and very seldom visit in the neighborhood. Perhaps you observed, last night, that Naseby did not mention which of us was the wife and which the sister."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, I noticed that. But what shall I say to you? You have touched me to my very heart with a novel pang. I thought when I married, that I loved my husband; but oh, what shall I do? What shall I do? When I hear you speak, my husband's love is as gone. Among the other expectations, he was promoted to two doses of the cross of King Louis Philippe. Judge Gray is a very tall man, fully six feet five inches, and is solidly built and of good proportions. He looks like a soldier.

"Of about the same stature, and of magnificent, if a little heavy build, is the poet laureate of Massachusetts, Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Rev. Phillips Brooks.

Upon this occasion four the two traveled for a time together, and visited, among other places, Pompeii and Vesuvius. Each of the four that the unread Norwegians took them to be, in physique, sample Americans, and thus were more powerfully impressed than before of the dignity of the great republic beyond the seas.

AN OLD BEAR.

What Uncle Rufus Hatch Thinks of the Speculation Craze and the Crops.

From the New York Graphic.

"Anything new on day, Mr. Hatch?" asked a *Graphic* reporter, as Uncle Rufus finished looking over the tape in his new Broadway office the other day.

"Nothing particularly startling just now", replied the veteran financier, "except that everybody is crazy. Insanity prevails from the kitchen to the counting-house. Men, women and children are speculating in Wall street. The masses are going to lose, as they did in 1873. The last card has been played on the bull side, and has been trumped by the bears. Look at the stock list. The new securities placed on the New York Stock Exchange within the last eighteen months amount to nearly $2,000,000,000, or more than the entire capital of the Union eighteen months more we will have ten, through trunk lines to the West, and only business enough for three. The sooner the stock Exchange and the Banks realize this the better it will be for them and their customers. I am fearful that many of our young brokers who are carrying these photograph, chromo, lithograph pictures, undiscovered railroads and gift enterprises, will suddenly go out of business if a halt is not called in time."

"This certainly looks startling," suggested the reporter.

"Well, it's about the truth, rejoined Uncle Rufus. "Look at the crop outlook, for instance. I don't think that we can harvest more than one-third or three-quarters of the crop of 1880 and 1879. The agricultural bureau at Washington has put winter wheat, on January 1st last, at seventy-six per cent., and spring wheat at eighty-seven per cent., with a large decrease of acreage. We must have continual good harvest weather to give us a seventy-five per cent. yield. All the information I get from the west points me to believe it will be below seventy-five per cent. So far as the price of wheat is concerned, the news from Continental Europe is universally favorable; in some sections they will raise every crop that they have had in twenty years. England always buys axe will, in all probability, want her usual quantity. With poor crops here and a good harvest on the other side, it looks bad for us. It should be borne in mind that we have had extraordinary good crops in this country for three years past, while Europe for the same period has suffered with short crops.

"As to the corn crop?"

"It cannot be contradicted that our own corn crop last year was 50,000,000 bushels short as compared to the crop of 1879. The winter of 1880 and 1881 commenced the 1st of November. It was what is known as a 'blizzard'—the coldest and most severe winter that has ever been experienced in this country. The official report of the agricultural commissioner of Illinois estimates the wheat crop of that state at about half of what it was last year, and that was up to date 1st. We had almost one hundred two weeks of the severest storms, tornadoes and hurricanes throughout the great grain producing section, ever known, which may have the effect to reduce the yield of corn. Taken all in all, it looks as if we were going to have short crops this year, which, with a prosperous lookout across the water, makes it look bad."

Law, Not Justice.

From Tinsley's Magazine.

William Shaw, a respectable tradesman of Edinburgh, was blessed with a daughter who had formed a foolish attachment for a young man of bad character. Naturally enough, the father objected to the whole business. The foolish young woman, growing desperate, stabbed herself. When in the throes of death, in the presence of witnesses, her father appeared, and before expiring she uttered the words, "Taken away from thee by the cause of my death!" The father, at this accusation, was said to exhibit great agitation. On the evidence, then, of the daughter's dying speech, and the agitation of which he displayed, the unfortunate father was condemned to the gallows. Apparently no evidence could be more conclusive; but still, be it remembered, it was only "apparently." It was simply, after all, going on the question of precedent. It was only presumption of the fact grounded on a general belief that the confession of a dying person may always be taken for granted to be true. But circumstances proved otherwise. A year or so afterward, as a new tenant of Shaw's former apartments was rummaging by chance in the room in which Miss Shaw had died, he accidentally discovered a paper which had fallen into a cavity on one side of the chimney. It was folded as a letter, and on being opened the following confession was brought to light:

"Barbarous Father."—Our cruelty having put it out of my power ever to join my fate to that of the only man I could love, and tyrannically insisting on my marrying one whom I always hated, has made me form a resolution to put an end to an existence which is become a burden to me. I doubt not I shall find a better in another world, for sure no benevolent Being can require that I should live any longer in torment to myself in this. My death I lay to your charge. When you read this, consider yourself as an inhuman wretch that plunged the murderous knife into the bosom of the unhappy

"Catherine Shaw."

For another case might be quoted the famous case and conviction of Bradford, the inkeeper. Here the evidence which produced conviction consisted of the fact that he was seen standing with a bloody knife in his hand over the dead body of the murdered man. Bradford was executed; but by a deathbed confession of guilt it subsequently became known that the real murderer was the servant of his victim, who had been tempted to the crime by the knowledge that his unfortunate master was carrying a considerable sum of money about his person. Here again, was no precedent. Other undoubted murderers have been convicted because they had been caught red-handed in the presence of their victims. Therefore, Bradford was undoubtedly guilty because he was discovered under the same circumstances, and it was quite unnatural to suppose anything to the contrary. As in the well-known case of Lord Cardigan at the Queen's Bench bar, and the recent case of Habeas, who fortunately escaped the gallows, there is no need to argue about any presumption. It may be taken for granted, that the lawyer is not always the best and never of any time the only judge of the merits of evidence.

Poor Pay in the Engineer Army.

From the London World.

The army is notoriously a poor profession, and it is only when such a fortune is in view, there are but few successful soldiers who do. The rank and file are expected to stand fire, endure exile, and brave the most injurious climates for something less than the wages of the ordinary laboring classes. As for the officers, their pay, even in the highest grades, is the merest pittance. A lieutenant-colonel scarcely offers a lieutenant; a captain, grown gray in the service, earns less than the skillful artisan. The colonel of a regiment, filling, as he does, a post weighted with onerous duties and vast responsibilities, has to make both ends meet, entertain, head subscriptions, and keep up a certain show, with just £1 a day. General officers, if unemployed, are deemed passing rich upon a few hundreds per annum; if they are honored with the command of a brigade, division, or district, their pay may be doubled, but their expenses will also be increased at least four-fold. So notably is this the case that on some stations—at Portsmouth or Plymouth, for example—where the burden of hospitality is heavy, and the establishment to be maintained most costly, a general cannot afford to accept a command unless he is backed up by substantial private means. At no time throughout a man's service are economies possible. The style of life—that of people in easy social circumstances—forbids it. There is too much pomp and pageantry to keep up, and too much number, mess-plate, uniforms constantly subject to costly changes through the caprice of superiors—all these make deep inroads into narrow purses of men frugally inclined. The most fortunate officer can seldom hope to arrive at mature years with money laid by.

Consumption Cure.

Dr. R. V. Pierce: Dear Sir—Death was hourly expected by myself and friends; My physicians pronounced my disease consumption, and said I must die. I began taking your "Pellets" and "Pellets." I took and nine bottles and am wonderfully relieved. I am now able to ride out.

Elizabeth Thornton, Montezuma, Ark.

Barnes, the revivalist, counts nearly 2,500 conversions as the result of a seven weeks stay in Louisville. It was the richest and thirstiest field he ever worked.

The "Golden Bloom of Youth" may be retained by using Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a specific for female complaints." By druggists.

Belle Boyd, the Confederate correspondent, spy, and blockade runner, lives now in Corsicana, Texas, and frequently delivers a lecture or two.

Our Progress.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer, the writer, is about to contract a marriage. She is finishing a book which contains, she thinks, her best work.

Maine News.

Hop Bitters which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, billious-ness and all kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thoroughly enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Argus.*

David A. Wells is mentioned as a spry, wiry-looking old gentleman with a high, clear voice and pleasant manner.

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Soldiers, Attention.

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Rev. M. Booher,
Pastor Presbyterian church, Reading, Mich.

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Rev. V. L. Lockwood,
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Consumption.

Elm Hall, Mich., Dec. 2, 1881.

Piso's Cure has been a great friend to me. I have used it in my family for eight years. When I first heard of it I was in the last stage of quick consumption and was ready to die. After taking one bottle I was able to work and am now entirely well. Jeremiah Harrington.

Brain & Nerve.

Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, physical debility, 4s. $1. at druggists. Prepaid by Express $1.25 of Sole Agent, H. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

How Making Will Surely Pay.

From the Denver News.

"No; no hoisting works—not if I know it. You can fool away a good deal of good, coin on hoisting works. "How in thunder do you run your mine?" "On the assessment plan, sir. That's the latest and most approved method. When we have a good many of the lower workings, we don't hoist anything to speak of. I keep a man in Virginia at $50 a month to superintend the location and write weekly letters, and I stay in San Francisco, in my office on Kearney street, and do the business. Our story, boy, that's my office in the law office, the broker, the board of trustees, secretary, treasurer, and everything. Why, I have to hire a man to do the work of keeping my hat on my head, and I get along fine. Don't know how long I can keep it up, but I'm having a good time while I have the cash for it."

Poor Pay in the Engineer Army.

From the London World.

The army is notoriously a poor profession, and it is only when such a fortune is in view, there are but few successful soldiers who do. The rank and file are expected to stand fire, endure exile, and brave the most injurious climates for something less than the wages of the ordinary laboring classes. As for the officers, their pay, even in the highest grades, is the merest pittance. A lieutenant-colonel scarcely offers a lieutenant; a captain, grown gray in the service, earns less than the skillful artisan. The colonel of a regiment, filling, as he does, a post weighted with onerous duties and vast responsibilities, has to make both ends meet, entertain, head subscriptions, and keep up a certain show, with just £1 a day. General officers, if unemployed, are deemed passing rich upon a few hundreds per annum; if they are honored with the command of a brigade, division, or district, their pay may be doubled, but their expenses will also be increased at least four-fold. So notably is this the case that on some stations—at Portsmouth or Plymouth, for example—where the burden of hospitality is heavy, and the establishment to be maintained most costly, a general cannot afford to accept a command unless he is backed up by substantial private means. At no time throughout a man's service are economies possible. The style of life—that of people in easy social circumstances—forbids it. There is too much pomp and pageantry to keep up, and too much number, mess-plate, uniforms constantly subject to costly changes through the caprice of superiors—all these make deep inroads into narrow purses of men frugally inclined. The most fortunate officer can seldom hope to arrive at mature years with money laid by.

Consumption Cure.

Dr. R. V. Pierce: Dear Sir—Death was hourly expected by myself and friends; My physicians pronounced my disease consumption, and said I must die. I began taking your "Pellets" and "Pellets." I took and nine bottles and am wonderfully relieved. I am now able to ride out.

Elizabeth Thornton, Montezuma, Ark.

Barnes, the revivalist, counts nearly 2,500 conversions as the result of a seven weeks stay in Louisville. It was the richest and thirstiest field he ever worked.

The "Golden Bloom of Youth" may be retained by using Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a specific for female complaints." By druggists.

Belle Boyd, the Confederate correspondent, spy, and blockade runner, lives now in Corsicana, Texas, and frequently delivers a lecture or two.

Our Progress.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer, the writer, is about to contract a marriage. She is finishing a book which contains, she thinks, her best work.

Maine News.

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A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY
STRICTLY PURE.
Harmless to the Most Delicate.

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

Jeremiah Wright, of Marion County, W. Va, writes us that his wife had PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and was pronounced INCURABLE by the physician, when the use of Allen's Lung Balsam entirely cured her. He writes us that he and neighbors think it the best medicine in the world. Dr. Meredith, of Dayton, O., writes us he thought it the best in all STAGES OF CONSUMPTION, and was induced by his friends to try Allen's Lung Balsam after the regular physicians failed. We have his letter that it at once cured his cough, and that he was able to resume his practice.

W. A. Graham & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Zanesville, Ohio, writes us of the cure of Matt. Freeman, a noted character, who had long suffered with Bronchitis in its worst form twelve years. The Balsam cured him, and has many others of Bronchitis.

AS ALSO
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, CROUP,
All Diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and PULMONARY ORGANS.

C. S. Martin, Druggist at Oakley, Ky., writes us that he has sold more of our remedy than any other Lung Balsam for Croup and Whooping Cough.

Mothers will find it a safe and sure remedy to give their children when afflicted with Croup.

It is harmless to the most delicate children. It contains no Opium in any form.

Recommended by Physicians. Mixtures or Syrups, in large bottles, ready for use, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

Call for Allen's Lung Balsam, and shun the spurious and worthless imitations. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Sold by all druggists.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

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

To Consumptives.—Many have been healed by the use of this preparation. Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. Experience proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by Drew, Cutler, & Paul, Lyman Brothers, Minneapolis.

TUTT'S
PILLS.

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER

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

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished by Tutt's Pills. Sold everywhere, or sent on receipt of price, 25 cents. Office, 39 Murray st., New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

Gray Hair or Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously, and leaves the hair free from grease, sediment, or stickiness. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 39 Murray st., New York.

TOOL CATALOG

HOUSE AND FARM.

Domestic Recipes.

SUET PUDDING.—One cup of milk, two of suet (scanted) chopped fine, three of flour, one cup of seeded raisins (I chop part of them) one teaspoonful of soda. Steam three hours. My experience is, that the longer they are cooked the better they are.

SAUCE.—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one egg beaten to a stiff froth, one-half cup of boiling wine.

STEAMED PUDDING.—One cup of sweet milk, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one-half cup of sugar, one pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder—steam one-half hour. It is nice with a cup of raisins to it.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING.—One pint of grated bread crumbs, one quart of scalded milk, seven tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, the yolks of five eggs added to the bread and milk, butter the size of a walnut, sweeten to the taste, bake 35 minutes. Whites of five eggs beaten, one teacupful of sugar. Mix and spread on the pudding. Bake a few minutes.

STEAMED CORN BREAD.—Three cups of corn meal, one cup of flour two cups of sweet milk, one cup of sour milk, two cups of molasses, one teaspoonful of soda, a little salt. Steam three hours and bake one-half hour.

HICKORY NUT CAKE.—One-and-one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, three-fourths of a cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, whites of four eggs, one-and-one-half cup of chopped nuts.

DELICATE CAKE.—Whites of three eggs, one cup of sugar, one-third cup of butter, one-and-one-half cup of flour, one-half cup of milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

SNOW CAKE.—One-and-one-half cup of powdered sugar, one cup of flour, whites of eight eggs, three-fourths of a teaspoonful of cream-of-tartar. This is just as good as the "Angel's Food" so much spoken about lately and much less troublesome. I will give you a recipe for that, however.

MOLASSES DROP CAKE.—One cup of butter, three teacups of molasses, three eggs, one teacup of sour milk, one tablespoonful of soda. Stir quite stiff and drop on tins. I always bake one to try for they are not good if too stiff. If right and eaten warmly, they are splendid.

ANGEL'S FOOD.—Take the whites of eleven eggs, a tumbler full and-a-half of granulated sugar, one tumblerful of flour, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one teaspoonful of cream-of-tartar. Sift the flour four times, then add the cream-of-tartar and sift again, but have the right measure before adding the cream of-tartar, sift the sugar and measure. Beat the eggs to a stiff froth, on the same dish add sugar then the flour very gently, then the vanilla; do not stop beating until you put in the pan to bake. Bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven. Try with a straw and if too soft let it remain a few minutes longer. Turn the pan upside down to cool. Use a pan that has never been greased. The tumbler to hold two and one-fourth gills. To be cut with a sharp knife.

Ice for Teething Children.

The pain of teething may be almost done away and the health of the child benefitted by giving it small splinters of ice picked off with a pin to melt in its mouth. The fragment is so small that it is but a drop of warm water before it is swallowed, and the child has all the coolness for its feverish gums without the slightest injury. The avidity with which the little thing tastes the cooling morsel, the instant quiet which succeeds hours of fretfulness are the best witnesses to the magic remedy. Ice may be fed to a three months' child in this way, each splinter being no longer than a common pin, for five or ten minutes, the result being that it has swallowed a teaspoonful of warm water, which, so far from being a harm, is good for it, and the process may be repeated hourly as often as the fretting fits from teething begin.

Domestic Economy.

The venerable Dr. Spofford of Groveland once made the following suggestions, which are as true now as ever, and worthy of our acceptation: The cost of a hired woman or girl in the house during the last seven years has been on an average at least $1.50 a week and her board $1.50 more, and the extra cost of fuel and cooking, in addition to being used by a prudent wife or a servant who has no object or interest in saving, will make at least $50 more, making the extra expense of keeping a maid of doing one's own work $200 a year, or in twenty years, which is a kind of average time for families to secure independence or break down, amounts to $1,000, to be made or lost by just this one item of economy. But the writer and several of his neighbors, have kept house for fifty years, in which the sum would amount to $10,000, a sum which would have swept off every vestige of property any of us could ever pretend to possess, and left us poor and destitute, or dead long since with disappointment, hardship and mortification. A great deal is said at the present day about education, and thousands of dollars of public money is expended to induce parents to spend their lives and estates to keep their daughters in the parlor or at school, studying Latin, and French and algebra, till they are 18 or 20 years of age, when a great majority of them must become the wives of farmers and mechanics of moderate means, or remain forever single. No man but a millionaire or a great capitalist can afford to marry a wife who has been educated to think herself a learned lady, to be always dressed for the parlor and to leave the cares and labors of the kitchen; and every man of sense who expects to work with his head or hands for a living will select the young lady for a help mate who can cook and make butter, and cheese and clothes, rather than the one who has a diploma, or is remarkable for her proficiency in languages, mathematics, and music. That kind of amount of education which creates a distaste for the labors and cares of a New England household, or a taste for dress which what husbands or fathers can afford, or which even absorbs all her own earnings, or which leads to a round of visiting in rich and genteel families, is in nine cases out of ten misplaced, and a source of endless chargrin and disappointment.

Farmers' Brevities.

In transplanting cabbages always set in the ground up to the first leaf, no matter how long the stem may be.

A modern writer pertinently observes: Whatever advances our agricultural prosperity, either by man's hands or his brains, makes him a co-worker in the fulfillment of the Creator's laws.

When chickens have a wheezing noise in their breathing the trouble is croup, diphtheria or catarrh; cholera affects the liver and bowels only. The cure of throat diseases in poultry is to use a solution of one drachm of chlorate of potash in a pint of water and wash the bird's throat with this, pouring a teaspoonful down the throat.

Although the home may be humble in the beginning, every man should build one for himself. With industry, to provide; frugality to conduct all the affairs on an economical scale; and sound judgment to insure a step in the right direction every time, it may be made the dearest and most lovely spot on earth.

An inscription on the wall of a room in which the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association held its recent annual meeting was, "Talk to your cow as you would to a lady." This recalls a remark which a respected farmer was heard to make last summer when his cow had kicked over himself and the nearly-filled milk pail, and gone careering over the fields with her tail as straight and stiff as a pump-handle. "Oh!" roared this estimable man, as he wiped the milk out of his eyes; "just let me catch you, you venomous old critter! If I don't wallop your hide for ye. I'll larn ye to kick over your milk!"—with much more to the same general effect. But how queerly the two sayings, as associated together. 'Tain't likely any man would talk that way to a lady, and yet the incident was immediately recalled on reading an account of the proceedings of the western dairymen.

Hardy Apples for the North.

From the Country Gentleman.

Dr. Hoskins of Newport, in northern Vermont, has given much attention to selecting the hardiest varieties of the apple for that region of intense winters, and he has occasionally furnished us valuable information on the subject. Nearly the same list may be made out for that portion of northern Vermont and for the climate of Minnesota and the colder parts of the northwest. He has recently made a list for the *Rural New Yorker* of hardy, half-hardy and tender varieties, as tested by him for that place, which we condense. Among the earlier sorts, marked hardy and good, and which are thrifty and productive, are Tetofsky, its value lessened by dropping; Yellow Transparent, good and beautiful, exceedingly productive, not dropping, and good for summer market; Duchess of Oldenburgh, well known and very valuable, handsome and heavy-bearing, no September apple so marketable or profitable, its only fault being its moderate quality; Wealthy, pronounced by Dr. Hoskins as "the king of all hardy apples," keeping till March, and outselling the Baldwin or any other apple brought there; Magog Redstreak, standing next to the Wealthy as a hardy winter sort, thrifty and a profuse bearer; Scott's Winter replaces Roxbury Russet for cold regions, "hard as rock till April," sour, and only fit for cooking until softened by spring weather, when it becomes mild and good, keeping into July in a fresh and crisp condition. In his orchard of fourteen hundred trees, Dr. Hoskins has four hundred each of Scott and Wealthy. Among the sorts which he finds almost hardy are Red Astrachan, St. Lawrence, Fameuse, Ben Davis, Northren Spy, Pomme Grise, Ribstone Pippin, Early Joe, Jonathan, Sops-of-Wine and Tullman Sweeting. Among the sorts which have been entirely destroyed by cold are Yellow Bell Flower, Red Canada, Grimo's Golden, Gravenstein, Canada Reinette, Fall Orange, Golden Sweet, Fall Pippin and others.

BUTTER AND BUTTER MAKING.

Address of Willis P. Hazard, of Chester, Pa., at the Minnesota State University.

Let cleanliness be applied to the cow house. See that it is kept clean so that no foul odors shall be absorbed by the new milk, and that the animals may be kept healthy, so as to give pure, wholesome milk; to the udder so that no scabs or filth shall be rubbed off into the bucket while milking; to the hands, so that they shall not defile the milk; to the spring house or vault, the cream may be kept pure; to the milk bucket, pans, skimmers, cream pot and churn, so that no cheesy taint or foul odors be communicated to the cream; and finally to the butter market and market tub. Attention must be paid to proper feeding, regular milking, skimming at the right time, stirring the cream every time new quantities are added, even temperature of the spring house, vault or cellar, proper temperature of the cream at the time of churning, even churning and working and handling the butter. There are six cardinal points in making first-class butter, and necessary to be attended to to command the best market price; they are:

Proper feeding.
Careful milking.
Care of milk and cream in the spring house.
Churning at proper temperature and evenly.
Working and salting the butter.
Marketing and packing for market.

In addition there are several minor things which are subsidiary to these, but which will receive notice in their proper places, such as proper dairy utensils and accommodations. Bear always in mind: From the time the milk leaves the cow till the butter graces the table, milk, cream and butter must be near the temperature of sixty degrees. Good butter should contain at least 82 per cent. of fat or oil. Winter butter contains of solid fat sixty-five parts in 100; summer butter only forty parts. This fact explains why cream should be churned at different temperatures in different seasons of the year. This fat, oily substance, in the form of globules, is found in suspension in milk. Baussingault prescribes the proper temperature for churning to be fifty-nine degrees for sweet cream, sixty-two degrees for sour, and sixty-four for milk. The quantity of milk required to yield a pound of butter varies from eight quarts to fourteen quarts. The average is about nine to eleven quarts of milk for two of cream or one pound of butter; or by weight, eighteen to twenty pounds of milk should make four of cream, which should make one of butter. Two quarts of cream are a fair average for one pound of butter; this according to the breed, the feed and management, the age and the time of the next gestation. As a general rule cows of small breed yield more butter than those of large breeds, and the smaller individuals of a particular breed give richer milk than large specimens of the same breed. The larger animals and breeds, on the contrary, produce more cheese. A comparatively

DRY AND WARM CLIMATE

is favorable to the production of butter, and a cool, moist region to cheese. The evening's milk of cows at pasture is preferable for cheese, the morning's milk for butter, particularly if the animal is stabled or kept in the yard. Cows eight to ten years old will give milk producing 40 or 60 per cent. more cream than the milk of their offspring two years old, though fed alike. Milk may be poisoned in the udder by the cow taking improper food and water, and the cow not be affected. For butter cows we can safely recommend Jerseys, or properly styled Alderney, and the Guernsey. If not to be had at satisfactory prices at least one of these breeds to every six cows of other breeds should be kept to color the butter, and if the farmer will get a good Jersey bull he will soon improve the quality of his herd. In summer the cows should have plenty of good rich pasture, so as to fill themselves soon and easily with sweet and nutritious grass that has strength, so that they may not have to work too hard for their living and can lie down and chew the cud and make milk. The pastures should be kept clean of weeds, for they will give a better taste to the milk, and unsoiled by pigs and poultry. There should be groups of trees for them to lie under; shade is necessary for their comfort and promotes secretion of milk. Water, access to which should be easy and be had at all times.

SHOULD ALWAYS BE PURE,

whether running or in troughs. No access should be allowed to muddy, standing or stagnant water; this is very important, or the milk will not be pure nor the animal healthy. Towards the close of summer, and in the fall, when the pasture is becoming short, the flavor of the milk and its richness can be kept up by cutting for them green corn fodder, sorghum, Hungarian grass, or giving them an early crop of sugar beets. It is very important corn should be sown broadcast or drilled in, so as to materially help out the pasture at this period. Bran, with a little corn meal can be fed at evening. It will promote the flow of milk and help keep them in good condition to commence the winter with. In winter they should be fed upon the best of hay. Clover and timothy makes the best, and if cut early and cured to be as near the summer grass as possible, it is the best for reliance. Turnips, and cabbages should not be fed unless good butter is desired. It does not seem possible to prevent their flavoring the milk. If you have fed the turnips and

HAVE GOT THE TASTE IN THE MILK,

then when you put the milk into the pans to every eight quarts, mix one of boiling water. This will drive off the taste of the turnips, and facilitate the rising and the churning of the cream. But do not attempt to put such butter up for keeping; use it or sell it, within a short time.

The speaker spoke against coloring with annato, and advocated coloring only by means of good feeding. The best and sweetest butter is produced in May and June. Milking should be done regularly, quiet and thoroughly, yet quickly. Twice a day is often enough and should be in the morning as near 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 in the evening as possible. The milk should be taken to the spring-house and passed through the strainer into milk pans, which should then be set in the water of the spring flowing through the house, as it will promptly take the animal heat out of the milk, which is quite important. The question of the material for the pans is not decided, some recommending glass, earthenware or tin; wooden pails should never be used. It is still a mooted question what depth of pans shall be used for setting the cream. The milk should not be set more than thirty-six hours, and it is better if skimmed in twenty-four hours, as what little might be lost in quantity would be gained in quality. Butter should not be allowed to get to be old, at all, or thickened. No farmer can hope to make first-class butter profitably without

PLENTY OF PURE, SOFT WATER

upon his place, at least without so much care and trouble that it will not pay. Pure, soft water is necessary in working the butter in all its stages. Those who have a spring of cool, soft water on the farm have one of the first elements of success. The running water through the spring house helps to carry off all noxious odors and preserve an even temperature. Everything must be removed that will impart impure odors or taint the atmosphere of the dairy room, and the vapors that arise. The shoes of dairymen should be removed when coming from the barnyard and exchanged outside the spring house door for another pair kept there for the purpose. If a cellar, or better, a vault be used, it should be plastered, whitewashed, have a stone or cement floor, be furnished with wire gauze-covered windows and be appropriated exclusively to milk, cream and butter. Churning in summer is best to be done in the morning, early, while it is cool. In winter it must be done in a warm place. Rapid churning is not the best, but an even, steady, moderately slow time is. Fifty or sixty strokes to the dasher per minute will generally bring the butter in thirty minutes.

The speaker concluded with a detailed consideration of the ways of making the butter and spoke against the washing of butter, which he believed took out the sweetness and flavor of the butter, made it insipid and turns it rancid as soon as would any of the milk that remains.

Miscellaneous.

Voltaire's autograph will, dated July 10, 1769, was sold at the Hotel Drouot, Paris, the other day for 5,000 francs. At the same sale a collection of documents relating to the execution of Louis XVI, fetched 2,000 francs.

Shipherd, who has been making all this fuss about the Peruvian company, is described as a stout, middle-aged man with a ruddy face, framed by light hair and beard, and the look of a shrewd speculator not easily abashed by rebuffs.

The recent speculative period in France has suggested reminiscences of George Law, when the poor became rich on paper, and everybody was engaged in blowing bubbles. One day a coachman, who had tries to a million, went to his master with two very good looking candidates for his position. "I'm about to leave you, sir, and I bring you two very good coachmen. Take which one you please, and I'll hire the other."

Rev. Simeon Parmelee, D. D., the centennarian clergyman who died at Oswego, N. Y., on the 10th inst., was born in West Stockbridge, Mass., Jan. 16th, 1782, and was ordained to the ministry at the age of 26 years. From 1807 to 1867 he was a regularly stationed pastor of Congregational churches. He was a trustee of the University of Vermont 22 years, voted at 20 presidential elections, preached more than 10,000 sermons, never received more than $350 a year salary, was twice married and was the father of 12 children. He leaves 53 lineal descendants. His widow is 91 years old.

Bob Hunter was a big, burly negro, and had long been accustomed to bully the residents of Fern Ridge, a backwood settlement in Missouri. He was to marry Matilda Henderson, and she lacked a trosseau, and neither had any money to buy one. They went to the only store and asked for credit. F. M. Wright, the merchant, consented to trust them for a pair of shoes and a calico dress, but he would not let them have a corset on the ground that it was not a necessity. The bride-elect cried and Bob pleaded, but Wright was immovable. Then Bob cocked a revolver and declared that he would have the corset or blood. He got the blood, but it was his own, for the merchant fired quickest.

Among the high-salaried officials of New York city, are Mayor Grace, who gets $10,000; Comptroller Campbell, $10,000; City Chamberlain Tappan, $25,000; Corporation Conusel Whitney, $12,000, and his first assistant, George P. Andrews, $9,000; Commissioner French, of the police department, $8,000; the other three police commissioners divide $17,000 in addition among themselves.

And now another Catholic priest has followed the example of Pere Hyacinthe, and taken unto himself a wife. Rev. Father Edward Agudi, assistant priest at St. Joseph's church, in Winsted, Conn., is the name of the clerical gentleman who has forsaken the priestly office for the charms of a domestic fireside. He was married the other day to the daughter of Patrick Walsh, of Winsted. The affair has created much talk in the vicinity.

The, *Globe-Democrat* learns that the government has accepted a rope and cap tendered by certain gentleman of St. Louis, for the purpose of hanging Guiteau. "This cap, which is of the finest material, was made especially for Guiteau by Gumbert. The rope, which is three-fourths of an inch in diameter and of the best workmanship, was made by Bob Humphreys, having for its special object the encircling of Guiteau's neck. Bob has made all the ropes that have ushered out of existence all of St. Louis's murderers in the last decade."

There is a very amusing story of Judge Tourgee now going the rounds of the literary gossips. While prospecting for names for the initial number of the paper it was suggested to him that it would be a capital idea to get Howells or Henry James, Jr., to contribute. Tourgee was astounded. "Howells, James! Who are they? I never heard of them before." On being informed he sent out, got the novels of these unknown lights and shut himself up until he had perused them. Instantly he wrote a criticism on them, beginning something after the following fashion: "This is good writing from the author's point of view, but assuredly it is not literature."

Chicago is hard at work discussing the old Bungtown debating society question as to whether or not the theater, take it by and large, is an immoral institution. The Rev. Herrick Johnson roundly abuses the playhouse from first to last; Mr. E. C. Larned roundly abuses the Rev. Herrick Johnson for roundly abusing the playhouse, and Lady Jane Grey Swisshelm stands by to see fair play. The result of the debate is anxiously awaited in New York, Boston, Vienna, and Paris—in fact, all around the world.—*New York Graphic.*

The Rev. Simon Parmelee, whose claim to be the oldest Congregational minister in the world was not disputed, celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birth by giving a reception at Oswego, N. Y., on the 16th ult. He appeared in excellent health, but he died on the 10th inst., having survived the commemoration less than four weeks. There seems little doubt that in his case, as in others, he had nerved himself up for the past few months to round out his century, and that the excitement and consequent reaction were more than he could bear.

A Monster Contract on the Canadian Pacific.

It was the intention of the Canadian Pacific railroad company to divide the work on the main line for the ensuing season between some ten or fifteen good contractors, but failing to secure sufficient to cover the whole distance of 500 miles, and in view of the near approach to spring, and of the extent of preparations necessary to be made, it has been decided to accept the bid of Langdon, Shepard & Co., of St. Paul, for the entire work extending from where Brackett left off grading last season, about 100 miles west of Brandon to a point 500 miles further west, the location being, of course, dependent on the crossing which may be selected for the South Saskatchewan. Location has been completed west to Moose Jaw Creek, and it is intended to get through the final surveys to the Rockies this year.

On Saturday W. L. Eaton of Chaska was arrested on a charge of assault with intent to commit rape. He is accused of having enticed several little girls of about the age of seven or eight years into his tin shop and having there tried to gratify his bestial lust upon their person.

Health and Strength.

When you wish to renew your health; when the various organs of life are weakened by long suffering and disease, then use a medicine that will set in perfect harmony with the entire system. Use a medicine that will build up without tearing down. Use a medicine that will create a healthy appetite. Use a medicine that will strengthen every part of the body and remove all bad impurities, thus giving disease no opportunity to flourish. Such a remedy is Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsparilla. It is a true strengthener, a sure reviver, a perfect enricher of the blood. It contains nothing hurtful to the most delicate constitution. Its principal ingredients are Yellow Dock, Sarsparilla, Juniper, Buchu, Calisaya Bark and Celery. Try one bottle. Its effect is charming.

At a ball recently given by Lady Strandbroke, in England, the room was decorated by an avenue of palm trees which met at the top. The effect was very fine.

Mr. John N. McFarland, of Ashland, Ky., writes: "I will say of what sickness I was cured. My back ached, so I could hardly bend it. My urine was dark colored and full of sediment. My liver and stomach gave me great pain. My bowels were sometimes loose and sometimes constipated. I was very nervous. I could not sleep well nights. My dreams were horrible. My memory was bad. My whole system was run down and my blood seemed poisoned. I took no pleasure in eating. I found no joy in living. Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsparilla cured me of my distress. I think it is the best medicine in the world.

Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan has given $20,000 to Williams college for a new dormitory building.

AN ENORMOUS TRAFFIC.—Pittsburgh boasts that 849,746 bottles of CARBOLINE have been sold within the last six months. The great army of baldheads will soon be reduced to a corporal's guard.

How to procure a telling effect—communicate a secret to a woman.

Mothers who have children, who are subject to Croup, read this. Allen's Lung Balsam should always be kept in your house, and be given immediately when the first symptoms appear, which will remove the mucus collected in the throat, and save the life of your dear child.

On Thirty Day's Trial.

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

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

Have You a Cancer?

Or do you fear that you have? Then write to Dr. F. L. Pond, Aurora, Illinois. He does cure cancer as certainly as the sun shines. You will be furnished with proof beyond all doubt if you but ask it.

"Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher," by purifying the system, softens the skin and beautifies the complexion. Just try it.

The man who lets his wife or child suffer from coughs or colds without getting "Sellers' Cough Syrup," is lost to common reason.

Removing the Capitol.

(2.)

A few years ago it was the fashion among a certrin clique of politicians, whose utterances were echoed by a portion of the press, to clamor for the removal of the capitol from Washington to some representative western city near to the geographical centre of the country. The topic seemed to prove a seven days wonder, however, and was soon forgotten in the rush and requirements of the nation's urgent business. Now whether the capitol will ever be removed or not is not near so interesting a question to some people as whether rheumatism can or will be removed from their bodies. The subject of the removal of this disease from the system has very successfully interested myriads of people, and from the extended expressions conveyed by the almost innumerable statements received from representatives of every class of the community, we append the followed brief selection,—premising for the benefit of the reader that the disease referred to is rheumatism or neuralgia and the remedy is that grand old pain panecea—St. Jacobs Oil.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Gilmour, Cleveland, Ohio: "Excellent for rheumatism and kindred diseases. It has benefited me greatly."—Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago: "Has been used in my family and neighborhood with remarkable results, and I think it an excellent remedy."—John Carr Moody, Esq., Councellor-at-Law, Vallejo, California: "The relief afforded in a short time was such as to make me disregard the evidence of my own senses."—Capt. Paul Boyton, the World Renowned Swimmer.: "I do not see how I could get along without St. Jacobs Oil."—Mr. D. W. McDonald, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, Ottawa, Can.: "A splendid remedy; cured rheumatism of my wrist and hand."—Commander J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., Mare Island, Cal.: Complete and wonderful cure of most painful attacks of rheumatism."—Wm. H. Wareing, Esq., asst. general supt. New York Post-office: "Proved all that is claimed for the oil and found efficaceous. Ready relief for rheumatic pains." Ex-Postmaster Gen. James, while postmaster of New York, tersely and characteristically endorsed Supt. Wareing's report by writing: "I concurr."

St. P. N. U. | No. 10

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Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the great household medicine of the American people, and is taken everywhere as a safeguard against epidemics and endemics, as a remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness and irregularities of the bowels, as a cure for chills and fever and rheumatic ailments, as a sedative in nervous cases and as a general invigorant and restorative.

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The Great Horse Remedy,
Cole's Veterinary Carbolisalve.
Will cure any case of Mange, Scratches, Cracked Heel, or Diseases of the Feet. It is the only preparation that will cure Cuts, Wounds, Collar and Saddle Galls, and Old Sores, and bring the hair in the original color.
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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.*
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Are paid to every soldier of the late war who was in any way disabled by wounds or any kind of disease or accident occurring in line of duty. Any wound or loss of toe, finger, eye, or rupture or varicose veins, chronic diarrhoea, falling back of the measles, lung disease, heart disease, liver disease, or in fact ANYTHING that causes any disability, entitles a soldier of late war to a pension. Pensions and bounties collected where discharge papers are lost. A dishonerable discharge is no bar to pension. Thousands of pensioners entitled to an INCREASE of pension. Bounty yet due to thousands of soldiers who do not know what their rights are. Ration money collected for soldiers in rebel prisons on their heirs. New discharges obtained where lost. Pay for horses lost in the service. The ARREARS of pensions ACT made all pensions applied for in time begin at date of discharge. Widow and children of the soldier entitled to pensions. Dependent mothers and fathers of soldiers entitled. Fees in all cases only ten dollars by late law. Have your case investigated by competent attorneys at Washington, who can give it personal attention. All soldiers of war of 1812 and their widows entitled to pensions. All soldiers of Mexican war should write us at once. We are also largely engaged in procuring

PATENTS

and have a special department devoted to that branch of our practice. We take out PATENTS in the UNITED STATES and EUROPE. Send us a written description of the device and your MODEL. We file CAVEATS and examine REJECTED CASES, INFRINGMENTS, etc., and conduct legal proceedings in the Courts. We procure TRADE-MARKS, COPYRIGHTS, COPIES OF OFFICIAL RECORDS, and render opinions in relation to patents and property rights in inventions on reasonable terms. We also deal in and attend to all kinds of cases for

LANDS

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N. W. N. U. | No. 10

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The Brainerd Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1882.

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Cash in Advance.

Six Months. $1 00
Three Months. 50

An engine was badly wrecked at Ogema, Wis., Thursday night.

A veteran member of the bar of Louisiana. Henry Rindell, died recently.

Bro. Underwood, of the Fergus Falls Journal, has been wrestling with the mumps for the past few days.

The Iowa house defeated the bill forbidding the issue of railway passed, the vote being 65 to 31.

John J. Dwyer, who whipped Joe Elliott in a prize fight, is dying of consumption in a hospital in Brooklyn.

It has been stated by Gen. Washburn that his bill does not contemplate the sale of Indian lands in Dakota.

Jay Gould has leased the Grand opera house in New York to Henry E. Abbey, and Christine Nilsson is under contract to appear there at a date not far remote.

Let not the president be discouraged. Conkling and Edmunds may decline, but a little persistence on the part of the executive is all that is needed to insure success.

Captain Nead, of the United States steamer Vandalia, reports that the Panama Canal company has cleared the route of trees and underbrush for a width of 300 yards.

The contestants in the recent big walking match met Thursday to settle up. Hazael was paid $9,280 for gate money and $9,000 for sweepstakes, and Fitzgerald walked away with $4,750.

The Minneapolis Evening Journal pertinently remarks that, "Minnesota can't sneeze at the great Washington bore, the Guiteau trial. She has just as big a pinch of snuff at home, but it's drawing towards the close of the last act."

Jesse James must have as many lives as a cat. He has been killed in the newspapers a score of times by reason of their being misinformed, and frequently by the too vivid imaginative brain of the telegraph editor. It would seem that the Kansas sensation was one of the latter class.

It now looks decidedly as though there would be war between Russia and Austria. The latter has long boasted of her fine army, but unless Russia forces have become demoralized or deteriorated by her recent wars she would probably be able to cope successfuly with Austria.

It seems as though the United States authorities were too lenient with the Indians and half-breed ruffians on the frontier. The capture of Deputy United States Marshal Healey and posse, while attempting to arrest smugglers and illicit traders on the Milk river is an outrage which should not pass unnoticed. It is thought that the troops will be butchered before the rescuers can arrive.

Sergeat Mason is likely to be court-martialed for insolent conduct toward two army surgeons sent to examine a wound received by him in the war of the rebellion. It is now claimed that he never was what might be called bright, and since his attempt upon the life of Guiteau and subsequent imprisonment, he has shown marked signs of idiocy, as is evidenced by his treatment of the surgeons sent in his behalf to examine him. His offense consisted of curses and oaths heaped upon his visitors.

It seems pretty certain that the Grant bill now before Congress will be defeated. Gen. Grant is reported as being poor; that he has no personal income and that the $250,000 collected for him by Mr. Jones of the N. Y. Times, has nearly all been sunk in bad investments. The house given him in N. Y. was deeded to Mrs. Grant. We should be extremely sorry to see the brave soldier reduced to penury, but it would seem that he ought to have looked out for what he had a little better.

STATE SQUIBS.

Wanted! Mechanics of all kinds, is the cry from Motley.

The Motley Citizen says Mrs. H. Turbett, living near Washington Hill, was severely burned by her clothing catching fire from a kettle of boiling pitch. Prompt actions on the part of her husband and a neighbor saved her life and the house from destruction.

It is proposes to have a conference of representative men of Shakopee, Chaska, Carver, Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, St. Peter, and so on up to the head waters of the Minnesota, for the purpose of inaugurating a movement for locking and damming the river for the purpose of slack water navigation.--- [Graad Forks Plaindealer.

GRAND FORKS.

Grand Forks is to have a fast train from St. Paul.

The mail service on the route between this city and Fargo is in a sadly deplorable state. Hardly a day passes but some complaint is made by victims of the mismanagement or incompetency of the route agent. Yesterday there was no Fargo mail received at this city and presumably none at the intermediate points, owing to the fact that the mail agent with the Fargo pouches was left at that city. ---Herald, 9th.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

John Miller, of North Minneapolis, committee suicide by hanging in his barn Thursday morning. He was intoxicated at the time.

The new and elegant residence of J. P. Power, of St. Paul, valued with furniture at $30,000 was totally consumed by fire Wednesday night. The family had a narrow escape. There was $25,000 insurance.

USEFUL HINTS.

To Dye Hair Black.—Take sifted lime, sixteen ounces, white lead, two ounces; litharge in fine powder, one ounce. Mix well together and keep dry. When required for use, mix a little powder with water to the consistence of cream and apply with a sponge.

Cheap Paint.—Three hundred parts of washed and sieved white sand, forty parts of precipitated chalk, fifty parts of resin and four parts of linseed oil are mixed and boiled in an iron kettle, and then one part of oxide of copper and one part of sulphuric acid are added. The mass is applied with an ordinary paint brush while warm. If too thick, it is diluted with linseed oil. This paint dries rapidly and gets very hard, but protects wood-work excellently.

Labels for Tins.—We copy from the *Chemiste' and Druggiste' Diary* for 1879 the following formula for a cement to make paper stick to tin: 1, Add to ordinary paste a little honey or glycerine; 2, wash the surface of the tin with muriatic acid before affixing the label; 3, add muriatic acid to the gum—this is apt to cause the metal to rust under and around the label; 4, add a little ammonia; or, 5, tartaric acid to the starch paste or mucilage; 6, add aluminium sulphate (not alum) to the mucilage. 7. The best plan is said to be to add 20 drops liq. antim. chlor. to 8 ounces of paste or mucilage.

To Remove Ink Stains.—The *Journalde Pharmacie d'Anvers* recommends pyrophosphate of soda for the removal of ink stains. This salt does not injure vegetable fiber and yields colorless compounds with the ferric oxide of the ink. It is best to first apply tallow to the ink spot, then wash in a solution of pyrophosphate until both tallow and ink have disappeared. Stains of red aniline ink may be removed by moistening the spot with strong alcohol acidulated with nitric acid. Unless the stain is produced by eosine, it disappears without difficulty. Paper is hardly affected by the process; still it is always advisable to make a blank experiment first.

An Easily Made Chair.—The *Scientific American* gives an engraving of a very cheap yet strong and comfortable chair which may be made as elegant as the tastes of the maker may dictate. The chair consists merely of a barrel cut off above the second hoop so as to form a complete back with half arms at the side. The barrel thus cut is mounted on two strips of wood, having casters under their ends, and brackets above to form the legs and to add to the appearance of the chair. A head is fitted to the circular portion and the whole is neatly upholstered. Of course it is necessary to select a good barrel bound with iron hoops, and a little care should be taken in the upholstering to disguise the barrel form as much as possible.

Measuring Building Material.—We find in an exchange the following figures in regard to building materials: A cord of stone, three bushels of lime and a cubic yard of sand will lay 100 cu. ft. of wall. Five courses of brick will lay 1 ft. in height in a chimney. Nine bricks in a course will make a flue 8 in. wide and 20 in. long, and eight bricks in a course will make a flue 8 in. wide and 16 in. long. Eight bush. of good lime, 16 bush. of sand and 1 bush. of hair will make enough mortar to plaster 100 sq. yds. One-fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and matching of the floor. One thousand laths will cover 70 yds. of surface, and 11 lbs. of lath nails will nail them on. One thousand shingles laid 4 in. to the weather will cover over 100 sq. ft. of surface, and 5 lbs. of shingle nails will fasten them on.

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