THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT

Brainerd, - - - Minn

INGERSOLL & WIELAND,
Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICE—Rooms 7 and 9 Sleeper Block.

TERMS:
$1.50, invariably in advance. Advertising rates made known on application.

BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME IV. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1885. NUMBER 28.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

Disastrous Earthquake in India.

News has reached Bombay of a disastrous earthquake in Cashmere, India. The shocks began Sunday the 31st and have continued at intervals of ten minutes ever since. The shocks were very serious at Serinagur, the capital of Cashmere. The barracks, in which several hundred soldiers were quartered, were destroyed, collapsing so suddenly that nearly half the men were imprisoned in the debris. Fifty are known to have been killed, while 100 were more or less injured. A portion of the city has been demolished, while very few of the remaining buildings escaped injury many having large rents made in them. Serinagur is near the center of the vale of Cashmere, and the whole territory experienced the terrible earthquake shocks. The damage caused throughout the vale is enormous. The loss in cattle alone is very great. The affrighted people seem to be utterly helpless, and succor is being sent them as rapidly as the Indian authorities can organize relief. Many of the houses, on account of the large rents in the walls, must be razed. The shocks have not yet ceased, which greatly retards the work of rescuing the people pinned down in the debris, and it is feared that many of these must perish before they can be reached. The Mohammendan mosque, in the little town of Sopur, twenty miles north of Serinagur, was demolished and 200 persons were killed.

Cancer Like Grant's Is Fatal.

Gustave De Paetz, a German actor, died in New York, recently of a cancer at the root of the tongue similar to that which afflicts General Grant. "There was a marked similarity in the two cases," said the physician, "even to the apparent partial recovery of the actor. He was first taken sick about a year ago, with a feeling of irritation, as though a fly had lodged in his throat. He gradually grew weak, and had every symptom which the physicians of General Grant say he had. He sank rapidly, and three months ago I thought he could not live 48 hours. He rallied, however, and in a fortnight he could walk. It was necessary then for me to see him only once a week. His strength was kept up on the yolks of raw eggs beaten. He took also small quantities of wine and beer.

"He took the greatest interest in General Grant's sickness, and on awaking every morning he wanted his morning newspaper brought to him, that he might learn how his disease was progressing. When General Grant was recovering from his severe attack, M. De Paetz was sinking.

"'Ah,' he said, 'General Grant cannot get well; I know he can't, if I can't.'

"Hemorrhages from the throat gradually weakened him. He remained for days in a dying condition, and finally died of exhaustion."

Minister Phelps' Banqueted by the Lord Mayor.

United States Minister Phelps was the principal guest of the evening at the banquet given to the judge by Lord Mayor Fowler at the mansion house, London. The lord mayor, in proposing the toast to the United States said that he hoped soon to have the honor of entertaining ex-President Arthur. Mr. Phelps, in responding to the toast, said:

He had no such claims to the hospitalities of Englishmen as his predecessor, Mr. Lowell, and therefore the flattering reception that had been accorded to him was all the more gratifying. He ascribed the warmth of his welcome to the natural love between Englishmen and Americans, which was fostered and constantly broadened and deepened by their great international intercourse. He assured his hearers of the pleasure with which Americans viewed the settlement of the questions at issue between England and Russia, and eulogized the British judiciary, whose decisions were revered in America.

Mr. Phelps was greeted with a most cordial welcome. The corporation of London will present ex-President Arthur an address and a gold casket upon his expected visit to London, and the lord mayor will give him a banquet.

The Champion Type Setter.

The best record for fast type setting was broken in New York in the match between Ira Somers, of the World, and James McCann, of the Herald. The former set 6,632 ems of solid minion in three hours, and the latter 6,342, thus beating his opponent by 310 ems and winning the $500 stakes, and the championship of America. Mr. McCann set 254 lines of type and Mr. Somers 241, and without correcting. The latter's proof was much more perfect than McCann's, and he gained two lines on him in making corrections. The winner was thus but eleven lines ahead at the close. The score is the most remarkable ever made in type setting contests. Arensberg set 5,555 in the same time five years ago, and his record was not equaled until now, when both men beat it. Mr. Somers' inexperience told against him. McCann is about thirty, and has participated in several matches, while Somers is but twenty-two years old, and never entered in a contest before.

FROM WASHINGTON.

C. S. Squires has been reappointed assistant postmaster at Chicago.

It is thought that the Minnesota surveyor generalship will be disposed of this week.

Darius A. Ogden of Penn Yan, N. Y., has been appointed chief of a division in the office of the third auditor of the treasury.

Ex-Judge McClure of Brooklyn, now solicitor of the treasury, has bought in Washington a house adjoining that of Admiral Almy, on Vermont avenue.

The jury in the case of John W. Drew, who has been on trial for presenting false vouchers against the bureau of medicine and surgery of the navy department, brought in a verdict of acquittal.

Col. F. D. Stephenson of Illinois, chief of the middle division of the pension office, was recently removed for "offensive partisanship." This middle division has jurisdiction of the pension business of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

Without his making an application or being consulted, George W. Julian has been appointed surveyor general of new Mexico. The appointment gives him an opportunity to show his zeal in protecting the public domain from land thieves.

Sixth Auditor of the Treasury McConville says the recent changes in his office were made to increase the efficiency of the service. There were some 370 clerks in the office, and he thought that the services of sixty could be dispensed with with advantage to the public work.

The court of claims rendered a decision in the case of Cadet Engineer Perkins, who sued for his pay for a period subsequent to his dismissal from the service by Secretary Chandler. The court holds that the secretary of the navy has no power to dismiss a cadet, and that Perkins is still in the navy and entitled to his pay.

The pension appropriation act, which becomes operative July 1, provides that after that date no vacancies occurring in the clerical force of the pension bureau shall be filled by appointment or promotion until the force shall be reduced 150. This practically directs a reduction of the present force, and after July 1 further appointments cannot be made for at least one year.

William H. Walsh of Maryland has been appointed by the president deputy third auditor of the treasury in the place of A. M. Gangewer, whose resignation had been requested. Mr. Walsh is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1826. He was a lawyer in early life and was an attache of the American legation when Mr. Buchanan was minister to London. In 1872 he removed to Baltimore, edited the Gazette, and was a Democratic elector in 1880 and once a state senator.

From a statement prepared by Second Assistant Postmaster General Knott, it appears that reductions aggregating $45,596 were made in the expenditures on account of transportation service during April and May. During April the reductions in expenditures for star route services were $9,945; while the expenditures for mail messenger service increased $4,281. In May the expenditures for star route service were reduced $6,244; for steamboat service, $31,847, and for mail messenger service, $1,841.

THE CASUALTY RECORD.

Half a dozen persons were killed in the vicinity of Chicago by lightning recently.

Dr. N. Young of Vincennes, Ind., was accidentally shot by his friend Ganet Robinson while returning from a shooting expedition.

A severe hail storm in Murray county knocked out a good many window lights for the farmers. Small grain was also considerably battered into the ground, but to this real injury was slight.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox is writing her first novel.

Odium, the late distinguished jumper, once saved the life of a son of Schuyler Colfax at Fortress Monroe.

At Joliet, Ill., Judge Josiah McRoberts, just re-elected judge in the Ninth judicial circuit, was found dead in his bed.

Miss Julia Jackson, daughter of the late Stonewall Jackson, was married to William E. Christian of Richmond, Va. The church was crowded with a brilliant assemblage. The bridal party included friends of the contracting parties from South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Washington D. C., North Carolina, New York and Virginia.

Wilson P. Westfall, formerly a banker of Minneapolis, and later, representative of the northwestern mutual life insurance company of Milwaukee, at St. Paul, died recently of peritonitis. He had a wide acquaintance throughout the northwest, being known in almost every town in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Dakota, his reputation being that of an honorable gentleman and first-class business man.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Dr. E. E. Loy of Cincinnati, who killed Harry Chample, his brother-in-law, was discharged.

At Bozeman W. H. McMartin tries to kill Widow Allen for refusing to marry him, and, failing commits suicide.

James Seely fatally shot Carl Schoolcraft at Clay Center, Kan., in a quarrel growing out of the latter's attentions to Seeley's wife.

Willie Bryant, aged fourteen years, killed a boy named Gibson in Nelson county, Va. Bryant claims that Gibson had drawn a knife on him. Bryant is in jail.

Townsend Cook, colored, who attempted to outrage Mrs. Knott near Mount Airy, Md., was taken from the Westminister jail by masked men and lynched recently. He was hanged to a tree and also shot.

Arthur E. Marsh, who embezzled $50,000 while acting as superintendent of the business of Koch, Sons & Co., New York, and who was arrested at Queenstown on the steamship Nevada, remains in this city under surveillance.

A. L. Jalkington, sheriff of Idaho county, Idaho, with a posse of three, shot and killed a horse theif named Fox, at the Lapwai agency. Fox resisted arrest, and drew a revolver on Jalkington. All four fired, inflicting fatal wounds.

W. H. McMurtie of Galitia, Mon., went to the residence of Mrs. Kate Allen, a highly respected widow living on the Madison, and earnestly importuned her to become his wife. This Mrs. Allen refused to do, whereupon McMurtie drew a revolver and shot himself.

R. M. Reynolds, late first auditor of the United States treasury, killed himself at the Southern hotel, St. Louis. He was in excellent spirits when last seen alive, and no motive can be suggested for the act. He was on his way to Kansas to purchase land. He left the United States treasury only two weeks ago. He was about sixty years of age.

I. H. Hibbs, the late postmaster at Lewiston, Idaho, sent six of his $100,000 money orders to the Freeborn County bank at Albert Lea for collection, and afterward ordered it by registered letter to Lewiston. Suspicion being aroused, Postmaster Hankness advised Cashier Cady, of the bank, to hold for investigation, and the money is now in the bank here, which can be recovered by the post-office department.

Abe Buzzard, the noted outlaw, walked into the Lancaster Pa., county prison and surrendered himself to the authorities. He was accompanied by his brothers, Mart and John. Before giving himself up, he exacted a promise from his brothers and the prisonkeeper, Burkholder, that they would not claim the reward of $1,000 offered for his capture. Buzzard surrendered at the instigation of prominent men of the county, who will use their efforts to secure a commutation of nine years of his sentence, which is generally agreed he unjustly received.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A Berlin dispatch announces the death of Prince Charles Antoine of Hohonzollern, head of the Catholic branch of the royal family.

A demonstration of radicals was held in Rome, in commemoration of the death of Garibaldi. A procession marched through the streets shouting "Down with the Vatican."

A village in Northern Hungary containing 400 houses was recently destroyed by an incendiary fire and 1,000 persons were destitute. The enraged populace discovered the culprit and roasted him to death over a bonfire.

The emperor of Austria has liberated Dr. Julius Rosenberg for the remainder of the two-year term of imprisonment to which he was sentenced at Tamsvar, Hungary, on Jan. 22, 1884 for killing Count Stephen Battyany in a duel.

The Union Bank of Lower Canada has issued a circular marked "confidential" to the shareholders, saying that on account of the heavy losses at Winnipeg, it would be impossible for them to pay a dividend. The bank lost $331,000 at Winnipeg by the failure of two lumber firms. It has a capital of $2,000,000, and no reserve.

London Cable: Minister Phelps' reception by the prince of Wales was of a very cordial nature, the prince detaining Mr. Phelps an hour in a long, familiar conversation. Mr. Phelps was received by the dukes of Edinburgh and Cambridge. His reception everywhere is especially friendly, and the warmest opinions are expressed concerning him.

A dispatch from Senjou says the Russians are evacuating Penjdeh, but public notice of its cession has been posted at Herat. The Afghan soldiers are incensed. They had expected to avenge their defeat. Influential Afghans complain that they would prefer to fight Russia, in order to show the Mollocks that they are fighting for Islam, not for England, thus light a religious flame which would lead every Afghan to espouse their cause.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The New Orleans exposition has closed.

The taxable real estate in New York city has increased $55,291,288 during the past year.

A train of thirty-one cars, loaded with strawberries, arrived in Chicago from the Centralia fruit district.

The Pennsylvania Steel company has 2,700 men on its pay roll, the wages of whom in the aggregate amount to $99,000 per month.

The Hessian fly and chinch bugs are making sad havoc in Kansas wheat, and it is not believed that the state will harvest over fifteen to twenty million bushels.

At Detroit, Judge Chesman granted a divorce to Mrs. Permelia Hopkins, wife of Mark Hopkins, the St. Clair millionaire, on the grounds of cruelty. Hopkins made no opposition.

The eleventh tier of stone has been put down on the Bartholdi pedestal on Bedloe's Island. At the present rate of progress the pedestal may be completed in the last week of July.

A telegram from C. F. Kindred announces that he has been successful in negotiating the loan for the St. Paul, Brainerd & Northwestern. The amount is understood to be $7,000,000.

There is an organized effort in Vermont to secure the defeat of Senator Edmunds at the senatorial election of 1886. Ex-Gov. Smyth is a leading candidate of the opposition to Edmunds.

Although Commodore Kittson's colt Inka failed to capture the two-year-old race at Jerome Park, the commodore had his revenge in the Metropolitan handicap, which his four-year-old crack Rataplan won.

The legislature of Massachusetts has grappled with the telephone monopoly, and has reduced charges to $3 a month, requiring the telephone company to furnish instruments to any one who will pay for them.

Within the next two weeks every window glass factory west of the Alleghany mountains will close down for the summer. A reduction in wages of 25 per cent will be insisted upon when the factories resume.

Gen. Berry, H. B. Wells and H. S. Hart, Minnesota delegates to the national conference of charities arrived recently, and were in attendance, together with W. W. Campbell and ex-Senator Wilkinson, on the opening session of the conference.

Thomas Dennison, of Baltimore, was to marry Estelle De Hoven in that city. The people came to the church; the minister was ready. Suddenly it was announced that the wedding was off. Dennison eloped with Rose Whitney, cousin of Estelle De Hoven, whose brothers swear vengeance.

The old officers of the Northwestern railroad were elected at the recent annual meeting. The gross earnings for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1885—those for the month of May being subject to correction—were $23,547,219. The total gross earnings for the preceding year were $25,020,624, a decrease of $1,173,404.

Representative Hewitt of New York, who is a large iron manufacturer, speaking of the strike of the iron workers at Pittsburg, said he did not believe the strike would affect any interest in the vicinity of New York. He does not blame the striking workmen for opposing a reduction below the figures they believe themselves entitled to, but they were ill advised to strike during such a condition of trade as now existed, and he is now afraid that sufficient pains had not been taken to inform them of the true state of their employers' affairs beforehand.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT.

Excerpts from the General's Memoirs. Treating of the Battle of Shiloh and Apologizing to Gen. McCook.

Gen. Grant's Relations with President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton Told, with Lee's Surrender.

Gen. Grant's Autobiography.

He begins by saying he is of American stock on both sides for many generations. Matthew Grant, from whom he is descended in the eight generation, reached Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, from Dorchester, Eng. His great grandfather, Noah Grant, held a commission in the British army and his good father, also named Noah, served in the war of the Revolution. He gives anecdotes of his boyhood and of his appointment to West Point through Hon. Morris, congressman from Ohio; tells the circumstances under which he first saw Gen. Scott and President Van Buren; contrasts the personal characteristics of Generals Scott, and Taylor; gives a copy of his letter to Adjutant General Thomas, dated at Galena, Ill., May 28, 1861, offering his services to the United States and suggesting that he considered himself competent to take command. This letter was never answered, and it was for a long time lost among the papers of the war office. Speaking of his first battle in the civil war, he says:

As we approached the brow of the hill from which it was expected we could see Harris' camp and possibly find his men ready to meet us, my heart kept getting higher and higher, until it felt to me as though it were in my throat. I would have given anything then to have been back in Illinois, but I had not the moral courage to halt and consider what to do. I kept right on. When we reached a point from which the valley below was in full view we halted. The place where Harris had been encamped for a few days before was still there and the marks of a recent encampment were plainly visible, but the troops were gone. My heart resumed its place. This was a view of the question that I had never taken before. From that event to the close of the war I never experienced trepidation upon confronting an enemy.

He speaks of the battle of Fort Donelson at some length.

THE SHILOH FIGHT.

Speaking of the battle of Shiloh, he says he considered the situation as one in which the federal forces were on the offensive, but asserts that no caution for defense was neglected. On this subject he continues:

Gen. Beauregard was next in rank to Johnston and succeeded to the command, which he retained to the close of the battle and during the subsequent retreat. At Corinth, as well as at the siege of Corinth, his tactics have been severely criticized by Confederate writers, but I do not believe his fallen chief could have done any better under the circumstances. Some of those critics claim that Shiloh was won when Johnston fell, and that if he had not fallen the army under me would have been annihilated or captured. There is little doubt that we should have been disgracefully beaten if all the shells and bullets fired by us had passed harmlessly over the enemy, and if all of theirs had taken effect. Commanding generals are liable to be killed during an engagement, and the fact that when he was shot Johnston was leading a brigade to induce it to make a charge which had been repeatedly ordered is evidence that there was neither the universal demoralization on our side nor the unbounded confidence on theirs which has been claimed. There was, in fact, no hour during the day when I doubted the eventual defeat of the enemy, although I was disappointed that the reinforcements so near at hand did not arrive at an earlier hour.

In this connection he refers to his article in the Century and his remarks in it in regard to Gen. A. D. McCook which caused so much public comment. He tells of the long march of the day before, over muddy roads, by Gen. McCook's division, and of the conspicuous acts of gallantry on the day of battle, and concludes:

I refer to the circumstance with minuteness because I did Gen. McCook an injustice in the Century, though not to the extent one would suppose from the public press. I am not willing to do any one an injustice, and if convinced that I have done one I am always willing to make the fullest admission.

Then follow accounts of siege and capture of Vicksburg; of his appointment of lieutenant general.

He adds:

GRANT AND LINCOLN.

In my first interview with Mr. Lincoln alone he stated to me that he had never professed to be a military man or to know how campaigns should be conducted and never wanted to interfere in them, but that procrastination on the part of commanders, and the pressure of the people at the North and of congress which, like the poor, he "had al ways with him," had forced him into issuing his well known series of executive orders. He did not know but they were all wrong. All he wanted, or had ever wanted, was that some one would take the responsibility and act and call on him for all the assistance needed.

Describing his command of the division of the Mississippi, he tells how he met Secretary Stanton at Indianapolis, how they went to Louisville, and adds:

Soon after we started the secretary handed me two orders, saying that I would take my choice of them. The two were identical, but in one particular. Those credited to the military division of the Mississippi giving me the command composed of the departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland and the Tennessee, and all the territory from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi river north of Banks, command in the Southwest. One order left the department commanders as they were, while the other relieved Rosencrans and assigned Thomas to his place. I accepted the latter.

He says Secretary Stanton caught a cold on that trip from which he never recovered. He gives a graphic description of how Chattanooga was saved; and how he was sent for in great haste at night by Secretary Stanton, whom he found "pacing the floor rapidly in about the garb Mr. Jefferson Davis was wearing subsequently when he was captured—a dressing gown—but without the shawl and sunbonnet." Gen. Grant adds:

He showed me the dispatch, saying that the retreat must be prevented. I immediately wrote an order assuming command of the military division of the Mississippi, and telegraphed it to Gen. Rosecranz. I then telegraphed him the order from Washington assigning to Thomas the command of the army of the Cumberland, and to Thomas that he must hold Chattanooga at all hazzards.

THE WILDERNESS AND APPOMATTOX.

He describes the Wilderness campaign, estimates Lee's strength at 80,000 men, and says that he was operating in a country with which his army was thoroughly familiar, while to the federal forces it was entirely unknown. He tells of Gen. Lee's surrender, and takes occasion to explode the famous story of the surrender under the apple tree. He says that there was an apple orchard across the little valley from the court-house, one tree of which was close to the road; that Gen. Babcock reported to him (Grant) that he had found Gen. Lee sitting under this tree, and had brought him within the federal lines to the house of a man named McLeon, where the confederate general and one of his staff was awaiting Gen. Grant. Of their interview he says:

When I went into the house I found Gen. Lee. We greeted each other, and after shaking hands, took our seats. What his feelings were, I do not know; being a man of much dignity and with an impenetrable fall it was impossible to say whether he felt inwardly glad that the end had finally come or whether he felt sadly over the result and was too manly to show it. Whatever his feelings were, they were entirely concealed from observation; but my own feelings, which had been quite apparent on the receipt of the letter were sad and depressed. I felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a foe that had fought so long and gallantly, and had suffered so much for a cause which I believed to be one of the worst for which a people ever fought, and for which there was not the least pretext. I do not question, however, the sincerity of the great mass of those who were opposed to us. Gen. Lee was dressed in full uniform, entirely new, and wearing a sword of considerable value, very likely the sword that had been presented to him by the state of Virginia. At all events it was an entirely different sword from one that would ordinarily be worn in the field. In my rough traveling suit, which was the uniform of a private with the straps of a general, I must have contrasted very strangely with a man so handsomely dressed, six feet high and of faultless form. But this was not a matter that I thought of until afterward. Gen. Lee and I soon fell into a conversation about old army times. He remarked that he remembered me very well in the old army and I told him as a matter of courtesy I remembered him perfectly, but owing to the difference in years—about sixteen years difference—and our rank I thought it likely I had not attracted his attention sufficiently to be remembered after such a long period. Our conversation grew so pleasant that I almost forgot the object of our meeting.

A London cable reports the betrothal of Mlle Nevada to Dr. Palmer.

At Kansas City Gen. Bowman was buried with military honors.

The president appointed John W. Nelson of Georgia United States marshal for the Northern district.

Mrs. Grace Robinson of New Haven confessed just before her death that her approaching dissolution was caused by malpractice by a city physician, whom she employed unbeknown to her husband.

Cadet Whittaker is practicing law at Columbia, S. C.

Prof. Dodge, of the agricultural bureau, says there is not far from 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in the country now.

Judge Harlan, in the United States court, has decided that tobacco is a subject of interstate commerce, and not taxable while in transit.

RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

Two of the Notorious Rainsbarger Brothers Lynched at Eldora, Hardin County, Iowa.

ELDORA, Iowa, Special Telegram, June 3.—A mob of a hundred masked men surrounded the Hardin county jail here at 1 o'clock this morning, overpowered the jailer, broke down the doors and captured Finn and Mans Rainsbarger, brothers, who were yesterday arrested for firing upon two prominent citizens who were driving over to Steamboat Rock. After being captured they were shot until they were unrecognizable by the infuriated mob. The trouble which culminated in this tragedy occurred last fall, when Enoch Johnson, father of Rainsbarger's wife, was found dead not far from his home. At first appearance it seemed that he had been thrown from his horse, dragged by the stirrup, and trampled to death. Suspicion finally attached to Nathan Rainsbarger and his brother William. They were arrested and on examination were committed to jail. The wife of Nathan and daughter of the murdered man was a witness, and she told a touching story of how the suspicion had grown upon her that her husband was the guilty man. The two brothers being in jail, three others began a bold and systematic course of persecuting and intimidating all who had been instrumental in the prosecution. Men were ambushed in the night, had horses shot down under them, and various acts of like character were perpetrated. Finally Wednesday's attack made endurance no longer possible to the citizens. Hence the mob and results narrated above.

The facts as to the deed for which the lynched men were arrested were these: Late Wednesday afternoon, Dr. Underwood of Eldora was called in consultation with a physician from Steamboat Rock, over a case near Robertson, twelve miles from Eldora. He was accompanied by Dr. Ritenour, a dentist of Eldora, and on their return after night, they were fired at by four parties in ambush. The doctors being armed, returned the fire, and the would-be assassins fled. Several shots struck the buggy, and one passed through Dr. Underwood's coat, but neither gentleman was injured. Yesterday morning warrants were issued for the arrest of William Finn and E. M. Rainsbarger, brothers, and Edward Johns, and they were arrested last evening. The Rainsbarger's were brothers of the two boys now on trial for the murder of Enoch Johnson last fall and Johns is a son of Henry Johns who died recently from the effects of the wounds received at the hands of a mob who ambushed him near his home one night. He was also uncle of the Rainsbarger boys and was furnishing the money to defend them on the charge of the murder of Johnson. The latter, it is believed was killed that the murderers might get the $15,000 insurance on his life.

The lynching of Finn and Mouse Rainsbarger is really the result of an old feud that has been brewing in Hardin county for many years. It originated in a family quarrel a great many years ago, and culminated last year in the murder of Johnson. For this crime the two Rainsbargers, Nathaniel and Frank, are, as already stated, now, in jail at Marshalltown, charged with the murder. The accusation was made by the wife of Nate, who is the daughter of Johnson. Among the most prominent men in the county who testified at the preliminary examination was Dr. Underwood, of Eldorado. His life was threatened by the gang. A few days ago suspicious movements were discovered by a party, upon whom a watch was set. It was discovered in a secret communication with the Rainsbargers. It was finally found that a plot was being concocted to murder a number the leading citizens of the county. These facts developed only a day or two ago. The attempt upon the lives of Doctors Underwood and Riedenour drove the citizens to desperation, and the Rainsbargers having been arrested last evening were during the night taken out and lynched, as already told. Fin was a pardoned convict charged with murder. The family and their followers are hard characters, and have given the peaceable neighbors a great deal of trouble. Great excitement prevails. Public sentiment, however, generally approves the lynching. It is doubtful if any prosecutions will follow.

The Supreme Lodge A. O. U. W.

The Supreme Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen held its Annual session at Des Moines, Iowa.

The report of the secretary showed—

The total number of deaths for the last year has been 1,074, an increase of only 35 over last year. The disbursements of beneficiary fund for the year amount to $2,180,126.30, an increase over last year of $149,079.10. The report shows quite a decided decrease in the death rate of the order—from 8.39 in 1883-4 to 7.84 for the year 1884-5; also, a similar decrease in the average assessments—from 17 1-6 in 1883-4 to 16 13-20 in 1884-5. To the end of the fiscal year there has been a total of 5,774 death losses, a total amount paid on the same of $11,420,294.

William G. Morris of Illinois was chosen supreme master workman by acclamation. The honor was declined on account of business relations, and the resignation accepted. John A. Brooks of Missouri was then unanimously chosen, also the following:

George W. Badgero of Ontario, supreme foreman; William P. Jordan of California, supreme overseer; supreme recorder, M. W. Sackett, of Pennsylvania, (re-elected); supreme guide, G. R. Keller of Kentucky; J. H. Lenhardt of Pennsylvania, supreme receiver; W. D. Graham of Iowa, supreme watchman; Hugh Doherty of Massachusetts, supreme medical examiner; A. B. Berry of Kansas, supreme trustee.

The committee on the Iowa litigation reported resolutions unqualifiedly endorsing the loyal grand lodge of Iowa, and the action of the supreme officers in upholding it and giving the latter unlimited authority to continue to upbuild the loyal workmen of Iowa.

Minneapolis was selected as the place for the next meeting, and the the third Tuesday in June as the date.

Lies About Senator Sharon.

In the case of Worth Wilson (colored), now on trial at San Francisco for perjury in the Sharon divorce suit, Miss Nettie Brackett, who was at first an important witness for Miss Hill, and later for Senator Sharon, testified a few days ago. She acknowledged also having committed perjury on behalf of Miss Hill, and said:

I know I have told lies against Mr. Sharon. I knew it was a blackmailing case against him. I entered into a conspiracy with Miss Hill to blackmail and defraud Mr. Sharon, but now want to tell the truth. Miss Hill promised me $10,000 in case she won, and a trunk of unmade garments if she did not. I have not been promised a cent to change my testimony, and don't expect to receive anything. I was led to change my course of action because I found Miss Hill had given the business away, and did not want to be left. Miss Hill began her forgeries just after Sharon was arrested. When I swore that I hid behind the bureau in Sharon's bedroom and heard him admit that Miss Hill was his wife, it was all false. I knew Miss Hill to be at the time in a delicate situation, and that she intended falsely to lay it on Sharon.

Period of Commercial Stagnations.

Bradstreet's Journal in its commercial summary will say: The past week shows an increased depression in general trade. The stoppage of the iron mills of the West cannot fail to act as a further drag on trade. The volume of merchandise moved is not large, the demand for fall goods is below anticipations, and in transportation circles freight rates are lower than ever. Lake freights are as low as ever before and yet tonnage and cars are idle. The demand for the produce does not exist even at the very low cost of delivery. The banks at Eastern and Western centers continue to accumulate funds. Interest rates at the interior are lower than ever before, and in still other ways there are evidences of accumulating idle commercial machinery. The dry goods market is dull, and jobbers do not express any reasonable hope for any improvement during the month.

Northern Dakota Crop Outlook.

Correspondence from Fargo says that the recent weather has been uniformly favorable to the advancement of the growing wheat, and the crop outlook is improving. Three or four gentle rains, some of them of considerable extent, have done much to keep the growing grain in its good condition. Reports of wild buckwheat are still heard, but an investigation shows that damages from this plant will be localized, but there are grave fears that it will spread and give much trouble in the future. Barnes and Fargo southern reports are of the same general tenor as the above, and the opinion is advanced that prospects were never better than at this season. Ransom county reports are especially encouraging. Wheat has sunk to 70 cents per bushel, and no advance of any moment is looked for in the immediate future.

A Sub-Treasury Defalcation.

John H. Aufdemorte, for seventeen years a confidential clerk in the United States subtreasury at New Orleans, has absconded with several thousand dollars of government money. The exact amount has not yet been ascertained, but it is believed to be more than $12,000. P. F. Herwig, the subtreasurer will make the amount good. Mr. Herwig received a dispatch from Washington to the effect that a telegraphic description of the man had been sent to all parts of this country, Mexico, Canada and Europe. It is believed he had gone to Mexico. As he had been a defaulter to the government of the United States, he can be apprehended and returned from any country.

Minnesota Asylums and Prisons.

At the meeting in Washington of the National Association of charities and corrections, the following report was submitted by Secretary H. H. Hart, of the Minnesota state board:

The state board of Minnesota has completed its first two years of work. At the last session of the legislature the first biennial report of the board was presented, embracing a full description of almshouses, jails and state institutions, with statistics of finances, population, etc. The legislature, recognizing the importance of the work entrusted to the board, established it upon a permanent basis. The board made eight recommendations of legislation, of which six were adopted by the legislature. Several important acts were passed by the legislature affecting the charities and corrections of the state. A board was established to locate a third insane hospital, in order that the insane of the state might be cared for in state institutions. Two years ago a detached ward was built adjacent to the St. Peter hospital, to accommodate 100 patients, at a cost of $25,000, or $250 each. The experiment having proven satisfactory, the recent legislature made appropriations for three additional detached wards at St. Peter and two at Rochester, which will provide for 500 patients at a cost of $125,000. Commissioners were also appointed to locate a state public school for dependent children and commence the buildings therefor; to locate a second state prison. During the past year the capacity of the school for idiots and imbeciles has been doubled being now 100, and an appropriation made for a custodial building in connection with the institution. Provision was made for a gymnasium and shops for the deaf and dumb, to replace those burned. In the report last year it was stated that there had been no change of superintendents of any institution for ten years. This year is the first time in eleven years that such an event has occurred, Dr. Knight, of the school for idiots and imbeciles, having resigned that he might join his mother in the Connecticut school. Considerable time has been given the subject of jail architecture, and a jail now being built in Otter Tail county and almshouse in course of construction in St. Paul bid fair to rank with the best institutions of their kind. The rapid growth of the adjacent cities of St. Paul & Minneapolis has called the attention of the citizens to the need of charity organizations, and a charity society has been established in the latter city. During the past year, beside the Friendly inn, which has been in successful operation during the past winter. In St. Paul a society has been organized which aims to secure the co-operation of all existing charities. The Roman Catholic church has dedicated a fine building for an orphan asylum, and the Protestant orphan asylum is about to have a suitable building in St. Paul. The new Washburn Home in Minneapolis is about to be erected at a cost of $75,000. The State of Minnesota, with a million inhabitants, has now made provision for all its insane, for the deaf, the blind, the imbecile population and for her dependent and delinquent children. The report closes with a tribute to the lunacy commission of the state, and a hope is expressed that the national convention will be entertained in St. Paul next year.

THE LOYAL LEGION.

The Minnesota Commandery Organized with Fitting Ceremonies.

With due ceremonies the Minnesota State commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States of which Gen. W. S. Hancock is president was formally organized at St. Paul. The acting commander-in-chief, with a good number of visitors, prominent officers during the war, and as a rule more or less well known in civil life were present.

The twenty nine members whose applications for membership had been favorably considered were elected in due form and vested with the ribbon of the order, a somewhat elaborate regalia in the national colors, worn around the neck. The members elected were the following:

Capt. Edward Simonton, late Fourth U. S. infantry; Col. and Brt. Brig. Daniel Leasure, 100 Pennsylvania infantry; Col. Glover Perin, assistant surgeon general U. S. A.; Capt. Charles Kittelson, Tenth Minnesota infantry; Capt. Edward Corning, captain assistant quartermaster, U. S. volunteers; Lieut. Cushman Kellogg Davis, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin infantry; Captain Harvey, Officer First Minnesota artillery; Capt. John Vander Houck, Veteran Reserve corps; Col. and Brt. Brig. Gen. W. R. Marshall, Seventh Minnesota infantry; Lt. William H. Dixon, Second U. S. colored artillery; Lieut. H. M. Blaisdell, Twelfth U. S. colored artillery; Brt. Maj. John Kelliher, U. S. army, (retired); Maj. Frederick Von Baumbach, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin infantry; Lieut. Col. William T. Gentry, Twenty-fifth U. S. infantry; Capt. Chester G. Higbee, Twelfth Wisconsin; Capt. D. M. Gilmore, Third Pennsylvania cavalry; Maj. J. H. Murphy, surgeon Eighth Minnesota infantry; Capt. E. M. Wilson, First Minnesota mounted rangers; Col. Charles D. Kerr, Sixteenth Illinois infantry; Col. and Brt. Brig. Gen. R. M. McLaren, Second Minnesota cavalry; Mr. Charles S. Gilbert, son of the late Col. Samuel A. Gilbert, colonel Forty-fourth Ohio infantry; Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, lieutenant Twenty-fifth U. S. infantry, son of Companion Brt. Maj. Gen. R. W. Johnson, U. S. A.; Gen. H. H. Sibley, Gen. S. Appleton, Gen. W. Smith, Capt. H. A. Castle, W. R. Brown, Rev. Clay McCauley, Capt. J. A. Reed.

All were present except Gov. Hubbard, ex-Gov. Davis and Maj. Von Baumbach. After election to membership the following officers of the Minnesota commandery were elected for the ensuing year:

Commander, Brt. Maj. Gen. John B. Sanborn, U. S. V.; senior vice commander, Brt. Brig. L. F. Hubbard, U. S. V.; junior vice commander, Brt. Brig. Gen. J. W. Bishop, U. S. V.; recorder, Brt. Maj. George Q. White, U. S. A.; registrar, Capt. C. W. Hackett, U. S. V.; treasurer, Lieut. Albert Scheffer, U. S. V.; chancellor, Maj. G. W. Baird, U. S. A.; chaplain, Edward D. Neill, U. S. V.; council, Brt. Maj. Gen. R. W. Johnson, U. S. A.; Brt. Brig. Gen. S. P. Jennison, U. S. V.; Brt. Col. Charles Bentzoni, U. S. A.; Maj. Charles J. Allen, U. S. A.; Capt. W. W. Braden, U. S. V.

A banquet followed at the Metropolitan Hotel, at which the visitors and members-elect enumerated above Gen. Terry, Col. Alden and Capt. J. A. Reed, were among the guests. Letters and telegrams were read from the commander-in-chief of the order, W. S. Hancock, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Rear Admiral Jenkins, Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, Gen. M. C. Meigs, Gen. S. P. Halabird, Gen. Charles S. Manderson, Gen. O. M. Poe, Wisconsin; also from the commanderies of Massachusetts, by Charles R. Codman of Boston; the commandery of Ohio by its commander, R. B. Hayes, and from the commandery of New York, by its commander, Gen. U. S. Grant.

Speeches were made by Gen. Sanborn, Gen. A. E. Chetlain of Chicago, Hon. E. M. Wilson of Minneapolis, Ex-Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin, Capt. P. D. Keyser of Philadelphia, Gen. H. H. Thomas of Chicago, Gen. Stephenson of Ill., etc.

On the day after Lincoln was assassinated, on the 15th of April, in 1865, the order had its origin, when a little party of officers in Washington met to talk over the sad event and pass appropriate resolutions. Then and there it was resolved to form an organization that should perpetuate, if nothing else, at least the feeling of loyalty to the government. It was founded on the same ideas as related to the war of the rebellion as was the order of the Cincinnati to the revolution. Starting then, it has gradually increased until now there are commanderies in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, and the District of Columbia, and its membership is now upward of four thousand. There are three classes of membership, namely, ex-officers of the army and navy, oldest sons of officers and prominent civilians, the latter being admitted in the ratio of one for every thirty-three of membership in each commandery. Recently a step has been taken to perpetuate the order, a provision having been made whereby the oldest sons of the daughters of any officers may become members.

General good fellowship is one of its objects, and badges, different for the various classes of members are worn, the sight of one of which is a passport to the unbounded hospitality of the brotherhood. The order embraces nearly all of the prominent officers of the Union army, and though the list of commanderies is so limited, there are members in nearly every state in the Union who have become members in states where commanderies exist. It is expected and efforts are now being made to organize commanderies in Kansas and Iowa.

At St. Paul, Judge Simons denies the petition of Daniel B. Vermilye for a divorce.

The special conductors' train makes the run from St. Paul to Elroy, 198 miles, in four hours fifty-nine minutes, the fastest time ever made on the Omaha road.

Ova Cook of Rochester has been granted a pension of $10 per month and back pay amounting to over $1,500.

Efforts are being made to secure the pardon of William Otto, sentenced from Stearns county for five and a half years, for murder. He has eleven months yet to serve.

F. W. Riedel of Brown Lake, Renville county, was killed by being thrown from his wagon and run over. He leaves six motherless children.

The railroad and warehouse commissioners have set July 7 and 8 as the dates of a conference at Moorhead, with the farmers of that vicinity.

The granary, containing grain and farm machinery of Frank Quenin, in Glyndon, was burned recently. Loss, $1,000; uninsured.

The printing of the new edition of "Illustrated Minnesota," issued by the state board of immigration, is progressing satisfactorily, and it will soon be ready for distribution. The Norwegian edition is completed, with the exception of the binding, and will be ready for delivery shortly.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

How Fish-Culture Has Increased, and the Best Method for Encouraging It.—General Industrial Miscellany.

Porgress in Fish Culture.

Fish culture was undertaken in most parts of this country from necessity. In no part of the world were fish better distributed. When the country was discovered there was excellent fishing, not only all along the coast of the Atlantic, but in the numerous lakes, rivers, and small streams. In many places the first settlers would have perished during seasons when the crops failed had it not been for the liberal supply of fish. Shad were so plenty in the rivers of some of the eastern states that they were salted for use during the times when they could not be eaten in their fresh state. Dried cod, smoked herrings, and salt mackerel were among the chief articles of food in town and country. They also took the place of most of the condiments now in use. Old "dun" codfish was known as "lake cod cheese" in all parts of the coast. Smoked alewives, or Eastport herrings, were employed in place of small coins in making change in country stores. Lobsters, clams, and oysters were so plenty that they were hauled about and sold at a nominal price. Smelts, eels, hake, bluefish, and haddock afforded a variety to those who lived largely on "the harvest of the seas." The prosperity of New England at the commencement of its history was largely due to the fish that supplied the people with their principal articles of food.

The rivers emptying into the ocean and all their tributaries, as well as the lakes that fed them, were plentifully supplied with fish. Salmon were so plentiful in many streams that the people were able to catch and cure them in large quantities. All the mountain streams and spring brooks were stocked with trout. The lakes abounded with pike, pickerel, bass, and perch. The great lakes in the west were full of trout and whitefish, and supplied the earlier settlers of the prairies with cheap and excellent food. For many years no necessity was seen for the artifical propagation of fish or even for protecting them from destruction. They were caught in nets, seines, and other apparatus that were the most easy to manage. Dams were erected across streams that prevented the passage of fish. In many places the water of streams was polluted by tanneries, distilleries, and breweries so that the best varieties could not live in them. The supply of fish suddenly fell off in almost all parts of the country at about the same time. Shad became so costly that none but the wealthy could eat them. Salmon became so scarce that they were beyond the reach of most persons. Even mackerel was expensive food, while brook trout readily commanded 50 cents per pound in city markets. Even clams and lobsters took their places among the costly luxuries of the table.

Although fish-breeding was attempted by a few persons of wealth and leisure many years ago, it has only become a matter of general interest since the formation of the National Fish-culture association, which held its last annual meeting at Washington during the first week in the present month. This association has added millions of dollars to the wealth of the country, and we have but just began to derive the full benefit of its labors. It has worked in connection with the national and various state fish commissions. It was stated at the meeting at Washington that the expense of hatching white-fish had been reduced from $500 to $50 per million during the past ten years. The association has suggested most of the means that have been adopted by state commissioners for the establishment of fishways and the management of hatcheries. It recommended many of the bills that were passed by state legislatures for the protection of fish in inland water-courses. It first suggested the introduction of the various varieties of the German carp, which was undertaken by the national government. Only a few years ago thirty-five of these fish were brought to this country and placed in the government ponds at Washington. Some of their progeny are now in every state and territory. They have been sent to over 25,000 places, and it is estimated that there are now 200,000,000 carp in the country. Most of them are still small, which accounts for the fact that they are not in the market.

The United States commissioners have distributed about 600,000,000 fish since 1872, and are prepared to send out 150,000,000 this year. Many of them have been placed in waters where fish were never known to exist before. The experiment was in a large number of instances successful. German carp are found to do well in the alkaline lakes and streams in Arizona and New Mexico, where no fish had previously existed. They also thrive in the artificial stock-ponds in Texas, Colorado, and other places where fresh fish are difficult to obtain. The carp is singlularly adapted to the waters of the south, in which fish that do well in a cold climate do not thrive.

Local associations are needed to encourage fish culture by means of bringing a knowledge of the methods pursued by experts before the public. Few people will attempt to start a hatchery, to construct a fish pond, or even to stock one if they have no knowledge of the business except that derived from books and papers. It is with water farming as with land farming. People desire to see how a new operation is performed before they will engage in it themselves. The establishment of a new hatchery or artificial fish pond in a county will cause many people to visit and and see how it is managed. The directors of county agricultural societies could render fish culture profitable by establishing a breeding establishment on their fairgrounds. It would be a great attraction at the annual fairs, and help swell the receipts. It could be rendered remunerative in other ways. Breeding fish could be obtained free of cost from the national or state commissions, their eggs hatched, and the small fry sold to persons who desire to stock ponds. The offer of premiums for various kinds of fish raised in private waters would cause many people to engage in the business of fish culture for the sake of pleasure or profit. The production of fish for food is as worthy of encouragement to an agricultural society as the production of field and garden crops that are to be used for the same purpose.—*Chicago Times.*

Industrial Brevities.

There is some improvement in the present over the old way of making garden and cultivating the crops. Very few now think of fencing in a plot of two hundred feet square and then going into it annually with the spade to dig it up and after planting do all the cultivating with the hoe. The plan now is—and the better plan, too, and one that should be generally adopted,—to select a plot long in shape, plow it up instead of spading it, break the clods, if any, with the harrow instead of the rake, plant the vegetables in rows instead of squares, and cultivate with the horse cultivator, wheel-hoe, or other implements, instead of the hand-hoe. One of the advantages is that a man does the work in an hour that took days on the old plan.

L. A. Goodman, secretary of the Missouri Horticultural society, recommends setting tall-growing trees in the vicinity of buildings, to protect them from lightning. The branches of a tree are as so many points conducting the electricity by the trunk to the ground, and hence the more upright the trees grow the better. The Lombardy poplar would seem to be a good style of tree for this purpose, and much better than the broad-spreading oaks and elms. If tall trees near buildings can find a constant supply of moisture in the soil in which they grow, they will prove all the more perfect as lightning protectors. Trees will prove best set on the northerly or westerly sides of buildings, or in the direction from which the showers usually travel.

Few farmers seem to understand the value of stanchions in feeding calves. They can be made very cheaply out of any old boards lying around the farm, and save a world of time. Give each calf twenty inches space. Put a trough in front, spaced off so that each calf gets his share and no more. They will soon learn to have their heads in position at feeding time and you can fasten and feed a dozen in a few minutes. After they are done with the milk, give a little ground feed or corn and turn the whole lot into a yard where you have some nice hay in a rack.

An experiment was made at the New York experiment station to determine distinctly the advantage gained by sprouting peas before planting, an operation often practiced but not measured. The peas were sprouted in moist sand, and when the new shoots were over half an inch in length they were carefully planted. Along side the row containing these sprouted peas was another row, planted with unsprouted seed at the same time. The sprouted seed produced pods fit for use eight days before the others.

One of the largest ranch sales made for some time has just been reported from Fort Worth, Texas. The sale is said to comprise the entire property of the Espuely Land and Cattle company, embracing 70,000 head of cattle and 50,000 acres of land. It goes to an English syndicate incorporated in London. The consideration is not yet known, but the property is valued at $3,500,000.

French bakers are making large use of vaseline in cake and other pastry. Its advantage over lard or butter lies in the fact that, however stale the pastry may be, it will not become rancid. The council of hygiene disapproves of the practice on the ground that the derivatives of petroleum contain no nutriment. It does not say distinctly, however, that they are injurious to health.

According to the bulletin of the Society of Naturalists of Moscow, the hitherto unaccountable destruction of pine forests is caused by the ravages of a species of mushroom which takes growth on the surface of the wood and afterward penetrates and destroys the tree. Maps are given in which the path of the destroying fungus is traced through the pine woods of Russia.

A Mississippi paper says that there has recently been a noticeable growth in the use of cottonwood for the manufacture of furniture. Recently a steamer took 100,000 feet from that locality to Cincinnati for furniture-making purposes. There is a selvage of cottonwood all along the Mississippi, on the bottoms below Cairo.

The Russian crop of wheat averages about 200,000,000 bushels per year, about one third of which is usually exported. The ability of her inhabitants to subsist upon so small a proportion of her wheat crop is due to the fact that the rye crop averages about 600,000,000 bushels, about 40,000,000 of which are annually exported.

Mr. Jacob Trungenwalt, of Philadelphia, has discovered that catfish skins may be tanned into elegant and serviceable leather. His first experiment was on a skin of a fish weighing about 160 pounds. He has now been engaged in the business for several years, and finds it very profitable.

A Virginia farmer recommends placing brush between the ringes in which sweet potatoes grow, to allow support for the vines. He thinks better and larger tubers are produced when the vines get the full benefit of the sun, as they do when they are raised from the ground.

The farmer king of Alabama is Bragg B. Comer, of Barbour county. He raised 2,250 bales of cotton last year, besides a large amount of corn. He has from eight thousand to ten thousand acres in cotton and corn this year, and says crop prospects were never better.

An English horticulturist states that his crop of all kinds of fruit has greatly increased since he engaged in bee-keeping and distributed his hives about his orchard and plantation of bushes.

This is the season to spread wood ashes, leached or otherwise, on grass land. A good bountiful dressing will make a very decided improvement, both on pasture and meadow lands.

The climate of Iowa is reported to be changing, because farming has removed tall, dense prairie grass and dried up the ponds and reservoirs of water that formerly abounded.

A Colorado paper states that the experiment of maintaining a cowboy hospital is being tried at Fort Fetterman, supported by funds contributed by the cowboys themselves.

Delaware peach trees are covered with buds, and hopes are so high that over five hundred new orchards have been planted this year in the lower part of the peninsula.

Russia and the United States are said to be the only countries in the world that have a sufficient number of horses for army purposes in case of war.

English and German houses have established agencies in various parts of Australia to purchase wool from the sheep-raisers.

The Central New Mexican Stock-Growers' association represents 100,000 head of cattle, valued at $2,225,000.

Story of a Silver Piece.

A remarkable story of a coin was related to a reporter last night. He was shown a silver half-dollar, coined in 1858, on which was engraved: "S. T. Simons to S. Parker Cornell." Mr. Cornell is a man of 20 years, and says the coin was given to him when an infant, and that he kept it until he was 10 years old, when he grew eager for something, like all boys at that age, and spent the keepsake.

He does not remember where he spent it or what he purchased, but recollects the time. He never saw or heard of his coin again until yesterday, when it was paid to him by the bookkeeper of the firm with which he is employed. There is no telling where the piece has been in all these years, but it is singular that it should at last find its way back to Mr. Cornell.

Mr. Cornell prizes the coin very highly, and, as he regards its recovery as phenomenal, has withdrawn it from circulation. "No money will buy it," he says.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"Hooked."

Judge—"How did you come by these fish?"

Prisoner—"I hooked them."

Judge—"What have you to say, Mr. Officer?"

Policeman—"He tells the truth, your Honor; he did hook 'em, and I saw it."

Judge—"Then why do you bring him here? Discharged. Next case."—*Boston Beacon.*

NEW STYLES IN CARRIAGES.

Old Gentlemen and Ladies Specially Cared for—Results of Fresh Designs.

During the last few days of favorable weather the roads have literally been thronged with vehicles of all descriptions, and any number of new styles have been seen out. Hence the carriage-makers have been put to their best to supply the exacting demand for novelties made upon them and a number of attractive turnouts have been produced.

For ease and comfort the grand phaeton is noted. It is an elegant, high-standing carriage, mounted on suspension springs, and is very easy. It is well adapted to display a lady's dress. The phaeton is painted black, and has a hair-line of amber for decoration. In front the driver's seat stands six feet from the ground, under which is a French boot. At the back is a rumble for a footman. With a pair of handsome bay horses, a high hood, French lamps, and liveried servants, it will make one of the most handsome turnouts to be seen this season. Mr. S. J. Tilden and Mrs. George Osgood have each purchased one. It weighs 1,375 pounds and costs $2,000.

A new gentleman's spider phaeton has been made and sells readily. It is much lighter than the old phaeton, having the seats mounted on fine wrought-iron work in place of the old heavy boxes. It can be used with or without a hood and has a rumble at the back for a footman. It weighs eight hundred pounds and costs $1,100. Another very roomy phaeton has been made especially for ladies' use. It is beautifully ornamented with cane-work on the body and has a large top extending well forward to protect them from the sun's rays. In front is an elaborate silver-plated driving rail ornamented with acorns. It is mounted on very fine and expensive iron-work, and the steps are so arranged that they are easy to mount. It weighs seven hundred pounds and costs $1,200.

A new style of brougham called the London is very handsome. It is mounted on heavy wheels painted carmine and black. Judge Hilton has purchased one, and had it richly painted in dark colors with his monogram on the panels. It costs $1,350. An extension brougham with octagon front seats for four persons has handsome cylinder lamps and costs $1,450. All these carriages are mounted on very fine platform springs. They are entirely a new feature, and are a great improvement to the carriage.

A very handsome brougham is painted dark green and canary. It is elegantly finished and furnished with satin cushions and horn fittings. It also has oak stable shutters, to be used when not in use. This costs $1,400. The demi-mall phaeton is mounted on full Collins axles and has solid wheels. It makes a very fine gentleman's turnout and has a rumble for the footman. It weighs 812 pounds and costs $1,050.

Mrs. Orme Wilson, nee Astor, will be seen out in a new French victoria. It is a very handsome carriage, mounted on platform springs, and elegantly upholstered with brown fittings. A pair of handsome French lamps decorate the sides. The carriage weighs 823 pounds and costs $1,250. The duke of victoria can be used as a victoria or a lady's driving phaeton. It has a shifting driver's seat and shifting rumble. When used as a phaeton the coachman's seat is taken away, and when as a victoria the rumble is removed. It costs $1,350. The Count d'Orsay is one of the grandest looking carriages made. It weighs 1,440 pounds, and the body is mounted on leather braces. It is also called the eight-spring D'Orsay. It is painted dark green, and striped with light green and carmine. A pair of elegant silver lamps give it a very handsome appearance. Mr. Cornell, ex-Gov. Tilden, and Mrs. Osgood have each purchased one of them. They cost $1,800.

Several new light driving wagons have been bought. Mr. Washington E. Connor has purchased a side-bar wagon, to weigh 200 pounds and cost $515. Mr. Blair, of Washington, has purchased a very light one. Mr. W. Vanderbilt has bought a light, single seated wagon weighing 150 pounds, and one for two persons. The secret of the lightness and great strength of these wagons lies in the axle, which, instead of being all iron, is half wood. A vertical steel plate is inserted in the wood and forms a perfect arch. this greatly strenghens and stiffens the axle, and causes the wheels to run plumb, and prevent any strain on the spokes and hubs.—*New York Mail and Express.*

The Merit of Lord Bacon.

It would heap too much honor upon Lord Bacon should he prove to be the author of the Shakespeare plays. But such an extra award would carry out the scriptural "To him that hath shall be given," while from such a poor deer-stalker as William Shakespeare shall be taken away what little he seemed to have.

But Bacon even if he was a dramatist did more as a philosopher than as a dramatist, for his philosophy has helped to make a great world while the plays have helped to make only a great stage. And yet the real truth is that no one man composed either the Baconian philosophy or the Shakesperian plays. They were both the slow coming results of a long past. In Bacon and Shakespear the philosophy and the drama reached a final climax and became ready for a large service. The plays are found far back of Shakespeare and the philosophy far back of Bacon.

Bacon's merit lies in the fact that he called the attention of scholars and thinkers to the value of earth and material sciences; and urged them to gather up terrestrial data instead of transcendental data and instead of seeking definitions of "mind," "soul," "angel," "will," fate," "man," "horse" and "eternity," these thinking leaders should gather up all information possible about the soils, grains, winds, rains, instruments, machines, arts, and appliances of society, and then draw conclusions that would compel a general advance. Open any of the great books of the old world and there is an amazing omission of the domestic arts and sciences and a wonderful attention to things moral, imaginary, fanciful, romantic, and fantastic. Angels, imps, nymphs, large and small deities, dwarfs, giants and ghosts are born out of the fertile human fancy as sparks rise from a shaken fire, but in these thousands of years no thinking mind touches a plow or reaping knife or any implement to make it do more good and with less labor. The ground is plowed with a crooked stick, the harvest is cut with a case-knife; and while women and children are reaping, and thrashing the one-third crop, the ten thousand birds eat up a forth part of the ripe grain and another fourth part is taken by the tax-farmers who scour the country like jackals at night on a battlefield. Hence great famines and disease came and swept away millions. The so-called thinking men were too busy in the regions of abstraction and fancy to admit of their bestowing any attention upon the study of harvest-fields, production, implements, disease and health.

Had not Rome gone down under her military madness and the vices that resulted from her conquests, Lord Bacon would perhaps have been robbed of his laurels and made impossible by the sons of Virgil and Pliny. Rome had begun to study the development of material things and was busy at great wagon-roads, aqueducts, drains and general improvements. Cæsar had begun to invite men of science to come to Rome to reside. He planned libraries for all the large towns; he was planning a draining and filling of the Pontine marshes; he had forbidden the young men of rank to ride in litters carried by slaves; he had stopped the importing of luxuries; he had set the example of plain living and plain dress. The Latin mind had gotten wholly away from the transcendental regions and had fled from a million deities to almost none at all. In the Georgics of Virgil we see the new thought and life that were passing into the plow, the harrow, the soil, the orchard and the bee-hive, while in Pliny we note a study of nature that would do credit now to a Watt or a Franklin or an Edison.

All things indicated an era of material advance. But this awakening came too late. Rome was a sick man whose constitution was gone. Reason came too late, and going into a rapid dissolution, dissolute Rome handed over her begun sciences and inventions to the care of the Sixteenth Century in which Bacon was to come. Long was the interval between Virgil, Pliny and Lord Bacon. It was filled in chiefly by the affairs of religion, and the lofty decorations of religion.

Christianity did not make the Dark Ages. They were manufactured in the days which ruined the Pagan splendor; and Christianity had to accept of a wreck of her inheritance. Goth, Vendal and every kind of wild and forlorn creature were to be found in the estate that passed into the hands of Constantine. The mysterious Druids were on one border, the heathen on another, and the Norsemen were passing down through the centre. The Christianity did not know anything except the theology; and thus the human mind was turned toward the study of God and the house of God. Out of the former came theological studies, out of the latter came the fine arts. As for the domestic and useful arts they had no friends for twelve hundred years.

Under the impulse given by Lord Bacon, mankind began to let the angels alone long enough to admit of a look at the plow, the hoe, the orchard, the field. This look was repeated until new implements and inventions began to appear. The steam-engine and railway, the steamship, reaping-machine, have appeared on the arena of man, and while the angels are not harmed any by this philosophic neglect, the millions not yet angels have profited much by the transfer of thought from things in heaven to things on earth. Heaven and earth will be equal partners in the philosophy of the future.—*David Swing, in Chicago Current.*

Kansas Sheep.

Sheep there were, indeed, thousands of them, objects of unfailing concern to the gentlemen and delight to the ladies.

"What is that stone wall?" asked, one afternoon, a lady sitting on the piazza with her opera-glass.

"That stone wall, madam, answered a Harvard graduate, politely, "is the sheep coming in to the corral."

To see the sheep go in and out, night and morning, was a never-failing amusement. Sometimes the ladies wandered down to the corrals at sunset to see the herds come in, and you would have supposed them to be waiting for a Fourth-of-July procession with banners, from the eagerness with which they exclaimed, "Oh, here they come! there they are!" as the first faint tinkling of the bells was heard in the distance. If two herds appeared at once from opposite directions, the one with lambs had the "right of way," and Sly, the sheep-dog—not the only commander who has controlled troops by sitting down in front of them—would hold the other herd in check till the lambs were safely housed. The lambs born on the prairie during the day frisked back at night to the corral beside their mothers, a lamb four hours old being able to walk a mile.

When shearing-time came, they went into the sheds expecting to see the thick wool fall in locks beneath the shears, like the golden curls of their own darlings: great was the amazement to see the whole woolly fleece taken off much as if it had been an overcoat, looking still, if it were rolled up in a ball, like a veritable sheep, and often quite as large as the shorn and diminished creature that had once been part of it. One very hot day they braved the heat themselves for the sake of going out on the prairie to see how sheep keep cool. Instead of scattering along the creek, seeking singly the shade of the bushes or the tall trees only to be found near the creek, they huddle together in the middle of the sunny field more closely than ever, hang their heads in the shadow of each other's bodies, and remain motionless for hours. Not a single head is to be seen as you approach the herd; only a broad level field of woolly backs, supported by a small forest of little legs.—*Alice Wellington Rollins, in Harper's Magazine for June.*

Off on a Tour.

"Hi! hi!" yelled a boy in an alley off Clifford street yesterday.

A second boy, who stood on the crosswalk, meandered down and asked what was wanted.

"Put your eye to this knot-hole and tell me what you see."

"Nuthin' but a man sittin' out in the back yard."

"Don't you read the papers?"

"Course I do."

"Didn't you see in the papers three or four days ago that this feller got married? Name's John Blank."

"Oh, yes."

"And it said the happy couple had started on a bridal tour to Omaha."

"Yes."

"Just went as far as Chicago, and headed back fur home. Got here in the night and walked up to the house to escape observation. That happy couple has got to put in about ten days around here with the front door locked and the curtains down, and some morning you'll see a great stir and learn that they have just returned after an enjoyable trip. Say, Jim."

"Yes."

"Don't get married."

"Never!"

"If you ever do, don't try to Omaha the public."

"I won't."

"'Cause truth is mighty, and must prevail, and deception must sooner or later go to grass."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Remarkable Accident.

A pacific coast paper records the following remarkable accident: "On Saturday, the 18th inst., a 250 pound fragment of a stump that was blown out of the ground with giant powder, near Tacoma, W. T., flew past Mr. F. Frazier, who was witnessing the process from a standpoint 420 feet away. It struck the ground close by him, just grazing him, yet so great was its force that it tore his clothes from his body, rent his boots so that his feet were left bare, crushing the bones of both feet. Mr. Frazier, who is 60 years of age, was completely paralyzed by the blow, and was insensible for twenty minutes. With the exception of being partially crippled in his feet, he will suffer no serious inconvenience from the accident."

Brainerd Dispatch.

Issued every Thursday morning at Brainerd, Minn. Terms $1.50 per year in ADVANCE.

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

OFFICIAL PAPER OF CROW WING, CASS, and Itasca counties.

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

Fergus Falls has a population of 5,217.

The new postal cards will be of a very delicate pink color. This is an esthetic administration.

The grand lodge of Odd Fellows have the question of locating a home for aged and disabled Odd Fellows at Fergus Falls, under consideration.

Duluth claims enough postoffice business to give them a free delivery system, but as the houses in the Zenith City are not numbered they can't have it. Duluth should brace up.

A Dakota farmer has planted his entire farm in watermelons. Many acres of sunflowers have been planted by the farmers of Polk county which will be used for fuel.

St. Paul had a minister who loved fos muchly and not wisely and his congregation had no further use for him. His name was Riddell and he was of the Baptist persuasion.

The mayor of Fargo has ordered the police to close up all the gambling houses and keep them closed. The order to keep the saloons closed on Sunday is not being rigidly enforced.

Wadena is to have another newspaper. Messrs. Love & Archer will be the proprietors of it. The former gentlemen is of Perham, and will still continue to reside there. Mr. Archer is recently from Illinois.

A law goes into effect in Ohio this month requiring all wages to be paid weekly in cash. This does away with the order-for-goods system which prevailed in all the mining and manufacturing districts.

The fastest railroad time on record was made by Mr. Vanderbilt on his New York Central, eighty-one miles in sixty-one minutes. A train is being put on that road that will make the nine hundred and seventy seven miles to Chicago in exactly twenty-four hours, which will rank in speed with the famous fast trains of the old country.

Young King, editor of the Caledonia D. T. Times who was reported in dispatches as having disappeared mysteriously and supposed to have been made way with for the large amount of money he was presumed to have, spent the time incognito in Fargo, watching the exhibitions of public curiosity and grief with much interest.

Milwaukee is stirred up on account of the elopement of Charles Althaus a dealer in trunks, with the wife of Charles Deitlaff. She took about $4,000 of her husband's money, while Mrs. Althaus was left penniless by her husband. To a friend Althaus confided before his departure that his wife was too homely for his cultivated taste; while Mrs. Deitlaff is said to be a very voluptuous woman.

Mayor Harrison says that his first duty as mayor was to look after the meteorial interests of Chicago, and, untill they were on a sure footing he could not give his attention to the moral interests. He evidently believes that Chicago is not very wicked, as he posponed until his fourth term all attempts to reform it. There for the material, and one for the moral interests he thinks a fair proportion:

A Fifth district politician who generally has pretty good ideas of what is going on, says that the starting of a new organ in St. Paul, called the Farmer Advocate, means Speaker Gibbs for governor, H. G. Stordock for secretary of state, D. E. Meyer for railroad commissioner, while Capt. H. A. Castle will still continue to draw the fat salary of oil inspector. He didn't go in details as it is not known what the rest of the staff are after. Their stock in trade will be the "oppressed farmer."

M. C. Russell of Lake City was commissioned by the British government, through Lord Melgund, at Ottawa, Canada, to engage pilots for the Nile. In accordance with his instructions Mr. Russell engaged the pilots, on condition that they should pass the necessary examination at Ottawa; but he has lately received notice that in consequence of the withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt the services of these pilots will not be required. Following this notice was sent an intimation that a reasonable compensation would be allowed the disappointed pilots.

Gladstone's Farewell.

Gladstone,s government has meet a defeat in the house of commons, the ministry have resigned in accordance with the unwritten laws of England, and a new government is foreshadowed. Monday night Mr. Gladstone submitted his budget and it was defeated on the second reading by a vote of 265 to 259. The budget statement is the bill prescribing the mode of raising revenue, and is a vital measure. There are now two courses open to the Gladstone ministry. One was to resign and the other to abandon the features of the budget which were obnoxious to the opposition. A cabinet council determined upon the former course.

It would seem that the Irish party under Parnell had joined forces with their ancient and worst enemies in voting against the Glandstone government, and it is a question what the coming election will decide—whether for or against the liberals. In any event, owing to the advanced age of Mr. Gladstone, it is probable that he will never again appear in public life. It is now 53 years since the great man was first elected to parliament. The result of his defeat will increase the chances of war with Russia.

It is believed that the staple commodity of sugar has reached the turning point. The low prices of the past two years are attributed mainly to the great amount of beet sugar made in Europe, and this is reported reduced some twenty per cent, this year.

Northwest: Mr. M. W. Cooke, of Detroit, Minn., tells me that the construction of the Canadian Pacific has driven a great deal of elk down into Minnesota and that not only elk and moose have become numerous in the great forest tract north of the Northern Pacific line, but that four reindeer were killed during the past winter. Mr. Cooke is secretary of the Ornithological society of the Mississippi Valley and takes great interest in all matters of natural history.

An Ancient Nail.

In Riel's house framed and covered with glass, is a nail, four inches in length, with Pope Pius IX, sent to Louis Riel, accompanied by a medal, as a recognition of his services in the rebellion of 1869. The pope, so assert the family, represented the nail to have come out of the cross upon which the Saviour was crucified. The family thoroughly believe the story and keep a light burning constantly underneath where it is hanging on the wall. The nail looks ancient enough to have come out of the ark. It has a large head on it and resembles much the nails used for hanging pictures. Louis Riel always carries the medal hung around his neck.

The secretary of the treasury today directed that the purchase of silver bullion for coinage into standard dollars by the superintendents of the mints at Sar. Francisco and Carson City, Nev., be rescinded after this date. The coinage of standard dollars is to be confined to the other mints. The treasury department to-day purchased 210,000 ounces of silver for this purpose for delivery at the New Orleans mint.

Sells Brothers Mammoth Worlds Menagerie and great Quadruple Circus.

One of the festivities of all the glad year we are inclined to the belief, and we flatter ourselves that they are like the circus. Of all the great circuses of all the circus world, we truely believe that there is none half as great as the wonderful confederation on earth, employing almost as many men as are enlisted in the rank and file of the regular army, using more cars especially built for and owned solely by the Sells Bros. than are used by some railroads.

A show so immense as to astonish the the oldest showmen in the country, and to completely eclipse any and all shows ever before seen, A show with innumerable special features, any one of which is a whole show itself. A show with the only pair of blood-sweating hippopotami living in captivity on earth; a show with the only two-horned rhinoceros on earth; a show with the only coal-black African tigers ever beheld; a show with a thousand other features never before seen. The only great quadruple circus, each ring a circus in itself; a show with fully 200 all-star artists giving six simultaneous acts in four great circus rings; a show with Don Jeremino Bell, the worlds champion bare-back rider, whose salary is greater than that of the President of the United States; a show with twenty champion riders, headed by the gallant "Don;" a show unsurpassed, aye, unequaled, anywhere on earth.

It will surely exhibit at Brainerd on Tuesday June 16 in all its greatness, in all its vastness, in all its mighty proportions, added to immensity, short of nothing, the greatest and best on earth

Sells Brothers Enormous Railroad Shows United in one Great Confederation.

THE LARGEST SHOW IN THE WORLD.

The Splendid, popular and most honorable conducted Menagerie, Circus, Caravan and Museum, rumors of whose coming have already created much comment, is at last positively announced to give afternoon and evening entertainments in Brainerd on Tuesday June 16, This stupendous combination of leading Railroad Shows is meeting this season with patronage so extraordinary that the management have been frequently compelled to give three exhibition a day in order to accommodate the immense crowds in attendance. Excursions are arranged on the different railroads from all points within a radious of fifty miles of the place of exhibition, and the instances are rare when the trains do not come in crowded to their capacity with visitors. Their tents, although the greatest both in number and magnitude of any show traveling, are frequently found inadequate to hold the people, and in order to give the varied programme in detail, and without omitting any of its features the management find their many acres of canvas an absolute necessity.

Hour's can be spent profitably passing through the wilderness of tents, overflowing with the wonders of zoology and with the curiosities of science, art, and nature. These vast pavilions contain the immense menagerie of caged wild beasts, catalogued, in which are many that are new to America, and None of which are other than the rarest specimens.

The pair of huge blood-sweating hippopotami owned by Messrs. Sells are the only pair in the entire world, and the only pair that ever have been exhibited, or probably ever will be. They are truely the behemoths of holy writ, the wonderful scriptural marvels, described in holy Job. The herds of giraffes owned by Messrs. Sells are also curiosities greater than any other show. The entire world of animals, in fact, include wonders rare and strange from all familes of the quadruped world. The all-star list of 200 first class performers, is an unequaled galaxy of superior merit and leads anything which we have seen or heard of, in the the wonderful circus and menagerie owned and controlled by the Sells Bros. and our readers believe with us. It is the greatest and most powerful confederation on earth, employing almost as many men as are enlisted in the rank and file of the regular army, using more cars especially built for and owned solely by the Sells Bros. than are used by some railroads.

A show so immense as to surprise the oldest showmen in the country, and to completely eclipse any and all other known world—200 artists, and every artist a star. In a word, the circus and menagerie are superior to any other traveling or tented exhibition of which anything is known, and will, we are confident, meet with surprising success here.

A Session of the Supreme Court.

When twelve o'clock comes, there are perhaps a dozen lawyers sitting at the tables within the bar, and a score of spectators waiting as the crimson plush curtain for the court to open. A rustle of silk is heard from the open door leading to the retiring-rooms. At the other side of the chamber sits a young man at a desk, who has been listening for a few minutes for that sound. He rises, and announces in a clear voice: "The Honorable the Chief Justices and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States," whereupon lawyers and spectators all get up on their feet. The rustling sound approaches, and there enters a procession of nine dignified old men, clad in black silk gowns that reach almost to their feet, with wide sleeves and ample skirts. At the head walks the Chief-Justice, and the others follow in the order of their length of service in the court. They stand a moment in front of their chairs, and all bow at once to the bar. The lawyers return the salute; then the Judges sit down, the Associates being careful, however, not to occupy their chairs before the Chief-Justice is seated in his. Now the young man, who is the crier, exclaims, in a monolonous fashion:

"Oyez! oyez! oyez! All persons having business before the Honorable Supreme Court of the United States are admonished to draw near and give their attention, for the court is now sitting. God save the United States and this honorable court!"

Business begins promptly and is disposed of with rapidity. Usually the arguments of counsel are delivered in low, conversational tones. Often the judges interrupt to ask questions. In patent cases, models of machinery are frequently used to illustrate an argument, and are handed up to the judges for examination, or a blackboard is used for diagrams. Were it not for the gray hair and black gowns of the judges, you might almost imagine at times that the chairman at the blackboard, with crayon in hand, was a college professor lecturing to a class. Or you may happen in when a lawyer in charge of a case is leaning over the long desk in front of the judges, holding a conversation with one of them on some intricate point in a mechanical device, and you would hardly think that the conversation was the plea in a patent case involving perhaps a million dollars.

The bench has long been only a tradition in all our courts. Each Justice of the Supreme Court has a chair to suit his own notions of what constitutes a comfortable seat. Some of the chairs have high backs to rest the head, some have low backs; some have horse-hair cushions, some velvet, some no cushions at all. Chief-Justice Waite sits in the middle of the row.—*E. V. Smalley, in Century Magizine.*

THE FUTURE OF THE MORMONS.

In the *Century*, the "Legal Aspects of the Mormon Problem" are discussed by Arthur G. Sedgwick, who concludes as follows:

The failure of the attempt to break up the Mormon system by Congressional legislation does not, by any means, show that the Mormon system will ultimately prevail in Utah. The operation of natural causes is certain, in the long run, to sap the foundations of polygamy. The railroads have already brought the Territory into communication with the rest of the country, and the development of the mines must ultimately bring in a large Gentile population—almost altogether male. A strong tendency in the direction of marriages between Gentile men and the daughters of Mormon parents must spring up. Indeed, this is said to show itself already. There is no surplus of women in the West from which to recruit polygamous households; the births of the two sexes are always very nearly equal, and the Mormon population is no longer being rapidly increased from abroad, as it was in the times of the early persecution of the church. It is now stationary, or nearly so, and being rapidly hemmed in by a community having a social system which all experience shows is the only one permanently adapted to modern industrial life. As the Territory fills up, and the Mormons are brought more and more into relations with the rest of the world, one of the strongest internal causes of disintegration will unquestionably be the sense of shame operating upon the younger female generation. In the natural course of things, some of the daughters of Mormon householders must marry Gentiles, and others, who do not marry outside the church, will be made keenly aware that they are surrounded by a community which regards their position as a degraded one. As long as they could keep themselves separated from the rest of the world, this Gentile feeling was of very little consequence to them. It did not affect them in their daily life; it was something remote from them, which they did not even need to disregard. This cannot continue forever, and indeed a change must begin, if it has not begun already, as soon as the surrounding monogamic Gentile system of marriage has a fair opportunity to enter into competition with its rival. Under these circumstances, there is nothing to be done with the Mormons but to let them alone. Persecution has been tried, and has only served to strengthen and increase them. Law has been tried, and has proved of no use, because it has not been enforced. From the circumstances of the case, it cannot be.

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THE REDENTIGRATED REALM OF TENTED WONDERLAND.

Monster Quadruple Circus and Great World's Museum.

A Menagerie unequaled since first the world began. The Only Pair of Huge, Blood-Sweating

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On Earth. Exhibited positively for the last time. The Only Living Group of

GRACEFUL TOWERING GIRAFFES

In captivity on earth. The Only Pair of Ebon-hued, Sable-Maned

AFRICAN LIONS

The Sovereigns of the Savage Soudan, and a Thousand other New Features.

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NEVER EQUALED, AND

A FAR WESTERN WILDERNESS SHOW

WITH INDIANS, COWBOYS, FRONTIERSMEN, ETC.

200 All Star-Performing Artists. 200

Unequaled anywhere on earth.

Twelve Teams of Elephants in Silk and Silver Harness. Herds of Camels, Droves of Kangaroos, Herds of Dromedaries, Herds of Elands, Droves of Antelopes, Droves of Trained Horses, Droves of Bisons, Herds of Zebras, Dens of Polar Bears, Herds of Giraffes, Droves of Mules, Dens of Wild Tigers, Dens of Arabian Lions, Dens of Jaguars, Dens of Leopards, Dens of Hyenas, Lairs of Crocodiles, Aviaries of Birds, Nests of Alligators, Flocks of Ostriches, Hosts of Heaven-Soaring Birds and Clouds of Brilliant Plumage.

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SENORITA ADELAIDE CORDONA

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The Most Graceful of Menage Riders. The Daring, Intrepid, Marvelous

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Twelve Teams of Camels and Elephants, Teams of Giraffes, Golden Band Wagons, Teams of Dromedaries, Golden Vans, Golden Chariots, Golden Cages, Golden Tableau Cars.

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California canned goods at 20c per can	
3-pound cans tomatoes, 8 for	$1.00
2-pound cans best corn, 9 for	1.00
2-pound cans peaches, 15c. per can	
15 lbs. rice for	1.00
12 lbs. nice prunes for	1.00
7 lbs package coffee for	1.00
8 lbs green Rio coffee for	1.00
3 lbs baking powder, big can, for	1.00
25 lbs oat meal for	1.00

Best print Butter, CHEAP.
Fresh Eggs,
Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes
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Very Great Bargains.

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Everything New and Clean.

Having thoroughly overhauled and fitted up the building next door to Dettelbach's Clothing Store on Front Street, I am now prepared to take boarders by the DAY or WEEK, with or without rooms.

Meals at All Hours.

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

We Will Not Be UNDERSOLD

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Champagne Cider, Ginger Ale, Porter, Ale and Beer.

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BUTTER, EGGS, FISH, ETC.

Game in its season. Choicest Cuts of Fresh and Salt Meats.

Goods Delivered in any part of the City at all hours.

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Reality.

UNDERSELLING

Indiscriminately,

FOR ONE WEEK.

Boys and Children's Clothing.

Child's suit	$3. former price	$4	50
Boys Suit	$5. " "	7	00
Men's suits	$8. " "	10	00

And a similar reduction in prices on all other goods.

A large line, and neat patterns of Fan-Shirts for 75c. G. A. R. blue suits, from 10 to 12 dollars.

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The largest and finest lot of

Picture Frames,

Ever seen in Brainerd, at

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On Seventh Street, and is selling at prices to suit everybody. House Cleaning will soon be done, and you have a few pictures lying around without frames. Bring them to McColl and have a frame for them.

Cheaper than Ever Before.

Remember We Have a Large Stock to Choose From.

J. A. McCOLL, 7th Street.

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Front Street bet. 7th and 8th,

Would Announce to his friends and customers that he is now locate in his new quarters and is ready to receive orders. His ELEGANT STOCK of goods is complete and he Guarantees Satisfaction in every Respect.

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CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

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Formerly owned by E. W. Lynch

On Kingwood Street between Fourth and Fifth,

Horse Shoeing & Veterinary Work

A Specialty.

Special attention given to repairing and job work and satisfaction guaranteed in every particular.

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SAINT PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, Or DULUTH,

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Express trains Daily, to which are attached

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER

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ELEGANT DINING CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

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Emigrant Sleepers Free!

The only all Rail Line to the

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For Full information as to Time, Rates, Etc, Address,

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Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters.

Frazier's Root Bitters act strongly upon the Liver and Kidneys, keeps the bowels open and regular, makes the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves, and cleanse the blood and is a sure remedy against Rheumatism. Sold by F. M. Cable & Co. Price $1.

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Cleveland, Ohio.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

A SURE CURE FOUND AT LAST.

NO ONE NEED SUFFER.

A sure cure for Piles, Bleeding, Itching, and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams an Indian remedy called Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic case of Bleeding Piles. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electricity do more harm than good. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, particularly at night after getting warm in bed. Gives instant relief, and is prepared only for piles, itching of the private parts. Nothing else. Price, 50 cts.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry of Cleveland says about Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment: "I have used scores of File cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and perfect relief as Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. For Sale by F. M. Cable & Co. Price 50 cents and $1. FRAZIER MEDICINE CO.

Proprietors, of Cleveland.

Do You Know

THAT

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO,

with Red Tin Tag, ROSE LEAF Fine cut chewing, NAVY CLIPPINGS, and Black Bowes and Yellow Beards are the best and cheapest quality considered. Aug 7-1

Stop that Cough

By using Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam the only cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, and sore throat, relief is always given in a few hours. Dangerous lung diseases are prevented fatal. Scores and hundreds of grateful people have testified to the virtues of Dr. Frazier's Lung Balsam, and we fearly will ever be without it. For our customers we are willing to risk its merits. It is put up in large family bottles and sold for the small price of 75 cents a bottle.

FRAZIER MEDICINE CO., Prop'r.

For Sale by F. M. Cable & Co.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Dr. Walton's Periodical Tea.

Mother Walton has prescribed the valuable medicine for a great many years in her private practice. It has proved an unfailing specific in the treatment of the many disorders to which the female constitution is subject. It is a sure cure for the monthly trouble that so many women suffer. Mailed on receipt of price 50c. by

FRAZIER MEDICINE CO.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Skin Diseases Cured.

By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment. Cures as if by magic Salt Rheum, Blotches, Scrofula, Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Tetter, Ringworm on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures itch, salt rheum, scald head, chilblains, frost bites and chapped hands. Sold by F. M. Cable & Co., or mailed on receipt of price 50 cents.

FRAZIER MEDICINE CO.

Cleveland, Ohio

IMPROVE YOUR STOCK

S. W. GRAY

Has at his farm, two miles from the city

Thoroughbred Short Horn BULL,

Calved Jan'y 30, 1884, and Girts 5 feet 10½ inches. Weighs 1400 lbs.

Recorded in Herd Book, Vol. P, No. 22 Dim's record, Vol. P., E. M. 72.

GOOD TAME PASTURE FOR HORSES

And Cattle at Reasonable Rates.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 29, 1885.

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 Register or Receiver at St. Cloud, Minn., on July 10, 1885, viz: William H. Harrison, of Crow Wing county, Minn., for the S½ NE¼ and W½ SE¼ section 34, township 43, range 31.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John Gorst, Allison Ainsworth, Chester Quinley, Joseph Tuft. Postoffice of all Fort Ripley, Minn.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 13, 1885.

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 clerk of the District Court at Brainerd, Minn., on Saturday, June 27th, 1885, viz: Lucie Duclos, of Crow Wing county, Minn., for the NW¼ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼, SW¼ NE¼ and NW¼ SE¼ sec. 6, Town 43, Range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Ole Anderson, A. Lessard, Thomas King and J. L. C. Miller, all of Brainerd Minn.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 27th, 1885.

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 A. W. Frater, clerk of the district court at Brainerd, Minn., on Friday, July 10th, 1885, viz: Wendell R. Phillips, of Crow Wing county, Minn., for the NE¼ Sec. 22, Township 45, Range 30.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Herman Dullum, P. H. S. Aspholm, E. E. Aspholm, J. Schwinderman, of Brainerd, Minn.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, Counties of Crow Wing, Cass and Itasca. } ss.

ABBIE C. DAVIS, Plaintiff, vs. HUGH DAVIS, Defendant. } Summons for Relief.

District Court, 11th Judicial District.

The State of Minnesota to the Above named Defendant:

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

LEON E. LUM,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Brainerd, Minn.
Dated April 15th, A. D., 1885.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Crow Wing. } ss. Municipal Court, City of Brainerd.

The State of Minnesota to Thomas Norman, Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to be and appear before the municipal court of the city of Brainerd in said county, on the 30th day of June, 1885, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the municipal court room in said city, to answer to M. Auerbach, C. Gotzian, C. Seabury, Frank Keogh and E.G. Rogers in a civil action. Should you fail to appear at the time and place aforesaid, judgment will be rendered against you upon the evidence adduced by said plaintiffs for such sum as they shall show themselves entitled to.

Witness the Honorable John B. Douglas, Municipal Judge at Brainerd aforesaid, this 19th day of May, 1885.

JOHN B. DOUGLAS,
Municipal Judge.

27-3

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.
Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn., May 13, 1885.

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 A. W. Frater, clerk of the district court at Brainerd, Minn., on July 2, 1885, viz: Annie C. Gould, of Cass county, Minn. for the E½ SW¼, and SW¼ SE¼ and lot 2, sec. 28, Town 137, range 27.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: C. H. Douglas, Hugh Riddle, Henry Leland and James Martin, P. O. address of all, Brainerd, Minn.

D. H. FREEMAN, Register.

Proposals for Painting Bridge.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of county auditor for painting the county bridge across the Mississippi river at Brainerd, with mineral ("Iron Clad") paint and boiled linseed oil.—About 3,000 square yards, more or less to be painted. Bidders to make estimate per square yard or the entire job.

Proposals will be received until 9 a. m. Monday, June 15th, 1885.

The county commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

J. E. WILSON,
County Auditor.

Proposals for Grading Court House and Jail Grounds.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of county auditor for grading the grounds around court house and jail. There will be required about 1,500 yards dirt, more or less.

Proposals will be received until 6 a. m. Monday, June 15th, 1885.

J. E. WILSON,
County Auditor.

Professional Cards.

DR. H. RIBBEL,
DENTIST
Rooms 3 and 4 over Post-Office,
BRAINERD.......................MINN.

G. S. FERNALD,
(Successor to Frater & Fernald.)
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Rooms 1 and 2 - Over Post Office

W. A. FLEMING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Room 8.
SLEEPER BLOCK, - - - BRAINERD

C. O. PAQUIN, M. D.
Office at Corner of 7th and Front Streets. Residence corner of 7th and Juniper Streets. Opposite Episcopal Church.
BRAINERD - MINNESOTA.
Office hours 8 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m. Telephone connection between office and residence.

M. McFADDEN,
Register of Deeds and Insurance Agent
Represents none but first-class companies.
OFFICE—WITH REGISTER OF DEEDS AT COURT HOUSE,
BRAINERD, - - MINN.

R. K. WHITELY,
CITY ENGINEER.
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 8, Sleeper Block,
BRAINERD.......................MINN.

Money to Loan on
WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY AT THE
Brainerd Loan Agency,
Room 6, Sleeper Block.

MILL WOOD.
I have taken the agency for the sale of Mill Wood from
J. J. Howe & Co.'s Mill.
Parties desiring this kind of fuel will call on me at
J. L. Smith's Jewelry Store.
H. M. BARRON.

What Brainerd Needs
An Experienced
NURSE
MRS. M. P. MURPHY
Would announce to the citizens of Brainerd that she is prepared to take care of the sick, and parties desiring her services can find her at
120, South Sixth Street.
The best of refferences and recommendations given. Charges reasonable.

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

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

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

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

No. 2 arrives from the west at 6:35 a. m. Departs going south at 7:10 a. m., Daily.

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

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

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

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

Wisconsin Central Line.

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

Milwaukee Express DEPARTING,

For New Richmond, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Stevens' Point, Wampaca, Neenah, Menasha, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac, from Minneapolis, 9:20 a. m.; from St. Paul, 10:00 a. m.

ARRIVING,

From Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, Wampaca, Stevens' Point, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire and New Richmond, at St. Paul, 6:20 p. m.; at Minneapolis, 6:55 p. m.; Daily except Sunday.

Through Sleepers from Chicago to Ashland and Milwaukee to Stevens Point.

Superb parlor cars between St. Paul and Abbots Ford.

For rates, Time Cards, berths in Sleepers and tickets to all points apply at

CITY OFFICES:

No. 5, Nicollet House block, Minneapolis. | No. 173 E. Third street, Merchants' Hotel block, St. Paul.

Time cards, rates, maps, and through tickets may be had by applying at either of the above offices.

F. H. ANSON,
Northwestern Passenger Agent.

Local News

Try Gardner's teas and coffees.

Fresh vegetables at Parker's.

Geo. Perley has gone to Kansas.

Brainerd has a new brick yard.

Carpet warp at Day & Meaghers.

Excellent oranges at E. E. M. Smith's.

E. L. Bennett has gone to Minneapolis.

Imported cigars at the Ky. Liquor Co.

F. H. Elvidge was in the city on Wednesday.

Our candy is fresh, good and cheap, at Parker's.

T. J. Hartley visited Duluth the first of the week.

G. S. Fernald is in Verndale on legal business to-day.

Calicoes at 3¾ cents per yard, at Cohen Bros.

The Metropolitan restaurant is to be reopened by Mrs. Shupe.

500 yards of print, at 3¾ cents per yard, at Cohen Bros.

Try a "Punch Junior" cigar They are good, at Parker's.

All standard prints, the best makes, at 5 cents per yard at Cohen Bros.

A. Mays has opened a saloon in Wm. Martan's old stand on 6th street.

For ice cream go to Mrs. C. Millspaugh, Davis building, Front street.

1000 yards of lawns at 5 cents per yard, all fresh and new at Cohen Bros.

C. H. Conklin has gone to southern Minnesota on a visit to his old home.

Beautiful lot of dress satteen, cambrics, at a sacrifice at Cohen Bros.

The county commissioners will be in session next Monday, the 15th.

A magnificent assortment of Parasols at actual cost at Cohn Bros.

There will be an interesting race at the roller rink on Saturday evening between the "boys."

Don't forget to call at Leopold Bros., as they can show you boy sailor suits at $2.50.

Turkey Red Embroideries at 3½ cents per yard at Cohen Bros., well worth 10c. to 20c.

Next Tuesday the great circus will be here. It will doubtless be well patronized.

For a nice dish of ice cream call on Mrs. C. Millspaugh, Front street between 7th and 8th.

Jerseys! Jerseys at 75c., at $1, at $2, at $1.50, at $2.50, at $3, all sizes at Cohen Bros.

A refreshing shower of rain on Thursday had a tendency to freshen up vegetation.

The daintiest morsels to be had in the confectionery line can always be found at Parker's.

1500 yards, of new and handsome patterns of the best lawns, at 10 cents a yard, to be had at Cohen Bros.

Advertising car number two of Sells Bros. circus was in the city on Wednesday.

Best nickel cigar in the city at the Kentucky Liquor Co., Sixth street, next door to postoffice.

W. H. Cummings, of the L. F. & D. road, was called to Brainerd last Monday on account of sickness in his family.

And still the rush continues at Cohen Bros., for their Bargains, in their Great Closing Out Cost Price Sale.

Pure Kentucky whiskey, brandy, wines, porter, ale at the Kentucky Liquor Co., sixth street, next door to postoffice.

L. J. Cale will start a branch store at Motley, next Monday. His brother B. F. Cale will have charge of the business.

Gardner's groceries are going cheap.—His stock is one of the most complete in the city and everything is new and fresh.

Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom, and all other muslins, at the same figure as advertised last week at Cohen Bros.

S. Walker has bought the front street restaurant. Mr. Summers will conduct the business for the new proprietor.

Did you ever look at the lovely lot of white and cream laces in every style and width imaginable, at Cohen Bros.?

A. L. Hoffman, agent for the Brainerd Loan Agency, has money to loan on short time, on good security, at Room 6, Sleeper Block.

For an excellent smoke, we commend our readers to E. E. M. Smith. You can find any brand of cigars or tobacco in his stock that you could desire.

W. H. Titus who has been confined to his house with sickness was on the streets Wednesday, the first time for several months.

You ought to see the elegant line of CORSETS that are offered at such ruinous prices by Cohen Bros. They will surprise you.

Buy your groceries at Gardner's, on Sixth street, and get them delivered at your door free of charge. The best of goods and the lowest prices.

Call at E. E. M. Smith's and try one of his 7-20-8 cigars, which he guarantees to be made by the most skilled Cuban workmen, and of the best imported tobacco, Price 15 cents, 2 for 25 cents.

A gentleman by the name of Webster will petition the council to allow him to erect a revolving swing in Gregory square.

Mrs. B. A. Heustis and daughter, Maud, will leave Brainerd on Monday for a two months visit at their old home in Fredericton, N. B.

W. J. Havill has gone to Deerwood where he will erect a building for Banker Root, of Valley City, which will be used by him as a summer resort.

Fresh arrivals of ladies' fine shoes in Curacoa kid, and straight goat at Day & Meagher's.

Tie up your canines. The terrible dog catcher is abroad with instructions to shoot all wandering and unnumbered durps who have reached the mature age of six months.

Max Stevens, for some time connected with the Kentucky Liquor Company, has gone to Duluth, at which place he has accepted a position on one of the lake steamers.

The largest and finest stock of ladies slippers in the city, and at the lowest prices, can be found at Day & Meagher's.

Miss Nettie Richardson and Mr. Wm. Robinson were married on Friday, June 5th, at the residence of Paul Betters on Sixth street, His Honor, Judge Douglas officiating.

Excursion tickets to Portland, Maine, and return, can be purchased for $43.90. Brainerdites can never get a cheaper rate. The tickets will be good until July 22d.

A very pleasant birthday party was held Wednesday afternoon at the residence of W. J. Havill, on Bluff avenue, it being the occasion of the ninth birthday of his daughter, Miss Edith.

The canvas which covers the Sells Bros. circus will be spread out on the river bank between the two bridges. This will give the elephant plenty of chance to drink.

C. E. Gray, and Miss Minnie Stemm were married on Wednesday, the 3d inst. by the Rev. E. J. Brownson. The groom is a son of Reuben Gray, of Gull Lake. The couple have gone to housekeeping at Red Sand Lake.

Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, French Cords, Vein Stripes, India Linens, Dotted and Plain Swiss, Piques. The finest line of these goods in the city, at Cohen Bros. Remember you can buy them at COST PRICE there.

Hopper & Co. are turning out photographs at prices never before heard of in the northwest. Their gallery has been remodeled and fitted up until it is a "gem" of a place. Step in and look over their surroundings.

The building occupied by McFadden & Johnson as a drug store has been moved this week to the corner of Sixth and Front streets on the east side, where it will remain until the new brick building which is to be erected on the old site, is ready for occupancy.

It might be well to caution the public about the thieves and vagabonds who usually follow up a circus. Next Tuesday the circus will be here and it behooves people to lock their back doors if they are away from their dwellings.

Mrs. H. Theviot desires the people of Brainerd to understand that she is selling millinery goods as cheap as any other institution in the city. Her stock is one of the finest ever offered to the ladies in this vicinity and an inspection will convince the buyer of these facts.

Hopper & Co. desire the public to keep in mind that the low price on photographs at their gallery on Front street will only continue until July 1st, which will be about three weeks yet. This firm propose to turn out as good work at these figures as though they were getting $7.00 per dozen for them.

If the railroad company would have the kindness to cut down the tall pines near the dump which obscure the view of the shops from the city, it would be a decided improvement. As they are now fixing up the park along Front street it would be a good time to complete the improvements.

The Roller Rink Ice Cream Parlors are now running in first class shape. Mr. Congdon has had the place plastered and enlarged, and it now looks as neat as a pin, especially since he has had the main room carpeted. Charlie has a reputation of making ice cream second to none, and he is enjoying a good trade at his new stand. If you want some of the delicious cream just give him a call.

Work on the Brainerd and Mille Lacs road is progressing finely. Messrs. Brown and Glass, the commissioners, are pushing things with all possible speed, and are doing excellent work, all of which is done by the day and not by contract, and the laborers employed are the settlers along the route, thus keeping the money appropriated by the state to be expended, all at home, and at the same time get better work done than would otherwise be accomplished.

Wm. Shontell received a letter from the chief of police at Duluth the first of the week saying that Albert Rueb was at that place and in the hospital. He had been sent up for being drunk, but the officers noticed he was very lame, and Rueb said he had sprained his ankle and he got into the hospital instead of the jail. This is the man that was reported as dead by the other city papers, as a result of a shot which was fired by S. C. Fessenden at the fellow when he escaped from the chain gang. Fessenden hit him all right but the tramp is still alive and liable to remain so.

The editor of The Northwest in his article on Brainerd gets his sketch of the newspapers somewhat mixed up. He refers to the Tribune as a semi-weekly, and says the Brainerd News is a handsome, well edited weekly. The latter paper has been dead for three years and the former never was published more than once a week and part of the time since its first start it has laid idle for eight months at a pull. Either the Brainerd beer flew to his brain or he sat in his car and wrote this particular part without trying to get at the real facts. Otherwise the article is a very creditable one.

A Declaration.

Any lady wishing to buy a dress of any grade from a calico, clear through to silk will do herself an injustice should she fail to inspect Cohen Bros stock before buying.

Notice to the Public.

Having purchased the City Hotel and Restaurant business from Mr. E. A. Summers, I wish to notify the public not to allow any bills to be run in my name by any one unless on my written order.

S. WALKER.

OBITUARY.

DIED—At the Northern Pacific Sanitarium in Brainerd, on June 9th, 1885, at 6.10 p. m., of typhoid fever, Wm. E. Montgomery, aged 24 years.

The deceased was a native of New York, having removed to Brainerd from Ithica some three or four years ago. Mr. Montgomery was engaged at the Sanitarium in the capacity of manager of the boarding department, which position he had filled for about three months. Some ten days previous to his death he was stricken down with that terrible disease from which he never recovered. The young man was engaged to be married to Miss Maggie Powers, of this city, formerly of Wahpeton, D. T., and the wedding had been set for some day in the near future. Mr. Montgomery was aware of the fact that he would never recover, and it was his desire, as it was also of the lady, that they should be married before he passed from earth, and three hours previous to his death they were married by the Rev. E. J. Brownson. The funeral services were held from the Baptist church on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 p. m., the Rev. Mr. Brownson, officiating, and the remains were buried in Evergreen cemetery. The heartfelt sympathy of the entire community is extended to the young widow, and also to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Montgomery, who are also residents of this city.

A CARD OF THANKS.

We offer our sincerest thanks to the friends who gave assistance and sympathy during the fatal illness of our son, Wm. Montgomery, and especially to Dr. and Mrs. D. P. Bigger. Their kindness shall never fade from our remembrance.

MR. & MRS. P. MONTGOMERY.

Misses and Children's high Button boots, new stock, just in and going fast at Day & Meagher's.

Hosiery, large variety in all styles, cheap at Day & Meagher's.

An Old Grudge.

The police report a sort of prize fight which occurred in the bar room of Jack Burns' saloon on Front street Friday morning. This fight was between Dan. Hurley and Jack Cohnan, and was the outcome of an old score which had been worked up while on the drive early in the spring. The man Cohnan was so badly pounded up and had his face so badly cut that he had to be taken to a room over the saloon and medical assistance called. Hurley, who is a man that weighs 225 pounds, managed to elude the police, and left the town on the morning train. The saloon door was locked in order to prevent the police from entering, the hour being so late (2 o'clock) that no one else would interfere. It is the humble opinion of the DISPATCH that a place which is carried on in defiance of the laws of the city and continually breaks the ordinances laid down, as it is reported this place does, should be looked after, and the sooner the better.

Straw hats, straw hats, straw hats, at half price at Day & Meagher's.

Some remarkable bargains in men's shoes at Day & Meagher's.

Church Items.

Children's day at the Baptist church Sunday evening next. Sermon in the morning to children, the subject of which will be "The little foxes spoil the vines."

The Northern Association of Baptist Churches holds its next annual meeting with the Brainerd Baptist church June 16th to 18th. Tuesday there will be a sermon by Rev, F. L. Sullivan of Fergus Falls. In connection with the Association the Baptist church will be dedicated Thursday evening—sermon by E. T. Gates of Minneapolis. The public are cordially invited to all the services.

Texts at the Methodist church next Sunday will be "Love your enemies" and "So is every one that is born of the spirit."

Ladies' solid leather walking shoes in button and tie, for $1, at Day & Meagher's.

Brainerd Should Have It.

The commission to locate the third asylum for the insane will start-out on its tour of inspection on the 20th of this month, and will visit and inspect the cities which consider themselves candidates for its location. It will be a wise plan for the citizens to take some concerted action in regard to receiving this committee when they arrive in Brainerd. Bonuses and offers are being prepared by other cities which will be held out to the commissioners, although they state this will have no effect on the location, and that the deserving place will get it. A good idea would be to have certain locations suitable for it selected, when the commissioners arrive, so they may see the advantages that our city can offer.

Ladies hand turned toe slippers at Day & Meagher's.

Men's solid tap sole bluchers very cheap at Day & Meaghers.

Married.

NARROWS—DANIELS.—In this city on Saturday evening, June 6th, at the Methodist Parsonage, by Rev. S. White, Mr. A. O. Narrows to Miss Annie E. Daniels, all of Brainerd.

Mr. Narrows many friends were taken somewhat by surprise when they found out that he had taken up the matrimonial yoke, but were nevertheless pleased to learn that he had found a congenial companion with whom to pass the remainder of his days in the manner prescribed by the Good Book. Mr. and Mrs. Narrows have the best wishes of a host of friends for their future happiness and prosperity.

Special inducements in carpets at Day & Meagher's.

BIG INDIANS.

The following party of famous Sioux Indians passed through Brainerd Wednesday noon going east to join Buffalo Bill's "Wild West" show: Sitting Bull, Crow Eagle, Fool Thunder, Friskling Elk, (Sioux spy). Crow's Ghost, Slow White Bull, all warriors of distinction; Great Black Moor's daughter, Mrs. Crow Short, Mrs. Slow White Bull and daughters and others This is the first band of Dakota fighting Soux that has ever been added to the character of an entertainment.

A new and magnificent line of men's neckwear, at Day & Meagher's.

Timber Thieves.

Major Brackett arrived to-day from Deerwood, on the Northern Pacific, bringing with him Dan Archibald and Hugh J. Kane, two lumbermen accused of stealing government timber in 1872, They will have a hearing before Commissioner Carey to-morrow.—Duluth Herald.

Peace Offenders.

Frank Deloney and James Mondy, for fighting, were each fined $7.40 on Saturday last.

Mrs Gelena O'Neil runs a disreputable house at the corner of Front and Fourth streets. On Tuesday last she was arrested for selling liquor. As she had no license His Honor very naturally imposed a fine on the female beauty, which will undoubtedly be more severe the next time she is caught in the act.

C. Sylvester, for being drunk on Tuesday, was sent up for ten days, during which time he will rusticate on the streets.

On Monday night as Officer Derocher was passing along Fifth street he saw John Conners behind the bar in Leland's saloon helping himself to the cash, and T. Hewett was in the room also at the time. The men were gathered into the fold and had an examination the next day, when Hewett was discharged and Conners was held for trial the next day, the bail being fixed at $100. The next morning he came up before the judge and plead guilty and paid his fine of $11.50 and departed.

Frank Whitford and Tom Hewett indulged in a free fight on Wednesday, and they accordingly replenished the treasury $7.40 each for their sport.

The Tift family held their semi-monthly brawl on Wednesday afternoon, and were up in court Thursday morning. It seems the boys and the old man turned in and whipped Chas. Rees, who lives just back of the Tift mansion in a 2 by 4 shanty; bricks, beer-bottles, whip-stocks and clubs were the weapons used, and for so disturbing the public peace, the three prime movers in the revolt were fined, Wm. Tift and Rees getting $12.60 each, and Joseph Tift $22.60. Rees paid his fine, but Mr. Tift and sons have appealed their cases to the district court and given bail for the costs.

Gull River is represented before the municipal court to-day. A family row between the Dade's and the Day's culminating in the heads of the respective families coming to blows—hence the action. The case is being tried by a jury.

Brainerd Illustrated.

The last number of the Northwest, a monthly magazine published at St. Paul has a lengthy article on Brainerd, giving some interesting facts as to its early history, etc., a part of which we copy below, the whole article being too lengthy to reproduce. The paper also contains some very fine engravings of the principal buildings and industries, among which are the N. P. Shops, J. J. Howe & Co's Mills, the N. P. Sanitarium, the Villard Hotel, the Opera House and the new High School Building. Also a very life like and accurate engraving of Col. C. B. Sleeper. There are some errors in the article which could have been easily corrected had the writer of the same been at all particular in gathering his data:

Superintendent Kimberly, of the Northern Pacific railroad, might fairly be called the father of Brainerd. He, with a party of engineers, descended the Mississippi in a canoe, in July, 1870, looking for a good place for the road to cross the river. He fixed upon the point where Brainerd now stands, and a town naturally sprang up at that point. Indeed the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Company, which was a little wheel within the big wheel of the Northern Pacific Company in those days, formed to lay out town sites and sell town lots, was ready to bring a town into existence at whatever point the engineers would say the road could best be carried across the Mississippi. Kimberly was an engineer at that time. He now has more miles of road under his supervision than either of the other division superintendents on the Northern Pacific, having all the main line and branches in Minnesota to look after. In the canoe party, among others, was Auditor Martin, now of St. Paul, then, like Kimberly, an engineer. A speculative party was formed at Little Falls to keep an eye on the action of the engineers, and squat on the land near the crossing, as soon as the point was determined upon. Half a dozen of these enterprising people traveled by wagon to Crow Wing and thence by canoes to the site of Brainerd, and proceeded to take possession. One claim shanty was erected. The plan was to organize a company, but it all came to nothing and the claimants were bought off by the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company. The whole of the town site was an unbroken pine forest. In this forest the first house was a log hut, built by a claim jumper named Charles Daly. It was situated on the grounds now occupied by the railroad shops. The second house was built by Stuart Seeley, a few rods north of the railroad bridge, for a boarding house for the railroad hands. Neither of these buildings now exist. The first permanent residence was that of L. P. White, agent for the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company. This is still in existence and forms a part of Mr. White's residence on the corner of 7th and Juniper streets. Its owner is strongly attached to it for its associations with his pioneer days, and occupies it as an office. The first settlers talked of calling the town Ogamagua, an Indian word conveying the idea of a swift movement across a river. When the time came to give the place an authoritative name however, the railroad company stepped in, and its then president, J. Gregory Smith, not wishing to call it Smithtown or Smithville, chose the maiden name of his wife, which was Brainerd. The track of the Northern Pacific building westward from the head of Lake Superior, reached Brainerd late in the fall of 1870, and the place for the season had the feverish prosperity of a new railroad town. Its subsequent importance grew out of two things: First—Its selection as the point of divergence for the Northern Pacific line to St. Paul, and Second—The establishment here of the railroad company's principal shops. With these two powerful influences behind it, the town grew rapidly and attracted a population of enterprising people who saw in it many possibilities. The woods were swiftly cleared away from the portion of the town site required for railroad and business purposes, but to a considerable extent the graceful pines were left standing in the residence sections of the town, and there they stand to-day, giving a pleasant shade and filling the air with a healthful, balsamic fragrance. To my mind, the most attractive features of the town are the parks, where the dense native growth of pines has been left undisturbed, and the streets of dwellings running off through the woods into dim recesses of shade. "That park," said a citizen to me, "is about as spooky a place at night as I ever saw. Why, I know many people in this town who wouldn't go through it after 10 o'clock for a thousand dollars." Perhaps these timid people imagine that this little piece of the primeval forest is haunted by the ghosts of some of the former Indian inhabitants.

THE SHOPS.

Brainerd has a stable population of about 8,000, which is increased when work is brisk in the shops. It is essentially a shop town. The shops are the great factors in the life of the place. The business thermometer rises and falls with the increase or decrease of traffic on the Northern Pacific line. There is always a steady, growing prosperity, however, as is shown by the numerous stores, the excellent county buildings, the spacious opera house, the fine large school house, and the big handsome hotel which was christened the "Villard," in the days of Henry Villard's meteoric success. The shops are made of Milwaukee brick made in Brainerd; they are on an extensive scale, and contain all the best modern machinery and appliances for the repairing of locomotives and the manufacture and repairing of cars. They occupy a plateau just east of the town and are separated from the business section by a deep valley. On this plateau has grown up a very pretty little suburb of neat cottages owned by mechanics employed in the shops. The policy of the company is to make, as far as possible, the variable portion of the shop force consist of single men, so that the married men shall be permanently employed. This policy has been of great advantage to the town, bringing in an excellent class of mechanics, who have made themselves comfortable homes and are among the most public spirited and conservative citizens of the place.

THE WATER POWER PROJECT.

Another new enterprise of prime importance is the construction of a great dam a short distance above the railroad bridge, to furnish the second greatest water power in the state. The Brainerd Boom and Dam Company has undertaken the work, and is to receive $50,000 from Crow Wing county in the form of bonds. It is estimated that $75,000 more will be required. The backwater formed by the dam will, by cutting a short canal into Gilbert Lake, afford a safe still water storage reservoir for 300,000,000 feet of logs. There are two considerations which make the dam project appear one of great and certain business utility: First, the largest reserve of timber still remaining in Minnesota lies north of Brainerd around the headwaters of the Mississippi, and, with a great water power provided, this will become the natural lumber manufacturing point for shipment westward to the treeless regions of Dakota; and second the wheat of Dakota, which now passes though Brainerd on its way to water transportation at Duluth, could profitably be ground here and shipped to market in the form of flour. If the projectors of the dam are not altogether too sanguine in their expectations, a great manufacturing city will grow up here as soon as the power to drive its mills is supplied.

The Circus for the Boy.

A large crowd gathered on Sixth street, anxiously waiting, watching, and now and then you would notice a gentleman or lady becoming nervous and impatient, but their patience were satisfied at last, as Leopold Bros. had opened up a case of boys clothing, which contained boys sailor suits, ages from five to ten years at $2.50 a suit and children's waists, which they sell at fifty cents. The crowd turned back and were well pleased. The boys claimed it a picnic, a circus—at Leopold Bros.

Leopold "The Boss."

Speaking of clothing and gents' furnishings Leopold is certainly "the boss." If the reader will study out the following puzzle which reads "Leopold the boss" over 350 different ways, and not believe it, we will take it all back. Start with the letter L in the middle, and read away from the center:

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S S O B E H T D L O L D T H E B O S S
S O B E H T D L O P O L D T H E B O S
O B E H T D L O P O P O L D T H E B O
B E H T D L O P O E O P O L D T H E B
E H T D L O P O E L E O P O L D T H E
B E H T D L O P O E O P O L D T H E B
O B E H T D L O P O P O L D T H E B O
S O B E H T D L O P O L D T H E B O S
S S O B E H T D L O L D T H E B O S S
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Ice Cream.

Mrs. C. Millspaugh has opened ice cream parlors at the Davis building on Front, between 7th and 8th streets.

Brainerd Brick Abroad.

Mrs. Schwartz, proprietor of the celebrated brick yarks at Brainerd, was in the city yesterday and closed contracts for furnishing bricks for the new board of trade and Fargusson buildings.—Duluth Tribune.

A "Beat."

Max Nicholaus, formerly of the firm of Simmons & Nicholaus, commercial printers at Little Falls, won a purse of twenty-five dollars at Brainerd last week by beating their fleetest skater.—Long Prairie Argus.

It might be well to add that the same fellow also beat his board bill while here.

For Church Trustees.

The latest stroke of enterprise on the part of roller skate manufacturers is an advertisement as follows: "Noiseless roller skates, for the use of church trustees. Greatly facilitates the taking up of collections through the aisles. Address the manufacturer for prices. But little practice required to render the performance graceful."

Fine wines, imported and domestic, ginger ale, Porter, ale, champaign, at the Kentucky Liquor Co., Sixth street, next door to postoffice

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co. 105 Wall street, N. Y.
For Sale by S. & J. W. Koop.

CHEAPEST
GROCERY HOUSE,
IN BRAINERD,
S. & J. W. KOOP, Proprietors
If you want goods cheap for cash give them a call and they will give you entire satisfaction.

J. S. GARDNER,
Has just opened to the public a complete line of
GrocerieS
PROVISIONS, ETC.
On 6th street just south of mill track.
Sugars, Teas, and Coffees in great variety.
Canned Goods,
Of Every Description.
In Tobaccos and Cigars we have the best the market affords.
Everything New and Fresh.
FREE DELIVERY,
To all parts of the city.

E. W. LYNCH. J. D. BARSTOW.
LYNCH & BARSTOW,
DEALERS IN
Groceries and Provisions,
Sixth Street, Next to Paine's Market.
Fresh Eggs and Butter, Country Produce bought and sold. The largest and most select line of
CANNED GOODS IN THE CITY.
Confectionery, Cigars and Tobacos.
FREE DELIVERY.
Give us a call and we will guarantee you satisfaction.

E. Parker,
DEALER IN
CONFECTIONERY,
and Fancy Groceries
Tobaccos and Cigars.
Everything Fresh. No old stock.
NO. 6, FRONT STREET EAST

Keene & Nevers
REAL ESTATE AND Insurance Agents.
Lumbermen's Time Checks
—AND—
City and County Orders Bought.
Sixth Street, next door north of Post Office.
BRAINERD MINN.

Brainerd
MEAT MARKET
S. WALKER Prop.
Fresh and Salt Meat of all kinds.
NO. 8, EAST FRONT STREET

IF YOU WISH TO
Insure!
Buy, Sell, Trade or Rent City Property, call on O. H. Hubbard, Office, Room 6, Sleeper block, Brainerd, Minn.

H. S. TOTTON,
DEALER IN
Fine Boots, Shoes and Slippers
SLEEPER BLOCK, FRONT STREET.

B. O. P. C. H.
Hard Times. Hard Times.
Too Many Goods.
Must Reduce Our Entire Stock
Commencing Monday May 18th,
For 30 Days
we will sell our entire stock at
AT COST
Including our new spring novelties in Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods. This is no advertising dodge. We mean what we say.
Too many Goods for the Times. We want to reduce them.
Call and see that
We Mean What we Say.
Boston One Price Clothing House.

ED. WHITE. I. U. WHITE
WHITE & WHITE,
Contractors & Builders.
—DEALERS IN—
SASH, DOORS BLINDS, MOULDINGS
GLASS, PAPER, NAILS, and A Full Line of
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
Call and Get Our Prices before Buying Elsewhere
IT WILL REPAY YOU.

CALL FOR ONE OF THE
A FEW
A FEW ARE
A FEW ARE YET
A FEW ARE YET TO
BE HAD.
Wonderful Bargains
In a slightly used
PIANO.
DO NOT MISS IT.
Twenty Dollars FOR AN ORGAN and a good one at that is CHEAP.
FOR PRICES AND TERMS Write to
W. J. DYER & BRO.,
Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Now is your time to buy
Real Estate!
HAVE
40 LOTS
FOR SALE.
Four in block 41, corner of 7th and Laurel streets,
18 in blocks 28 and 29, Swartz's addition adjoining Farrar & Forsyth's.
6 in block 4 Sleeper's addition.
6 in blocks 5 and 6 Sleeper's addition
Two lots in Taylors addition,
Also all the Furniture from the N. P. House in East Brainerd about 75 complete outfits for rooms, and all the Kitchen and other Furniture.
I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR SOME OF THE BEST
Insurance Companies
In the land. Policies written up on short notice. Apply at Room over Koop Bros. Store.
J. H. KOOP.

FARM MANAGEMENT.

How Cattle and Sheep Can Be Prepared for the Market at a Small Cost—Industrial Notes.

Making the Most of Grass.

In the portions of the west where large crops of corn are ordinarily raised the majority of farmers rely on it for food to use in fattening all kinds of stock. If animals intended for the butcher come through the winter in poor condition they are likely to remain so till the corn crop is mature. They are then fed liberally till they are in a condition to send to market. In many cases they are kept in scanty pastures that are poorly provided with shade and water. Often the pastures are overstocked, and the animals have not a sufficient supply of grass, even if the season is favorable to its constant growth. If it is unfavorable especially if there is a severe and long continued drought during the warmer months, the animals are in a poorer condition in the fall than they were in the spring. As food is scanty, they are obliged to wander about in search of it during the entire day. Exposure to the hot sun makes them tired and restless at night. They are tormented by insects, and often suffer for want of cool water. Animals cannot be expected to thrive under such circumstances. In the fall they will be gaunt and unthrifty, and a very large amount of corn will be required to put them in a condition to bring even medium prices in any market.

None will question the great value of corn in putting cattle, sheep, and hogs in the proper condition for slaughtering. It is, however, very expensive food. It costs a large amount of money to buy it and much hard labor to raise it. Meat is always expensive that is produced wholly or chiefly by feeding corn. It may be necessary to the production of first class meat, but the stock-feeder should study how to use it to the best advantage, and how to produce good meat with the smallest amount. Animals should be in good condition in respect to flesh before corn is afforded them as the principal article of food. Unless they are in such condition they will bring little more than enough when fattened to pay for the corn they have consumed. The cornfield should be secondary to the pasture in the production of meat. The pasture should furnish fair beef and mutton, and the cornfield should so improve them that they will rank as prime. Stall feeding animals is often profitable as the last step in the process of preparing animals for the market, but there should be several steps in the right direction before this final one. Cattle and sheep should not come up to the feeding trough in the fall in a lean condition. If they do they will consume so much corn as to render their feeding unprofitable, or will be sent to the market in no condition to bring good prices, that are only paid for well-fattened animals.

All animals intended for the market in the fall or early part of the winter should be liberally fed during the summer. Grass is not only the cheapest, but the best, food for them. If abundant and of good quality it will furnish fat as well as flesh. Excellent beef and mutton have been produced by grass allone. Good marketable steers and wethers have been taken directly from the pasture to the slaughter-house. The pastures, however, were in the best condition in respect to the variety of grass and clover, were well supplied with water and shade, and were not overstocked. The food was so abundant that the animals could eat their fill during the cooler hours of the morning and could lie in the shade in the heat of noon. They did not have to travel a long distance to procure water or to drink that which was warm and impure. They had a supply of salt within easy reach of them, and a shed or grove to shelter them during the prevalence of storms or severe winds. If a drought occurred during the time they were kept in the pasture they were supplied with grass cut in a neighboring field, with corn fodder, green rye, and a daily feed of some sort of grain. They were rendered comfortable, and comfort next to proper food and shelter is essential to the production of flesh and fat, as it is to the formation of milk.

The summer is the time to fit old and poor animals for the market. If they come through the winter in bad condition special attention should be given to them. Cows that have given milk through the winter, ews that have raised early lambs and are too old to breed again, and wethers whose teeth are impaired, should be put into a good pasture at the earliest day practicable. Grass is the proper food for them, and grass at this season of the year is superior to that which is produced later in the season. It is tender and sweet. It is easy to crop and easy to digest. If the pasture where the animals are placed that are intended for the market in the fall does not produce sufficient grass some should be cut from an adjoining field in order to keep up the proper amount of food. Every farmer and stock-feeder should decide in the spring what animals he has on his place that have seen "their best days" and can be disposed of to the best advantage. He should then loose no time in getting them in good condition for the market. The earlier he begins the smaller will be the expense and the better the results. If the season is favorable the chances are that they may be put in condition for the market without other food than that afforded by the pasture where they are kept.—*Chicago Times.*

Industrial Brevities.

As early as 1617 tobacco was raised in Virginia, and the price was fixed by the governor at 3 shillings per pound. Four years later it figured as an article of export, 55,000 pounds having been sent to Holland in 1621. The yield had become so plentiful in 1639 that the price was 3 pence per pound. In 1676 England collected £135,000 in duties on Virginia and Maryland tobacco imported into that country. In 1729 it took 300 vessels to carry the tobacco sent to England, and the yearly exports approximated £600,000. For the 90 years ending with 1879 the shipments of tobacco from America were 14,106,000,000 pounds. Allowing that each vessel carried on an average of 600 hogsheads, there must have been 19,224 ships employed, equal to 221 vessels per annum. During the past quarter of a century the yield has been increased from about 130,000,000 pounds to about 580,000,000 pounds.

The monthly report of the Kansas state board of agriculture says: The month has been exceedingly favorable for fruit, and there will be a large crop of all kinds, except peaches, in all portions of the state having bearing trees. The counties lying along the southern bor er of the state in the south central section will have an abundant peach crop, the promise being more flattering than for several seasons past. The second tier of counties from the south, in this section, will have a fair crop of peaches—much larger than that of last year. Nearly every county in the state, outside of the sections named, reports a total failure as to peaches, the severity of the winter and early spring preventing a crop. Small fruits, especially grapes, promise to be abundant in all sections.

It may not generally be known that the English walnut is the most profitable of all the nutbearing trees. When in full bearing they will yield about 300 pounds of nuts to the tree. The nuts sell at 8 cents per pound; or $24 to the tree. If only twenty-seven trees are planted on an acre, says a Los Angeles orchardist, the income would be, $549 per acre, or, from twenty acres, $10,000 per year. The Los Angeles orchardist has placed the number of trees per acre entirely too low. Double that number of trees can be advantageously grown on an acre.

If you have a shrub, herbaceous plant, or tree of any kind, that is difficult to kill, but which you wish to be rid of with the least amount of trouble and expense, do not attempt to kill it by cutting off at the roots at this season of the year, but let it alone until in full leaf, or until near the time when it ceases growing for the year. July, or early in August, will be a suitable time for most trees and shrubs, while herbaceous plants may be cut off close to the surface when they are in full bloom.

Experiments in ostrich-farming in Victoria having proved successful, Queensland farmers are recommended to adopt the industry, for which the climate of their colony is peculiarly well suited. The Cape government, probably to check Australian and Californian rivalry, have placed a duty of £100 a pair on ostriches exported. This is a very fortunate circumstance for the pioneers of ostrich-farming in the countries named, as it greatly increases the value of the birds which they breed.

A local paper strongly advocates the establishment of butter factories in south Australia, on the ground that if the present low price of wheat is to continue the farmers must engage in dairy-farming or go to the wall, and private dairying is too badly managed to be successful. Not one dairy in fifty, it says, is properly constructed, the rudest appliances are used, and the overworked farmers' wives or hired girls are unable to do all that could be done with great saving of labor in a factory.

A curious phenomenon is reported from some of the vineyards in the province of Malage. According to Spanish papers, plants attacked by the phylloxera and given up as practically dead have begun to show marked symptoms of vitality due, it is believed in the localities, to the destruction of the insect by gases or electrical conditions consequent on the earthquakes in that district.

At Charleston, S. C., there is a method of preparing tiles which it is claimed renders them suitable for paving roadways subjected to the heaviest traffic. By this process the bricks or tiles are first heated in an oven, where they are covered with sand; when taken out they are plunged into melted asphaltum, and then placed on racks, where the excess can flow from the blocks.

At a recent sale of Holstein cattle at Troy, O., thirteen cows averaged $356 54, twenty 2-year-olds averaged $294 50, fifteen 2-year-olds averaged $224 50, four 2-year-old bulls averaged $322 25, five 1-year-old bulls averaged $233, and thirteen spring calves averaged $177 69. The average for the seventy was $266 50. The heifers were sold privately for $1,000.

The largest pork-producer in Massachusetts is Mr. John Cummings, of Woburn. He has now on his place 2,500 hogs and pigs and generally kills 2,000 each year. He buys all his feed. He purchases the buttermilk of a Boston firm, who churn fresh milk that has not been skimmed. He buys western corn and grinds it on his premises.

According to New Zealand papers, the export cheese trade of the colony is becoming established. One company sent to England eight tons in February, four in March, and the same quantity in April, and other companies have also exported cheese. The results so far are said to be remunerative.

Corn that is thoroughly ripened on the stalks in the field, well dried in the sun, traced up and placed in a room, possesses remarkable vitality. Some seed corn was disposed of at an auction sale in Vermont in the spring of 1883 said to be thirty years old, but it sprouted readily and produced a large crop.

A Lost Opportunity.

Through the pig-headedness or lack of public spirit on the part of a firm of attorneys in St. Louis the world has lost one of those opportunities which came but once in a life-time.

The occasion was a suit in the Criminal Court, the defendants being two noted mediums who were on trial for fraud in producing alleged "spiritual manifestations." To the reality and good faith of the manifestations as well as to their spiritual origin there were numerous witnesses. They were, however, of the stereotyped sort. There were the observers who go to a "seance" to see aunts and other relatives, and who are determined to be deceived. There was the credulous professional man, who went "merely in the interest of science," and was startled to find himself conversing with the spirit of his first love, who repeated whole passages from his last letter to her, but could tell nothing about his first letter to her successor. There was the life-long spiritualist who could not have been persuaded by any device known to intelligence that there was any trickery or guile in people who professed to bring up the spirit of his dead grandmother still bearing the mark of the cancer which terminated her career in the flesh. And there were other witnesses of the same sort, the witnesses that we always hear from when the doings of these charlatans are called in question.

Recognizing the unsatisfactory nature of this testimony, and desirous of promoting the ends of justice, the presiding Judge proposed, with remarkable liberality, that the defendants should call the spirits themselves as witnesses. The spirits, he urged, had been represented as eager to establish the truth of spiritualism; why not call one or more of them to the witness stand? "Why not show me," he said, "that there mediumship of actual communication with the dead by practical illustration? If there is a friendly relationship existing between the medium and the spirits of the departed, as insisted upon by the defense in this case, why should not said spirits be eager to display themselves on this stage of action and vindicate the defendants?"

Had this proposal been accepted the world might to-day be in possession of conclusive proof in respect to a subject concerning which there is the very broadest diversity of opinion, and at times the fiercest conflict. Had the spirits appeared, had they testified on oath, had they withstood the blandishments of the attorneys on their own side and the withering cross-examination of the opposing counsel, there would have been a basis such as there is not, now for belief in their existence, and in their generous service of the mediums who subsist on their alleged bounty. The skeptic would have been confounded and the hearts of believers would have been correspondingly elated. On the other hand if the spirits had refused to obey the subpena or to testify when summoned, or had their testimony been adverse to the mediumistic theory, the cause of truth would have been immeasurably advanced, and the light of wisdom would have been turned on for the benefit of future generations with the power of forty statues (fully pedestaled) of liberty enlightening the world. But it was not to be. Regardless of the enormous public interests at stake, oblivious to the welfare of future generations yet unborn, the callous counsel for the defense refused to accept the proposition of the court. The golden opportunity was lost and may never occur again.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Riel's Inspiration Racket.

A Canadian volunteer writing home from Duck Lake after the recent collision with Riel's rebels there tells how the half-breed leader plays the inspiration game on his Indian and French followers:

At the battle of Duck Lake he had a cross with him, and he scratched it in three places and showed it to the Indians, and told them the cross was struck three times with bullets from the enemy and he never got a scratch. A few days before the late eclipse of the sun he called all the Indians together and had a council with them, and told them he was inspired by the Big Spirit. He told them that on a certain day and at or about a certain hour the sun would get dark. This was the eclipse, and he got his inspiration from the almanac.

A snake seven feet long was killed at Wheatland, Oregon, a few days ago

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

In painting on silk, satin or crape for dress adornment the material must first be sized with gum arabic or isinglass.

A buffet scarf of momie linen is worked in German embroidery, and has a design of conventionalized orange blossoms, fruit and foliage.

A pretty rug for the lounge is made of cream-colored basket-cloth, with pansies of all the rich purple and yellow shades embroidered upon it. There is no set pattern, the flowers looking as if they had been dropped upon it by some lavish hand.

Try this way of cooking a fowl: Cut the raw fowl in pieces and put them into a pan with very hot butter; cook for ten minutes, shaking the pan constantly; then add a glass of good white wine and let it be reduced. Moisten with stock and tomato sauce, to which add a little sugar and some mushrooms. When cooked serve with croutons.

Croquignolles, made by this recipe, are very nice: Put in a bowl four ounces of butter, one teaspoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt, half a pound of flour, the whites of four eggs, and any sort of flavoring; mix all well so as to form a very stiff paste. Put the mixture on the pasteboard and roll it in a rope-like form half an inch in diameter; then cut in pieces about half an inch long, glaze with yolk of an egg, dust with sugar and bake in a moderate oven.

Mutton chops prepared in this way make a nice dish for lunch: Beat some chops first; mash the yolk of a hard boiled egg and mix with it some sweet herbs, grated bread, nutmeg, salt and pepper; cover the chops with this and put each chop into a piece of well buttered white paper and broil them over a clear fire, turning them often. Remove the paper and cover the chops with smoothly mashed potatoes bound together with yolk of egg. Fry in hot oil until a delicate brown.

This way of stewing carp is said to be very good: Draw and skin the fish; brown some butter with a little flour, add some small onions, parsley, thyme and mushrooms, and moisten with a large wine glass full of water and two of red wine. When the mixture is at boiling point pour it into the pan in which you place the carp and stew it on a brisk fire. When cooked put the fish on a dish and garnish it with crawfish and croutons; add the sauce thickened with a good piece of butter.

Gilt frames may be revived by a mixture of two ounces of white of egg and one ounce of chloride of potash or soda. The frames must be free from dust and then the mixture is applied with a soft brush. Such frames may be cleaned with a solution of a small quantity of salts of tartar dissolved in a wine bottle of water. Soak a piece of cotton batting in the liquid and dab the frames very gently with it; do not rub them, for the guilt would come off if you did. Place the frames so the water may drain from them and syringe with clean water. The mixture must not be too strong.

The old time occupation of paper flower making seems to have revived with an energy unknown to its former days. Whole show windows are filled with the wonderful products of tissue paper and scissors manipulated by deft fingers. For lamp shades and for a few other purposes these paper objects are effective, but for general decoration they are scarcely to be commended. Realistic placques of eggs in paper, grass studded with paper, daisies and paper buttercups mounted on elaborate stands may be very interesting to those who make them, but are hardly the sort of thing one would like to behold constantly.

An effectual recipe for rendering cloth or tweed waterproof at home is the following: Take 1 oz. of alum and dissolve it in a quart of water; in another vessel dissolve 1 oz. of acetate or sugar of lead, also in a quart of water. When the alum and lead are entirely dissolved, empty one vessel into that which contains the other, mix them well together by stirring them with a stick, then leave it for a time to settle, and when a deposit is formed at the bottom pour the liquid gently into another vessel, leaving the deposit behind. The liquid part now being ready, immerse the material to be rendered waterproof, leaving it a little time to soak; then press it with the hands to get some of the water out, and hang it on a line to dry. To prove the efficacy of the recipe, try first on a small piece of cloth or alpaca; you will find that you may carry water about in it without a single drop passing through. Do not put your hand to your mouth while doing this.

Chicks Dead in the Shell.

In the opinion of those who hatch many chickens, and give them thoughtful attention, there are often many chicks found dead in the shell, at all steps of growth by incubation. There are degrees of fertility in the animal as well as vegetable kingdom, and the same results are experienced in the growth of fowls, as in the growth of vegetation.

By degrees of fertility in vegetation, we mean that a plant may have a portion of its seeds well developed, plump and well proportioned, containing the germ for the production of strong and healthy plants, and, when planted, will germinate and produce its kind in strong and vigorous plants. On the other hand, there are seeds from the same plant which are shriveled and deformed, as it were, and when planted will not grow, and many of them, to all actual appearances, are but little inferior to the best; but, if they germinate at all, they will produce a weak, sickly plant, and while struggling, as it were, for existence, in a little while will droop and die. This is the result of different degrees of fertility; those having strong and healthy germs produce strong and vigorous plants, and those with frail and sickly germs produce the same character of plants, until we come to those with insufficient strength and vigor even to germinate.

The same principle holds with the egg as with the seed, and while to all appearances our hens may be strong, healthy and vigorous, yet there may be lurking back something that will render them incapable of producing eggs with the full degree of fertility. On the other hand, it may be the fault of the male, and it makes no difference how strong and vigorous our hens may be, if the male is deficient in that respect, the result will be the same—a failure to hatch—a failure of the germ to mature. Then, again, our hens and cocks may be all right; be strong, healthy and vigorous, and there will be some conditions in their life, necessary for the full development of the generative process, and a failure in that respect will cause the same results in the degrees of fertility. Unfortunately, we are unable to understand all these causes, which operate against the production of the young, and can only on general principles select the strongest and most vigorous to breed from, and not at any time hatch a chick from an egg laid by a hen of which we have any doubt. That there is this degree of fertility and strength in the egg, there can be no doubt, as reason and common sense will convince us that if all the conditions are the same, and all the eggs are subject to the same conditions in hatching, if one egg will hatch, all will. We see this demonstrated more chiefly with incubators, when each and every egg placed in the hatcher must of necessity be subject to the same conditions all the way through, and yet we will have them in all stages of incubation. Some eggs will produce strong and vigorous chicks, others weakly ones, and some with chicks dead in the shells, at all periods from the twelfth up to the twentieth day, when the chick is ready to break through the shell and come forth to enjoy life with the balance. We can see from the above how unjust to blame the breeder, for he cannot by any of the light or experiences of others, tell the fact beforehand, or the cause afterward, of such results.—*Texas Farm and Ranch.*

READING MADE EASY.

Explanations of Changes and the Arrangement of the New Version of the Old Testament.

The following extracts from an early copy of this work will enable the reader to form a correct opinion of leading changes made in the new version of the bible.

Changes in the Pentateuch.

The first feature that arrests attention here is the printing of the poetical portions in the form of verse. We have instances in the blessing of Jacob (Gen. xlix.), the song of triumph at the Red sea, (xxv.), the rapt utterances of Balaam (Num. xxiii. and xxiv.), and the song and the blessing of Moses at the end of his life (Deut. xxxii. and xxxiii.). Also as in shorter texts, as the song of Lamech (Gen. iv.), the prophecy of Noah (Gen. ix.), the Lord's answer to Rebecca (Gen. xxv.), the blessing of Isaac (Gen. xxvi.), the song of the well (Num. xxi.), and the abrupt ode on the downfall of Moab (ibid).

The form of these passages shows that they belong to that poetical feeling and habit which pervades the entire life and history of the Hebrews. Whatever moved the heart was set in song, whether it was the discovery of a fountain in the desert, or joy over some great victory. The revision has wisely given the verse form only to those passages which by their origin and structure, compel one to see in them an outburst of poetical feeling.

The following selection of passages which have been changed in the revision is intended as a specimen of the work done, and of the principles upon which it has been carried out:

GENESIS.

In the first chapter the putting of each day's work in a separate paragraph aids the common reader. In iv., 23, the song of Lamech is made more intelligible by making the second couplet read: "For I have slain a man for wounding me, And a young man for bruising me."

In xiii., 1: "Abraham went up out of Egypt . . . into the South." The printing of the last word with a capital letter shows that it refers to a definite region (the Negeb), and thus avoids the incongruity of the authorized version in leading one to think that the patriarch reached Palestine by going south from Egypt.

In v., 18, "The plain of Mamre which is in Hebron" is changed to "The oaks of Mamre which are in Hebron," because this is the meaning of the Hebrew, and there is no plain in Hebron or vicinity. (So xiv., 13, and xviii., 1.)

In xviii., 19: "For I know that he will command his children and his household after him," is changed to "For I have known him to the end that he may command, etc."

In xxiv., 2: "Abraham said to his eldest servant of his house," is made to read, "Abraham said to his servant, the elder of his house," which is what the Hebrew means.

In xxxiii., 18: "And Jacob came to Sholem, a city of Shechem." The revision reads: "Came in peace to the city of Shechem," because no such city as Sholem is known, and the true rendering shows how God fulfilled Jacob's request (xxviii., 21.)

In the prophecy of Jacob (Gen. xlix.) are several manifest improvements. Reuben is charged with being not "unstable," but, as the original word means "boiling over," that is, impulsive or excitable, which exactly describes his character, as shown by his conduct on various occasions. In the fifth verse "instruments of cruelty are in their habitations," the margin of the authorized version, "weapons of violence are their swords" is inserted in the text as being both more literal and more expressive. In the ninth verse, instead of saying that Judah couched "as an old lion," the revision returns to Tyndale's more accurate rendering "as a lioness."

EXODUS.

In ii:22: "A stranger in a strange land" is rendered "a sojourner in a strange land."

In the song of triumph after passing the Red sea (Exodus xv.) the vividness and poetical grandeur of the lyric are shown in the revision by the change of the past tense into the present in xv., 5–7, and of the future into the past in xv. 14–16—a change required by the original.

In the obscure passage (Exodus xvii. 16) the text retains the rendering of the authorized version while the margin gives the more literal sense of the Hebrew, "Because there is a hand (i. e., the hand of Amalek) against the throne of the Lord [therefore] the Lord will have war with Amalek from generation to generation."

In the second commandment (xx., 5) we have a slight change, "Visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, upon the third and upon the fourth generation of them that hate me," (the exact sense of the original).

The sixth commandment (v., 13) is, after the pattern of the prayer-book and the authorized version in Matt. xix. 18, given as "Thou shalt do no murder," and the same at Deut. v., 17. The advantage of this rendering is that it needs no limitation or explanation. To *kill* is often lawful, and sometimes a duty, but to *do murder* is wrong always and everywhere.

"Tabernacle of the congregation" is changed to "tent of meeting."

In the word "Jehovah" the authorized version is followed, the revisers not thinking it advisable to insert it uniformly in place of "Lord" or "God," which when printed in small capitals represent the words substituted by Jewish custom for the ineffable name.

Of technical terms from the Hebrew, one in three seems to have been generally introduced. The word "grave" (Judges vi., 8) has been replaced by "ashera," with its plurals "asherim" and "asherith."

The Historical Books.

JUDGES.

Chapter V.—The song of Deborah is amended according to the demands of modern scholarship. Verses 10 and 11 are rendered:

Tell of it, ye that ride on white asses;
Ye that sit on rich carpets,
And ye that walk by the way.
Far from the noise of archers,
In the places of drawing water,
There shall they rehearse the righteous acts of the Lord.

In Samuel II., i., 18, the authorized version reads: "Bade them teach the children of Israel the *use of the bow.*" The revised version puts it "*song of the bow.*"

In ii., 23, "Abner smote him under the fifth rib," is changed in agreement with modern lexicons to "in the belly."

In v., 10, we read: "David went on and grew great." The revision resolves this Hebrew idiom: "David waxed greater and greater."

In vi., 19, instead of a "flagon of wine, the revision properly reads, "a cake of raisins."

II. KINGS.

The interrogation in i., 3, as to Ahaziah's folly in consulting the god of Ekron when he was sick, gains much in force and vividness by being put, as the Hebrew demands, in a positive form: "Is it because there is no good in Israel that ye go to inquire of Baal-Zebub?"

The addition of the margin to ii. 9, forbids the common mistake of supposing that Elisha asked to have twice as much of the spirit as Elijah had. He asked a first-born's portion in his master's spirit.

In viii., 2, the addition of the words in italics "*upon him,*" to the statement "and he settled his countenance steadfastly," removes an ambiguity by showing that it was the steady gaze of Elisha that put Hazael to shame.

In ix., 8, and everywhere, the term "man child" expresses the full sense, and does away with a disagreeable form of speech. (A similar euphemism is introduced in xvii., 27.)

In xii., 4, the phrase "current money," which exactly renders the Hebrew, displaces the obscure statement. "*Even* the money of everyone that passeth *the account.*"

Many readers have stumbled at the statement (xxii. 14.) that Huldah dwelt at Jerusalem "in the college," but the word means, as the revision has it, "the second quarter" of the city, probably an addition recently made to its inclosure.

In ii. Chronicles, in the authorized version, we read of oxen that compassed the molted sea "ten in a cubit," which is impossible. The revision has it "for ten cubits."

The word "devils," in xi., 15, is incorrect, and is therefore rendered literally, "he goats." The last words of this chapter, "and he desired many wives," which in the authorized version only repeat what has been already said, are made in the revision to have a sense which is legitimate and in harmony with the connection, "And he sought for them [the sons just mentioned] many wives."

In the poetical books "sheol" replaces "hell," which has been changed in prose passages to "the grave" and "the pit," with "sheol" in the margin. "Of these renderings, hell," says the preface, "if it could be taken in its original sense as used in the creeds would be a fairly adequate equivalent for the Hebrew word, but it is so commonly understood as the place of torment that to employ it frequently would lead to inevitable misunderstanding.

In Isaiah xiv., where "hell" is used in more of its original sense, the revisers have left "hell" in the text, putting "sheol" in the margin.

JOB.

I., 5, "Cursed God" is rendered "renounced God."

In iii., 8, the change of "mourning" into "leviathan" (the marginal reading of the authorized version, is demanded by fidelity.

In v., 7, the reasoning of Eliphaz is sadly perplexed in the authorized version by making him say "although affliction cometh not, etc., yet man is born to trouble," etc.; whereas, what he says is really as the revision gives it:

For affliction cometh not forth of the dust neither doth trouble spring out of the ground; but man is born unto trouble

As the sparks fly upward.

Sorrow does not come from natural causes, but from man's sinful nature.

In viii., 13, as in seven other places, "hypocrite" is changed to "godless man," which is the true meaning of the word.

In ix., 29, "If I be wicked" is justly, and with great advantage to the sense, made to read: "I shall be condemned."

In the very difficult verse, xi., 12, the revision renders:

But a vain man would be wise, though man is born as a wild ass' colt.

And puts in the margin one of the most probable of the many other renderings, some of which show that if the charge in the text is not true of race, it is of some members of it.

In xii., 5, the obscure comparison of a man ready to fall to "a lamp despised" disappears in the revision, which renders faithfully and clearly, "In the thought of him that is at ease there is contempt for misfortune; it is ready for them whose foot slippeth."

We are glad to see that the common version of xiii., 15, "Though he slay me, yet will I trust him," is substantially retained, though most critics give it a different sense.

In v., 27, the obscure "settest a print upon the heels of my feet" becomes "drawest a line about the soles of my feet"—i. e., "keepest me a prisoner."

The revision renders xvii., 11: "Are the consolation of God," etc., more literally and forcibly, thus: "Are the consolations of God too small for thee, and the word that dealeth gently with thee?"

So in xvi., 21, it makes Job express the wish that his witness, God, would see right done him both with God and with men.

The touching passage xvii., 15, 16, "Where is now my hope they shall go down," etc., is so altered as to show Job's conviction that the hope held before him by his friends, instead of being realized, will go down with him when once he finds rest in the grave. Thus:

Where, then, is my hope?
And as for my hope, who shall see it?
It shall go down to the bars of sheol,
When once there is rest in the dust.

In xviii., 15., the meaningless words, "It shall dwell in his tabernacle, because it is none of his" become: "There shall dwell in his tent that which is none of his"—viz., strangers.

The notable passage xix., 25-27, is greatly clarified. The offensive and needless mention of "worms," to which there is nothing answering it in the Hebrew, is dropped. Job had just expressed a wish for a perpetual record of his words that coming generations might know his claim to rectitude. This, however, was not enough. Hence he adds: "But I know,"—whatever their opinion may be,—"I know that my redeemer liveth." This vindicator will stand up upon the earth in a future day, and Job will see Him. That vision of God will be all that he needs, as it is an assurance of peace and reconciliation. It will be from his flesh, and as his body is said to have been destroyed, it must be from a new body, which implies a resurrection. In the margin are stated the other and more generally accepted views, which consider the vision as made "without the flesh"—i. e., in a disembodied state, and that Job sees God "on my side"—i. e., favorable, and "not a stranger"—i. e., not hostile or estranged. The last clause: "My reins are consumed within me," is an expression of intense longing.

THE PSALMS.

The Psalms are definitely divided into five books, the last four beginning respectively at Ps. xiii., lxiii., xc., and cvii.

In Ps. viii., 5, man is said "to have been made a little lower than God," which exactly conforms to the Hebrew. The authorized version, "lower than the angels," was taken from viii., 5, and copied by the vulgate and quoted in Hebrews (ii, 7,) where they answer the needs of the writer's argument. But the quotation in the new translation affords no reason for overlooking the strength of the Hebrew. The use of JEHOVAH (in place of LORD) in the first verse and the last adds to the force and beauty of the Psalm.

In Psalm ix. the confusion and obscurity of verse 6 are removed by a version which brings God's overthrow of the wicked into marked contrast with the fact that He sits as King forever.

In Psalms x. every verse, except the first, is more or less changed, with the effect on the whole of greatly increasing the vividness of the characterization.

In xi., 2, the substitution of "in darkness" for "privily" is one of many instances in which a literal version is more expressive than any paraphrase.

The sixteenth Psalm is greatly improved. Its general theme is that God is all in all to the believer, and this is well given in the new reading of verse 2: "I have said unto the Lord, Thou art my Lord, I have no good beyond Thee."

In verse 10 the revision substitutes for the misleading "in hell" the literal rendering "to sheol," which means that the singer's soul is not to be abandoned to the state of the dead. The change of the same word in xviii., 5, shows that the writer there was not complaining of hellish sorrows, but of the network of the unseen world closing around him. "The cords of sheol were round about me."

A Few Changes.

We place a few changes in parallel columns:

AUTHORIZED VERSION.	REVISED VERSION.
Ps. xii., 5— I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him.	I will set him in safety at whom they mock.
Ps. lxviii., 4— Extol him that rideth upon the heavens.	Cast up a highway for him that rideth through the desert.
Ps. lxviii., 19— Blessed be the Lord, who daily loadeth us with benefits.	Blessed be the Lord, who daily beareth our burdens.
Ps. lxviii., 30— Rebuke the company of spearmen.	Rebuke the wild beasts of the reeds.
Ps. lxxxvii., 7— As well the singers as the players of instruments shall be there: all my springs are in Thee.	As well the singers as they that dance, say all my fountains are in Thee.
Ps. cxli., 5— And let Him reprove me: it shall be an excellent oil which shall not break my head.	And let him reprove me; it shall be oil upon the head; let not my head refuse it.
Prov. xiv., 9— Fools make a mock at sin: but among the righteous there is favor.	The foolish scorn the guilt offering; but among the upright there is good will.
Prov. vii., 16— Carved works, fine linen of Egypt.	Striped cloths of the yarn of Egypt.
Prov. x., 23— It is as sport to a fool to do mischief, but a man of understanding hath wisdom.	And so is wisdom to a man of understanding.
Prov. xiii., 15— The way of transgressors is hard.	The way of the treacherous is rugged.
Prov. xvi., 1— The preparations of the heart in man and the answer of the tongue is from the Lord.	The preparations of the heart belong to man, but the answer of the tongue is from the Lord.
Ecc. v., 14— All is vanity and vexation of spirit.	All is vanity and striving after wind.
Ecc. xii., 13— Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter, Fear God, etc.	This is the end of the matter; all hath been heard. Fear God, etc.

In v., 12, the promise to Zion is not windows of agate, but "pinnacles of rubies."

In lvi., 10, 11, the comparison of Israel's rulers to dumb, indolent, greedy dogs, and to faithless shepherds, is brought out much more clearly than in the authorized version. The indignant question of Jehovah at offerings made to idols (lvii., 6), "Should I receive comfort in these?" is much better expressed by "Shall I be appeased for these things?"

"Who is this that cometh from Edom with dyed garments from Bozrah," etc., is greatly helped by representing the conqueror as "marching" rather than "traveling" in the greatness of his strength, and by a more vigorous rendering of the last clause of verse 6, but especially by preserving the præterit tenses of the original.

Correction of Acknowledged Errors.

There are many renderings declared to be incorrect by all lexicons and commentaries of a critical character. For example, the word *hypocrite* is found eight times in the book of Job, yet in not one of them does the original term have that meaning. So one of the oblations mentioned often in Pentateuch and elsewhere is called a "meat offering," which leads the reader to suppose that it is an animal sacrifice, whereas the Hebrew means an unbloody oblation, and is correctly rendered "meal offering." In the following text the incorrect word is placed first, with a reference to one of the places where it occurs, and then the true meaning as generally accepted among scholars:

Apothecary Ex. xxx. 25.	Perfumer.
Avenging (Judges v. 2).	Leaders.
Bittern Is. xiv. 23.	Porcupine.
Borrow Ex. xi. 2.	Ask.
Breaches Judges v. 17.	Creeks or harbors.
Candle Job xviii. 6.	Lamp.
Caldron Jer. iii. 18.	Pot.
College II. Kings xxii. 14.	Second ward.
Coast Jer. xxv. 32.	Uttermost part.
Crooked Job xxvi. 13.	Fleet, or fleeing.
Dead things Job xxvi. 5.	The shades.
Diet Jer. lii. 34.	Allowance.
Dragons Ps. lxxiv. 13.	Monsters.
Dragons Job xxx. 29.	Jackals.
Dregs Is. li. 17.	Bowl.
Flagons of wine Hos. iii. 1.	Pressed grapes.
Fires Is. xxiv. 15.	The east.
Flood Joshua xxiv. 14.	The river.
Goxes Judges xv. 4.	Jackals.
Groves Ex. xxxiv. 13.	Pillars.
Fallerles Cant. vii. 5.	Curls of hair.
Grow up Mal. iv. 2.	Leap.
Hats Dan. iii. 2.	Mantles.
Hearth Jer. xxxvi. 22.	Brasier.
Hell Ps. xvi. 10.	Sheol, hades, the under world.

The Capture of John Brown.

From an account in the June *Century* of John Brown at Harper's Ferry, written by one of his prisoners, who was in the engine-house during the insurrection, and afterward held the rank of captain in the Confederate army, we quote the following: "When Lieutenant Stuart came in the morning for the final reply to the demand to surrender' I got up and went to Brown's side to hear his answer.

"Stuart asked, 'Are you ready to surrender, and trust to the mercy of the Government?'

"Brown answered promptly, 'No! I prefer to die here.'

"His manner did not betray the least fear.

"Stuart stepped aside and made the signal for the attack, which was instantly begun with sledge-hammers to break down the door.

"Finding it would not yield, the soldiers seized a long ladder for a battering-ram, and commenced beating the door with that, the party within firing incessantly. I had assisted in the barricading, fixing the fastenings so that I could remove them upon the first effort to get in. But I was not at the door when the battering began, and could not get to the fastenings until the ladder was used. I then quickly removed the fastenings, and after two or three strokes of the ladder the engine rolled partially back, making a small aperture, through which Lieutenant Green of the marines forced himself, jumped on top of the engine, and stood a second in the midst of a shower of balls, looking for John Brown. When he saw Brown he sprang about twelve feet at him, and gave an under-thrust of his sword, striking him about midway the body and raising him completely from the ground. Brown fell forward with his head between his knees, and Green struck him several times over the head, and, as I then supposed, split his skull at every stroke.

"I was not two feet from Brown at that time. Of course I got out of the building as soon as possible, and did not know till some time later that Brown was not killed. It seems that in making the thrust Green's sword struck Brown's belt and did not penetrate the body. The sword was bent double. The reason that Brown was not killed when struck on the head was that Green was holding his sword in the middle, striking with the hilt and making only scalp wounds."

Some Characters at the Exposition.

From an illustrated paper on the New Orleans Exposition by Eugene V. Smalley, in the June *Century*, we quote the following anecdotes of some of the types seen at the fair: "The odd characters at the fair are the terror of exhibitors. A Cincinnati furniture-maker discovered a countryman from Arkansas whittling a handsome mahogany cabinet 'to see what the wood was like.' The man's knowledge of furniture was evidently limited to articles which could not be damaged by a seasonable use of the jack-knife. Another exhibitor, who had fitted up a room with the finest specimens of his art, was horrified to find an old lady eating her lunch of fried chicken seated in one of his satin upholstered chairs. 'What's the cheer good for if it ain't to set down in?' she placidly remarked, in reply to his earnest request that she would go somewhere else with her victuals. The same exhibitor one day found that some visitor to his alcoves had left a token of approval on the polished surface of a costly mantal, in the words 'This is pretty good' scratched with a knife.

"The Turks who sell olive-wood, beads, and other trinkets 'from Jerusalem'—all made in Paris—are picturesque additions to the permanent personnel of the fair, though their genuineness, like that of their wares, will not always bear inspection. An amusing scene occurred one day at one of these Oriental bazaars. A tall man, with a rural air, stopped before the stand and appeared to take a lively interest, not in the goods but in the features of one of the salesman in scarlet fez and baggy trousers. He surveyed the Oriental in front and in profile, and then, slapping him on the shoulder, exclaimed, 'Hello, Jake, when did you come from Indiana?' The turk from Indiana acknowledged his old acquaintance and begged that he would not 'give him away.'"

Nothing Mean About Him.

"Robert," remarked the wife of a penurious man, "I am on my death bed. I have tried to be a good and faithful wife, and have but one favor to ask of you before I die."

"What is that, Margaret?"

"You know I was born and reared in Cleveland. It was there I first met you and the happiest hours of our wedded life were spent. You remember this, Robert?"

"Yes," uneasily.

"My relatives are all buried there, and when I am gone I wish to rest beside them. Will you grant me this one favor?"

"There will be considerable expense attached to it," musingly.

Oh Robert! I will never rest easy in my grave anywhere else."

"Well, Maggie, I'll tell you what I'll do. I don't want to be mean about the thing. I'll bury you here first, and then if I notice any signs of restlessness on your part I'll take you to Cleveland afterwards!"

A Plant Overgrown With the Products of the Soil.

From the Industrial World.

In a letter recently recived from Burmah a characteristic sketch is given in illustration of the state of the country under its present ruler, in which it is stated that at Sagine there is what is called the King's workshop, which was erected at the instance of the last ruler at an enormous expense, his idea being to build steamers for his own and the country's use. The shipbuilding yard is at Mandalay, and the place at Sagine was designed as a foundry, in which cast and wrought iron was to be treated. Two large furnaces, fifteen boilers, three furnaces for cast iron, seven large engines, five rolling mills for bar iron, and a quantity of other machinery (including a large steam-hammer, lathes, punching and shearing machines, and stone and ore crushers) have been put down. All that is required is to start the fire and raise steam; yet this valuable property is meantime overgrown with the products of the soil. The large steam-hammer is twined round with the beautiful creepers; from out of one of the furnaces grows a large prickly cactus; the rolling mills are shaded with large tree ferns. The machinery, however, is not rusted, though nearly ten years have elapsed since the last king died. The works were suspended at his death, and the present king will neither spend more money on the undertaking nor sell it to others.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay does not stand as erect as when he represented this country at the court of the czar, but he attends personally to all the business of his large estate and takes keen interest in current events.

He Kept the Whole House Awake.

Washington, D. C.—Mr. F. O. McCleary, a prominent solicitor of patents of this city, was troubled for several weeks with a severe cough, which not only deprived him of sleep but annoyed others. The only thing which done him any good, he says, was the new preparation Red Star Cough Cure, a purely vegetable compound, free from opiates, narcotics or poisons of any kind.

The first annual encampment of the Minnesota division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., was held in Minneapolis recently. From the reports of the several officers, it was learned that there are 13 camps and 303 members in good standing in the state, a net gain of 9 camps and nearly 200 members during the year. The election of officers resulted as follows. Commander—E. M. Van Cleve, Minneapolis. Lieutenant Commander—F. H. Bussell, Duluth. Vice Lieutenant Commander—R. O. Philpot, Owatonna. Chaplain—J. A. Canfield, Waseca. Division Council—E. A. Connover, Maple Plain; F. C. Chapman, St Paul, and A. S. Morgan, Minneapolis. Delegates to the Third grand division, which meets in Springfield, Ill., in August; George W. Penniman and A. S. Morgan, Minneapolis; alternates, E. E. Hale of Minneapolis, and R. O. Philpot of Owatonna. Delegates to the commandery-in-chief, which meets in Detroit, Mich., in September: E. H. Milham of St. Paul, and W. A. Mitchell of Minneapolis; alternates, George W. Knowlton of Minneapolis, and F. H. Russell of Duluth.

Prof. Pearson of Columbus, Ohio, has been engaged by the trustees of Macalester college St. Paul, to take the chair of mathematics. An excellent faculty has now been secured, and the friends of the institution are sanguine as to its prospects. The new building will be in complete readiness and dwelling houses for the professors will be put up this summer, so that everything will be in shape for the opening in September.

A stranger stopping at Miller's hotel, in Hastings, leaped from the window in a fourth story bedroom, where he had been placed, to the ground. He was found with a hip broken and severe internal injuries.

The Poor Little Ones.

We often see children with red eruptions on face and hands, rough, scaly skin, and often sores on the head. These things indicate a depraved condition of the blood. In the growing period, children have need of pure blood by which to build up strong and healthy bodies. If Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is given, the blood is purged of its bad elements, and the child's development will be healthy, and as it should be. Scrofulous affections, rickets, fever-sores, hip-joint disease or other grave maladies and suffering are sure to result from neglect and lack of proper attention to such cases.

A Nebraska waterspout drowned eleven Bohemians.

A Lovely Complexion.

"What a lovely complexion," we often hear a person say. "I wonder what she does for it?" In every case the purity and real loveliness of the complexion depends upon the blood. Those who have sallow, blotchy faces may make their skin smooth and healthy by taking enough of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" to drive out the humors lurking in the system.

S. F. Faber is commissioned as postmaster of Chaska.

Mild, soothing, and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Do you ever have sharp pains in the region of your heart or any other symptoms of Heart Disease? If so you can find sure relief in Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator. $1.00 per bottle. Free pamphlet of F. E. Ingalls, Cambridge, Mass.

The Carver county fair will be held at Chaska, Sept. 25 and 26.

It is not understood why druggists keep in stock so many kinds of medicines for coughs, colds and consumption, when it is only necessary to keep Allen's Lung Balsam, that old, reliable remedy, which is a pure vegetable preparation, and perfectly harmless, as it contains no opium in any form. Sold everywhere.

Lightning killed two Norwegians at Oscar, Otter Tail county.

Important.

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