THE BRAINERD DISPATCH.

VOLUME 7, NUMBER 17. BRAINERD, MINNESOTA FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1888. INGERSOLL & WIELAND, PUBLISHERS.

MRS. M. H. PENNELL.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY PARLORS,

Over Jones' Grocery, Between the Brainerd and Postoffice.

Having just returned from the East, where I procured the

Latest Styles in Millinery and Dressmaking,

The Ladies of Brainerd and vicinity will find it to their advantage to call on me before ordering their

SPRING AND SUMMER COSTUMES,

as I am now prepared to fill all orders on short notice and in the most fashionable styles.

BALL COSTUMES AND MOURNING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

The New Goods at

Dresskell & Shedd's

JEWELRY STORE.

They have added to their large stock a great variety of unique and artistic Silverware at LOW FIGURES, just the thing for Birthday Presents. Some of the prettiest 3 piece Tea Sette in Silver Repasse and Oxidized finish. Napkin Rings 25c. up to Solid Silver. Jewelry of all descriptions, new and pretty designs. Gold and Silver Watches of every pattern. Solid 18 carat gold rings set with Diamonds, Opal, Pearl, Turquoise, Emerald, Ruby, Garnet, Tiger Eye, Moonstone, Aquamarine, Etc., in any variety, style and combination. They take pleasure in showing goods, and we would add that anyone looking for presents will find just what they want at the store of these enterprising gentlemen.

WE HAVE A

Few More Job Lots

which we are closing out to make room for a large

SPRING STOCK!

Call early and secure a bargain before these goods are packed away.

In Embroideries & Laces,

we have some of the finest goods ever shown in Brainerd.

LADIES, If you want a Party Dress or Trimmings, call now.

White Goods and Ladies' Underwear, The Finest in the Market.

H. ROSENBLATT.

BEST FOR MAIN CROP.

Surehead Cabbage.

Remarkable for its certainty to head, forming solid, firm heads of large size and splendid quality. Very early and favorite variety, and one of the best for main crop of cabbage. In good, rich soil, and a favorable season it heads well over the ground, the outside leaves rising from twenty inches in diameter, and weighing from forty to sixty pounds each. Others head to weigh fifty pounds and upwards. Medium in size, but very compact, small core, fine quality, and will give entire satisfaction as a shipper and a seller. To introduce it into new hands, only a few packets will be planted, and too much care cannot be exercised in order to get it true.

WE OFFER this famous cabbage (retail price 25 cents per pkt.) and a sample copy of the "Farmer's Weekly Tribune," free, by mail on receipt of three 2 cent stamps. Or on receipt of 25 cents, a large packet of every kind of Vegetable Seeds mentioned in the "Farmer's Weekly Tribune" 3 months' subscription to the "Farmer's Weekly Tribune" and a copy of the "Farmer's Guide," a handbook in northern grown seeds and other grand offers. Address

"Farmer's Weekly Tribune," Minneapolis, Minnesota.

HARNESS SHOP

CORNER LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

Keep on hand an assortment, 1 2 of everything in the line.

Harness, Nets Whips, Curbs

BRUSHES, BRIDLES, SADDLES, COLLARS.

D. W. WHITFORD.

Fine Outfits Made a Specialty

If You Wish The Finest Article

For their respective purposes, use the following.

FRISBY'S MAY CREAM, for Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, and Roughness of the Skin.

MILES TAROLINE. As a Hair Tonic and Face Lotion it is unequalled.

SWINTON'S ENGLISH PRIMROSE TOOTH PASTE, is the best for cleansing the Teeth.

PERSIAN BOUQUET, is the finest of perfumes.

JOHNSON & BAIN, DRUGGISTS,

Keep All of the Above Named Goods.

Everything New and Fresh!

Staple & Fancy Groceries, Flour and Feed.

H. McGINN, Prop'r.

No. 15, South Sixth Street.

Our goods are all new and fresh and will bear a close inspection. Give us a call and see for yourseves.

Free Delivery to all Parts of the City.

NOTICE.

Notice of Application for License to Sell Spiritous, Vinous, Fermented and Malt Liquors.

Notice is hereby given that John W Olsen has made application to the board of county commissioners of Crow Wing county, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous, fermented and Malt liquors from the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1888, for one year from date of issuance of license, in compliance with existing laws and ordinances, at his place of business situated and occupied by himself in the village of Red River, county of Cass, state of Minnesota. The said application will be heard and action taken thereon by the board of county commissioners, at the county auditor's office in Brainerd, on April 3rd, 1888.

Dated Brainerd, Minnesota, March 19th, A. D. 1888.

LOUIS TACHE,
County Auditor.

Wisconsin Central Line.

The Parlor Sleeping and Palace Car Route to Chicago.

Departing trains from	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago Day express	8.30 10 m.	10.40 a. m.
Chicago night express	4.15 p. m.	6.15 p. m.
Fremont and Ashland	4.15 p. m.	6.15 p. m.
Trains Arrive at	Minneapolis.	St. Paul
Chicago fast express	4.7.30 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
Fremont and Ashland	4.7.30 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
Chicago day express	4.6.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.

A Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

All trains carry elegant day coaches, superb sleepers and luxurious dining cars without change between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago. For tickets, rates, berths in sleepers, and all detailed information apply to the

CITY OFFICES:

Minneapolis—No. 2 Nicollet House Block, Corner of Nicollet Ave. and Washington Avenue.
F. E. Ahern, Northwestern Passenger Agent.

"Is the 16th century—wa—wa—I can't."

Hon. G. G. Hartley has been elected president of the Red Red Improvement Society.—Duluth Herald.

The St. Cloud Tribune talks like a child when it tries to enlighten the world on the recent Brainerd election.

The Republican state convention will be held May 16th. Crow Wing county is entitled to three delegates.

With Dewey's oratorical powers and McKenzie's ideas the two ought to make a strong team on a lecturing tour.

The Brainerd Tribune has been designated as the city paper for the ensuing year. How does the News figure that out?

Presidential boom climbers have been escorted from Minneapolis in Gen. Washburn's interest, and from Indianapolis in Harrison's interest, to Brainerd.

The News editor struck a new word Friday and used it in every sentence he wrote that day. In fact he "implanted" the Journal four times in as many lines.

We understand that Bro. Dewey immortalized himself by his eloquent speech at the rink Saturday evening, and that he has already begun to receive pressing invitations from all parts of the globe to deliver Fourth of July orations.

General Manager Ainslie returned to-day from a trip over the Northern Pacific. He states that the Montana part of Montana are plowing and that the greater part of the seed has been planted. The stock on the Montana ranges are fat and have wintered well. The Yellowstone river is all clear of ice except in a few places and no danger is anticipated from these. The rumored danger from the Yellowstone is all imaginary. The Missouri has risen about eight feet, but is now falling fast there being a fall of 14 inches last night. The ice is solid with no signs of breaking up.—St. Paul News.

The Dispatch now has a correspondent from nearly every precinct in the county and in due time we propose to have every settlement and hamlet throughout Crow Wing county represented in the columns of our paper. If your locality is not represented attend to the matter yourself or get some of your neighbors to choose one of the happenings in your neighborhood and forward them to us. Births, deaths, weddings, accidents, crop reports, society happenings, etc., will all be acceptable.

Business men who use the rubber stamp for letter heads and cards make a great mistake. The letter of a business man is a representative to many people in the same line and all who are likely to form their judgment of him by it to a large extent and the impression given is about the same as the impression that would be given if he sent out a dirty faced, slouchily dressed, sleepy John to deliver the same. A man who uses poverty stricken stationery stands in a bad light before every one he addresses himself to. For the sake of economizing a few cents per thousand he cuts off in the opinion of many people of importance to him. Any printing office can furnish neatly printed stationery that costs little if any more than the cheap stuff in use by those referred to.—Duluth Herald.

Is theory free trade is undoubtedly right. In practice, however, in this country, it is wrong. The moment it operates directly against the wage-earner, who is the very life of our industries. Whatever effects him financially effects the whole country, and whatever is best for him is best for the whole country. As a result of our present protective tariff laws, the laboring man may not "have sumptuously every day," yet he has more good food to eat, better clothing to wear, owns more happy little homes, gives his children more and better schooling, spends more money for luxuries for himself, wife and children, contributes more to charity and the church, has more money in his pocket, and, what is richer still, is the happy possessor of more of the natural, God-given rights of man, than is the laboring man of any other country on the face of this beautiful sun-kissed earth. The toiler of America is king—in other countries he is a slave. Do away with protective tariff and you force the wage-earner of our country into direct competition—also his employer—with the cheap labor of Europe. Why wish to change it?

Who Puts Up The Stuff?

In the first place, Hon. C. F. Kindred does not own a dollar in the Daily News, and never did.—News.

Who puts up the money when it gets down so that the boys all sweat they will quit unless they get their pay? Who pays McKenzie's salary? Who goes to the paper houses of Minneapolis and goes good for stock for the concern? Who dictates to the News its policy? To all these questions there is but one answer—C. F. Kindred. If Mr. Kindred had not stood by the institution it would not have lived a month, and every man withdrew his bank account from the support of it. If C. F. Kindred doesn't own the News and its editor, body and breeches, he comes pretty near it.

A Blizzard Struck It.

The Brainerd Daily News appears to have been snowed under at the municipal elections.—St. Cloud Tribune.

Just Possible!

W. W. Hartley—C. F. Kindred is not a candidate for congress in the Fifth, but in case of a close contest in the convention it is just possible that he might come to the front as a dark horse.—Evening Star.

Kindred's Scheme.

The McGill workers got together and began figuring on a plan. After a brief consultation Mr. Kindred, who is the brains of the party, who is the life blood of the lower brains, the bones, and all the rest from the St. Cloud hooker, is enjoying a gubernatorial boom in consequence. Kindred is known to be the principal owner of the Brainerd News. It will be remembered that a couple of weeks ago the News came out with a double-leaded, columnlong boom for Scheffer as a candidate for governor. And here is the scheme in a nutshell. Scheffer has allowed McGill to be set up as a "think" for Kindred in expectation of receiving political support from the Governor's henchmen. He is to sneak in there in the hopes of preventing any other candidate pitted against McGill from capturing the fifth district delegation and those of other sections disaffected with McGill. When the proper time arrives Scheffer's strength is to be thrown to McGill.—Evening Journal.

We will wager dollars to cents that if C. F. Kindred pledges the Crow Wing county delegation to any candidate for governor that he (Kindred) will get left. The republicans of this county are working independent of any "boss" this year and not to fill the pledges of any would-be regulator. When the time comes they will be at liberty to vote as they see fit regardless of the consequences—or the feelings of any pledge-maker. While there is a very warm feeling in Crow Wing county for Mr. McGill and in all probability he will receive their support, it might be a good thing for him to understand how matters are situated in this neck o'woods.

Firm as a Rock.

The Brainerd Dispatch was the only Brainerd paper to come out for Cleveland this year, and we congratulate our friends. Stay there.—Little Falls Transcript.

The Mayor's Message.

To the Honorable the President and Aldermen of the City Council of the City of Brainerd:

Following the well known custom when the executive of a municipality assumes his office and addresses the legislative branch of the city, and through them the electors at large, regarding certain needs of a city's welfare, and also regarding the execution and fulfillment of a certain will expressed by the people through the ballot, I therefore invite your careful consideration and attention.

Our city has benefitted the past year by a general revival of business prosperity and now prevails throughout the nation. Brainerd is situated in a favorable locality in our great and growing northern state with a rural city to dispute its sway; surrounded by a country with rich and fertile soil peculiarly adapted to farming and grazing purposes; surrounded by an area with an inexhaustible supply of pine, tamarack, oak, ponnar and other timber, all this timber being at our very door in our city's limits and ready for the future lumber industry. To the north of us and bordering on our great system of northern lakes extends a belt rich in mineral ore, whose hidden mines of iron, silver and copper will in the not distant future supply the world. This valuable territory of pine and mineral land is to be reached only by a single railroad, while the topography of this country is peculiarly adapted for the construction of a first road at small expense, and the Mississippi broadening at times into inland seas, affords easy steamboat navigation. Railroad and navigation centers in this favored locality must and will be established at an early date. Brainerd is the most convenient place from which said system can be constructed and operated, and it behooves this city to acquire sufficient land for terminal and yard facilities for their accommodation while real estate is still to be had at reasonable figures. And while we encourage new railroads we should not forget the old Northern Pacific who has made our beautiful city what it is; unwise legislation to their interests would rebound to our city's detriment.

We all rejoice in the completion of our great Brainerd dam, and we all look with exquisite expectancy for the many manufacturing industries its wonderful water power and boom facilities surely must bring forth. I recommend to the council to institute favorable action with the board of county commissioners to abate for a certain period all taxes for new manufactories.

Every indication points to a busy building season, and as a city's prosperity and foundation is to a great extent evidenced by the character of its buildings, the council ought to establish a so-called fire limit, and also create the office of City Building Inspector, one of whose duties should be to issue all building permits in accordance with plans and specifications necessary for fire-proof buildings in the business portion and connect them with the sewer on Laurel street.

Believing that from internal improvements in a city, the poor as well as the rich ought to reap a benefit, I would suggest that, where such is let by the city to a contractor, or where the city performs its own work, I will approve no contract or agreement unless it is first agreed that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor and that one dollar and a half shall be paid for common labor and that such a value be graded in proportion.

The Sunday law regarding the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines and beverages and all kindred evils in connection will be suppressed and all gambling devices or appliances seized and destroyed as prescribed by law. Persons found gambling, or persons known to be professional gamblers will be arrested and placed before the municipal court. The so-called social evil will be held under strict police and sanitary regulations. All parties found living in houses of ill-fame will be arrested at once, and not only once as often as the exigencies demand, and placed before the court for trial. Fines will not be remitted in these cases.

In concluding, I take this opportunity to thank the good people of Brainerd for their expression of confidence in electing me their executive, and assure them that the trust reposed in me and the duties devolving on me as mayor will be performed to the best of my abilities. In my official acts as well as in the capacity of a private citizen, I will always promote the best interests of Brainerd, notwithstanding the wails and lamentations arising from the other side. Remember that those are but tricks of defeated politicians.

Warren Hemstead,
Mayor.

Brainerd, March 19, 1888.

Mississippi Reservoirs.

Washington, March 20.—Upon suggestion of Col. Brooks, Senator Nelson introduced and then withdrew a resolution of inquiry, a resolution calling upon the secretary of the interior for information concerning the condition of reservoirs on the upper Mississippi.

Baby Bunting Again.

One of the greatest literary hits of the season is the story of "Baby Bunting; or, the Alphabet of Love," by Laura Jean Libbey, which is at present being published in the columns of The New York Family Story Paper. The paper containing the opening chapters of this wonderful popular romance appeared on the news stands this morning. The tremendous rush for that number by the young ladies of the town shows clearly that the publishers have struck a bonanza. The Family Story Paper is for sale by all newsdealers, or will be sent to any address four months, postage free, for $1.00. Norman L. Munro, Publisher, 24 and 26 Vandewater Street, New York.

Kerosene For Washing.

A lady who has used "kerosene for washing purposes for some time, is very strongly and gives this as her method for the best results: Use a common short bar of soap into an ordinary wash boiler two-thirds full of water, let it boil, add two and a half tablespoonfuls of kerosene, then put in the white clothes first and let them boil vigorously twenty minutes, stirring occasionally. Put them in a tub and pour on water enough to wash with, rinse and hang out. The suds left in the boiler will do for the colored clothes if you are not very particular. Do not soak over night, or fear to put the finest garments into the suds thus prepared, as the latter has been boiled, and do not mix in any other compounds or fluids. The commonest and strongest soaps are best, as no soaps used in this way will make the hands rough. You will not have to do much rubbing. There will not be the least smell of the oil in the clothing when dry, and the white goods will rival the snow in whiteness.—Ex.

BAKING POWDERS,

Official Tests by the Ohio State Food Commission, Analysis of the Chief Brands in the Market—Their Strength and Value Ascertained.

The Ohio State Dairy and Food Commission, under the direction of the legislature of that state, has made public the result of its recent official examination of the baking powders of the market. As many of the brands analyzed are in use throughout the country, the report of the commission will be found of general interest.

The startling fact, so brought out by the report that of the thirty different brands of baking powder analyzed, twenty are made from alum, a substance declared by the highest medical authorities to be injurious to health when used in food.

The commission classify the baking powders into three general divisions, according to their values:

1st. Cream of Tartar Baking Powders.

2d. Phosphate Baking Powders.

3d. Alum Baking Powder.

The commission explains that the best baking powder is that which, the ingredients being healthful gives off the largest amount of leavening gas and leaves the smallest amount of residuum in the bread. A small amount of carbonate of ammonia, which is considered healthful, is used in some of the cream of tartar powders to give them a higher strength. The commission says that alum is undoubtedly unhealthful. The report ranks the powders and shows the amount in each of inert resultants, which in using it would appear as residuum in the bread as follows:

	Name.	Per Cent. Inert, Or Residuum.
	CREAM OF TARTAR POWDERS.	
1.	Royal	7.20
2.	Dr. Price's	11.66
3.	Cleveland's	11.93
4.	Cream Tartar	11.13
5.	Snow Drift	17.34
6.	Upon Tyson	9.83
7.	Dr. Land's	32.92
8.	Pioneer	37.63
	PHOSPHATIC BAKING POWDERS.	
9.	Horsford's	36.49
10.	Wheeler	38.33
	ALUM BAKING POWDERS.	
11.	Eclipse	34.35
12.	Rock	34.94
13.	Veteran	42.76
14.	Cook's Favorite	44.34
15.	Sun Flower	45.03
16.	Kenton	45.07
17.	Pompeo	45.18
18.	Ohio Belle	46.05
19.	Hockey	46.85
20.	Pecker	46.98
21.	Silver Star	51.03
22.	Crown	56.60
23.	Crown (special)	56.60
24.	Our Boom	57.74
25.	Our Specialty	58.07
26.	Cadence	58.24
27.	Gem	58.32
28.	Dandelion	58.35
29.	Zipp's Grape Crystal	61.02
30.	Forest City	64.35

The large amount of inert matter or residuum in both the phosphate and alum powders will be noted. This in the most phosphate powders is largely of lime; in the alum powders it is chiefly alum. It will be gratifying to the public to observe that the powder in most general use, the Royal, is also the purest. In comparing the first two powders on the list, namely—the Royal and Dr. Price's—the inert matter in Price's is seen to be about five in seven more than in the former, a difference of 73 5-7 per cent., the Royal being under Price's by a corresponding figure.

The carbonic or leaving gas produced by the powders indicates their strength; and their true value may be ascertained by considering the amount of this gas in connection with their inert matter or residuum as shown above. The higher the percentage of gas and the lower the percentage of residuum the better the baking powder. These percentages, as found in some of the most familiar powders, are given as follows:

Name.	Per Cent. of Leavening Gas.	Per. Cent. of Residuum.
Royal	11.90	7.20
Sterling	11	12.63
Price's	11.30	12.66
Leland's	10	32.27
Cook's Favorite	9.85	44.34
Royal (old)	7.85	54.54
Silver Star, Alum	8.50	51.03
Kenton, Alum	8.30	45.07
Patagonia, Alum	6	49.08
Hecker, Alum	5.80	52.07
Cook's Favorite, Alum	5.80	56.60
Our Specialty, Alum	5.60	58.07

With the foregoing explanation the study of these figures will readily give consumers a knowledge of the comparative value of the different powders. To illustrate with the percentage given the two powders before compared, the Royal containing 12.13 parts of leavening gas to 10.5 in Price's its excess of strength is 1-3 in 10.5 per cent. Royal is therefore 12.4 per cent. stronger, as well as 71 per cent. purer the Price's, etc. The figures through and parity of all the powders can be computed in like manner.

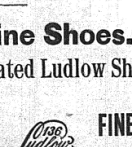
Great Slaughter OF

BOOTS, SHOES AND Slippers.

DAY & MEACHER

Have JUST RECEIVED from the EAST an Enormous Stock of FOOT-WEAR of All Kinds, which will be sold at prices Never Before Offered in This City.

LOOK, LOOK, LOOK, AT OUR



$3.00 Shoe FOR MEN.

LOOK, LOOK, LOOK, AT OUR

$2.00 Shoe for MEN.

Ladies' Fine Shoes.

Examine the Celebrated Ludlow Shoe.

ELEGANT STOCK.

FINE FINISH.

Slippers and Walking Shoes in Great Variety.

MEN'S WORKING SHOES.

Large Stock at FACTORY PRICES.

DAY & MEAGHER.

WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

WE BEAT THE WORLD!

And my Friends, Romans and Countrymen lend me your ears till we

Tell You Why.

I.

BECAUSE

We have the Largest and Finest stock of Clothing in your city at the lowest prices:

II

BECAUSE

You can buy only at Leopold Bros. silk lined and all silk faced spring overcoats in all shades and colors.

III.

BECAUSE

LEOPOLD BROS. have all the novelties in Stiff and Soft Hats, from the Dunlap to the common crusher.

IV.

BECAUSE

The one thousand different styles of pants have arrived, and it would bewilder you to know which you would like the most.

V.

BECAUSE

Our Shoe Stock is beyond description in prices and assortment. So don't fail to call at

LEOPOLD BROS.

1882. 1888.

REAL ESTATE,

Loan and Collecting Agency.

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

Real Estate bought and sold. Houses, Lots and Farm property for sale on Easy Terms. Rents collected for non-residents. Taxes paid. Investments made and interest guaranteed.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

J. L. SMITH,

Brainerd, Minn. Room 2, I eoper Block.

I Wish to Announce

That I have an immense stock of goods yet, notwithstanding my store was robbed, and I ask a share of your patronage. It will help us both, as I promise you EXTRA LOW PRICES FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS. The following are a very few of the bargains I have to offer.

Waterbury Watches only $2.50 each.

A Quick train, expansion balance, stem wind and stem set watch for $5.00. A written warrant with every watch. Unheard of Bargains.

Gold, Silver and Filled Watches correspondingly low.

Watch Chains $0 per cent. off regular prices.

20Chains 25 cents and up. Ladies' Lace pins. Finest lot in the city. c. and upward. Bracelets 30 per cent. off.

Sleeve buttons 50c. and upward, Ladies' and gents' all elegant gold spectacles and eye-glasses.

Silverware, all quadruple plate, away down prices.

Please call and see me. Remember all my goods are from best houses and are all warranted. I have everything in my line, and respectfully ask your patronage. Please call and examine if you do not buy.

ANDREW E. VEON,

NO. 19, FIFTHSTREET

WE HAVE JUST

Received From the Eastern Markets,

The Very Latest NOVELTIES in

Dress Goods,

NOTIONS, ETC.,

And are selling selling them at a very low margin. We still have lots of goods left from the

BANKRUPT STOCK

Of Young & Co.,

That We are selling AT AND BELOW COST. You will miss it if you do not call and get our price before buying elsewhere.

F. A. FARRAR & CO.

NO. 4, CALE BLOCK, FRONT STREET.

M. HAGBERG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

has a large and complete stock of

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

M. HAGBERG,

Odd Fellows' Block.

Brainerd Dispatch.

INGERSOLL & WIELAND, Publishers.

BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.

Russia is intent on war. The czar in marshaling his forces and seems to be only awaiting the cessation of the obsequies to begin operations.

Two surface railroads in New York are making successful experiments with electric motors, and promise that before long animal power shall be dispensed with.

All good people rejoice that Sullivan, the slugger, has met with a back-set. He will boast less, and it is to be hoped less will be heard of him for a while.

Robert Collyer speaks very eloquently and impressively of the dignity of the workingman. Mr. Collyer was a workingman himself once, but notwithstanding the dignity of that calling, he quit it as soon as he could.

The Eastern papers that have maligned the Northwest and misrepresented its weather, will sing small till people forget about the terrible blizzard that has knocked the Atlantic sea-board out of all shape.

A well known old Philadelphia gossip was counting on her fingers the other day some of the fashionable people whose marriages were the result of runaway matches and in not a single instance had they turned out well.

Ex-Governor Palmer, of Illinois, is to be married April 18 to Mrs. Hannah Kimball. Mr. Palmer has been a widower for four years, and Mrs. Kimball for a quarter of a century. Both are old enough to know their minds.

An attempt to wean boys from cigarette smoking is being made in Plainfield, N. J., by the Board of Education, and, as an initial measure they informed several dealers there that they must cease selling the little smokers to youths.

Baron de Hirsch, by a gift of $10,500,000 for the establishment and support of 1,000 schools for the Jewish children of Russia, takes the palm for broad, liberal, comprehensive and utilitarian philanthropy. His is the noblest gift of the century.

The Emperor William left a personal fortune of $75,000,000, showing him to have been a thrifty man as well as Napoleon the Third, who surrendered to him at Sedan, and who had put away some millions for the rainy day which may come even to monarchs.

Harper's Bazar is in danger of losing the good will of "our young folk," because, with a noted clergyman, it declares that "Mother Goose must go." It is to be hoped that the reformers of juvenile literature will let "Robinson Crusoe," the "Swiss Family Robinson," and the other "old reliables" live until the children get over their present sorrow.

Ignatius Donnelly has been lecturing at Chicago upon his Shakesperian cypher, and a Chicago paper in introducing a report says: "Donnelly was a colonel in the army," that he is "awkward" in making a bow, and that "he talks as if speech came very painful to him!" Evidently Donnelly could not have been in his best mood when talking to Chicago people.

To "forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship they mutually wish to restore" was the avowed motive and desire of the negotiators of the first Fisheries Treaty between the United States and Great Britain in 1783. It would seem that the very same reasons exist for a new treaty that should be mutually satisfactory.

Although a very old man, Kaiser Wilhelm was not an ancient monarch, either as Regent, King or Emperor. He became the virtual ruler of Prussia in 1857-8, as Regent, during the disability of his elder brother, the King; he succeeded to the throne as King in 1861, and became Emperor of Germany in 1871. All that is within thirty years, though he was past ninety. Queen Victoria, while more than twenty years his junior in years, is his senior as a sovereign by more than twenty.

It is claimed that Ohio has the model penitentiary system of the world. It is based on the recognition of the different degrees of moral guilt and responsibility among convicts, and the possibility of reform of the less hardened ones. It stimulates exertion to good behavior, to do right. The good conduct prisoners are distinguished from the others by their dress, and reformation thus encouraged within the prison walls. The system has been tried until it has ceased to be an experiment and is well worthy the consideration of reformers in other States.

Mormon missionaries are getting in some successful work in the Southern states as they are unmolested in their work. About three times a year the converts from the different missions are gathered at Chattanooga and sent to Utah in charge of one or more elders. The majority of the converts are young women, and in one instance a woman left her husband and two children to join the Mormons and went to Utah. The work is going on quietly in several places in Georgia. Half a dozen elders are now at work there, and it is said another squad of twenty-five recruits will be sent to Utah in a short time.

The Italian government has formulated a new regulation, under which every theatre hereafter built or altered must be entirely isolated, and possess on each front one or more doors giving access from the door directly to the street. Beside these three there must be at least two doors leading from the outside directly to two or more staircases communicating with the boxes. It is forbidden to build more than three tears of boxes above the ground floor, but one gallery may be added, on condition that it is serv

RESUME OF THE NEWS.

Washington News Items.

The Chinese treaty has been signed.

Col. Crooks draws the inference that at least $1,000,000 for the Mississippi above the Des Moines Rapids will be allowed by congress.

Senator Sawyer has secured in committee an amendment to the Sabin bill so as to provide for range or pier lights at Superior City, Wis., on Lake Superior.

The secretary of the treasury disapproves Sherman's bill for the investment of the surplus for the redemption of national bank notes.

The house committees on public lands have decided by a party vote to formulate a general bill providing for a forfeiture of all unearned land grants.

The secretary of the treasury transmitted to the House an estimate for an appropriation of $10,000 for the establishment of a light at Gladstone harbor, Mich.

Secretary Fairchild has recommended an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill appropriating $190,000 for furnishing heating apparatus for 23 new public buildings.

The gold, silver, United States and national bank notes in the treasury recently amounted to $670,384,402; certificates outstanding: gold, $94,208,691; silver, $187,171,744; currency, $10,295,000.

The secretary of the interior has requested the attorney general to cause suit to be instituted to secure the cancellation of patents issued on timber culture entries in the Humboldt (Cal.) land district.

Mr. Rice introduced a bill providing that no actions against officials' bonds shall stand which are not begun within ten years after the expiration of the term of office of the party for whom the bond was given.

Senator Hiscock introduced a bill providing a uniform law covering the arrest and extradition of criminals who escape to another state or territory. The measure is the outcome of the conference held in New York last year.

Mr. Nelson has introduced a bill drawn by Gov. Austin, of the board of railroad commissioners of Minnesota, providing for the regulation by the legislatures of states and territories of certain railroads lying within the limits of their jurisdiction.

Mr. Platt, from the committee on territories, reported in the senate a bill for the admission of North Dakota. The bill is the same as that introduced by Mr. Gifford in the house with sundry amendments, mostly affecting the land provisions for the proposed new state.

A bill to provide a method for the settlement by arbitration of controversies between interstate railroads and their employes was introduced by Senator Blair. It is the bill passed by the last congress, but which failed to receive the signature of the president. A new section is added which makes it unlawful for employes to strike until the railroad has failed for five days to comply with a request for arbitration.

The president has sent the Chinese treaty to the senate. No Chinese laborers may come in on any terms. Chinese merchants, scholars and students may come only when provided with certificates by the American consul. The treaty binds this country to pay to the Chinese minister $276,000 within one year, which sum shall be accepted as a full settlement of all claims against the United States or her citizens for loss or injury suffered by Chinamen here.

Personal News.

James L. Ayres, of Huron, Dakota, died very suddenly at Los Angeles, Cal., recently.

Miss Ella Keats Peay, a neice of the English poet, John Keats, died at her home in Louisville recently.

Maj. J. B. Pond, the well known lecture manager, was recently married to Miss May Glass, at Jersey City, N. Y.

Mrs. A. N. Gowar, an old and highly esteemed lady of Minneapolis, Minn., died at her home in that city recently, aged seventy-one years.

It transpires that the late T. J. Potter was offered the presidency of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company upon his own terms, but he declined the position.

Criminal Calendar.

Edward Olson who committed suicide near Madelia, Minn., recently, was only nineteen years old. He had been insane but it was supposed he had recovered.

James W. Sikes has been found guilty at Chicago of obtaining a loan of $15,000 on fraudulent warehouse receipts, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

George M. Cox, U. S. pension examiner at Springfield, Missouri, in a cowardly manner threw vitriol upon and disfigured a young woman who was the mistress of his son.

At Springville, Arizona, William Pitman, and a man named Blaine agreed to fight out a quarrel over cards. They fired at the same instant. Pitman fell dead and Blaine died in two hours.

The banking house of J. J. Borden & Son, at Sparta, Ill., was raided by burglars recently and $2,500 taken from the safe. There were at least two robbers, and they gained an entrance to the bank building by forcing a window.

Thomas Newton, who shot John Ingo in Winnipeg on Aug. 16 last, was found guilty of murder by the jury, with a recommendation to mercy. There was a frantic scene in the court when the prisoner heard the verdict. He arose in the box, protesting his innocence and declaring his readiness to die. The murder was the result of a quarrel between Ingo and Newton over some dogs.

Some time ago ten-year-old Leslie McCune, the daughter of Mrs. Libbie Culbertson McCune, was forcibly taken by her mother, from a school at Ironton, Ohio. Recently the child was kidnaped from in front of her mother's residence in New York City. Mrs. McCune has implored the police officials to recover the child. Mrs. McCune is the widow of Walter S. McCune, a distinguished young lawyer, whom she married twelve years ago.

Nuggets of Foreign News.

Mr. McClellan, postmaster general, will succeed Lieut. Gov. Ritchie of Nova Scotia.

The Sullivan-Mitchell prize fight has occurred, near Chantilly, France, and after thirty-nine rounds is declared a draw.

The grand jury at Cork adopted a resolution calling the attention of the government to the fact that landlords were being ruined by excessive reductions in rents.

A life boat, while attempting to rescue the crew of the British ship Sirenia, which stranded near Atherfield, Isle of Wight, was capsized and several persons drowned.

Mr. Chamberlain thinks the fisheries treaty will be approved by the Canadian parliament, but does not seem to be as hopeful of favorable action by the United States Senate.

Fred Whitehead, another employe of the Norquay government in Manitoba has gone to Minnesota. He was a clerk in the license commissioner's office and had the handling of the funds. The auditors are inspecting his accounts.

R. T. Pettigrew, who claims to have inside information, reports from Washington that the Dawes bill for opening the Sioux reservation will be passed this session, and that the United States land office will be located at old Fort Pierre.

Oscar Metz, a poor man who buys old rags and paper in Sioux City, Iowa, found in assorting over his day's collection, two drafts on the New York National bank, one for $2,000 and the other for $1,000. They proved to be the property of the Security National of that city, to which they were turned over.

The friends of Gen. Boulanger have decided to hold an immense meeting in Paris to decide upon a future course with regard to their support of the ex-war minister in his defensive fight against the government party. It appears, however, to be generally conceded that he must leave the army, whether he will or no, and it is equally plain that he will continue his public career in the chamber of deputies, where, if all the signs are not awry, he will prove to be more annoying to the ministry than he has ever been as an officer of the army and the leader of a powerful but hitherto comparatively harmless political faction.

The Record of Casualties.

Eighteen persons were injured in a wreck near Binghampton, N. Y.

The property lost at Delaware breakwater will reach into the millions.

The dwelling of F. W. Fulkerson at Zumbrota, Minn., was destroyed by fire recently.

The congregational church at Glen Ullen, Dakota, has been burned. Loss $1,500; insured for $1,000.

The Grand Detour plow works of Dixon, Ill., were recently burned. Loss between $100,000 and $200,000.

The building owned and occupied by the electric light works at Helena, Mont., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $9,000.

Terrible tales of suffering come from the Atlantic coast which has for nearly a week been buried under an avalanche of snow, and hundreds of people have been frozen and starved to death.

As a freight train on the Chicago & Northwestern road was passing Snell Station, the locomotive boiler burst, tearing away the cab and knocking Fireman Pat Hassett thirty feet away, injuring him fatally.

At Ispeming, Michigan, a fall of ground from a pillar in No. 3 pit of the Cleveland mine recently, killed Thomas Nortney and injured Mike Kippelo, Henry McKee and Mathew Antello. The last named man loses three fingers. Kippelo's injuries are not serious. McKee loses one foot, and is considered in a serious condition.

A train on the New York Third Avenue elevated and ran into the rear of a train directly ahead of it at the Seventy-sixth street station. The rear car of the forward train partly telescoped the car preceding it. The engine of the rear car was demolished, and Samuel Fowle, the engineer, instantly killed, and several passengers injured.

Near Huntington, Pa., recently, a passenger train on the Pennsylvania railroad collided with a heavy freight train. Both trains were wrecked. Robert Gardner, engineer, and Fireman Mowry, both of the passenger train were instantly killed, and a freight brakeman, Ernest V. Moyer, of Harrisburg, Pa., died shortly afterwards. Others were seriously injured.

The ice in the Missouri river is breaking up and a general flood is already in progress. The Manitoba railroad bridge on the Teton is gone and those on the Milk river are expected to be swept off at any moment. The water in the three rivers is rising at a rate never before known, and all trains on the western division of the Manitoba have been ordered abandoned.

General News Items.

At Ghamokin, Pa., the local assembly Knights of Labor have surrendered their charter, alleging ill-treatment from head quarters.

Brace Brothers, of Pittsburg, have commenced a suit for $10,000 damages against a trade assembly for ordering a boycott against them.

Mayor Hewitt of New York telegraphes to the Mayor of Bismarck thanking him for the tender of relief to New York's storm sufferers, but saying that they do not need any assistance.

Mayor Hewitt declares that the Irish flag will not be hoisted on the City Hall, on St. Patrick's day, notwithstanding the resolution of the board of aldermen ordering it hoisted.

It is stated that the earnings of the Northern Pacific company for the first thirteen days of March showed an increase of $100,000 over any similar period of the same month in the history of the company.

Hogan Shelstadt of Sioux Falls has been adjudged insane by the board of insanity. Shelstadt's derangement was caused by religion. He experiences spells when he thinks he must make a sacrifice by killing his children.

Reports received from 309 points throughout Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas show that fields throughout this entire section, covering three entire states, are in the best condition ever known at this time of the year.

As New York with its outlying suburban districts slowly emerges from the ice and snow, further reports of loss of life from the late blizzard come in. Just how many people have met their fate in the icy blast is not known, but thirty deaths were reported the first day after the snow was cleared away in some parts of the city.

The caisson of the third pier of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Sioux City was safely lowered to its foundation. The pier is the highest in the Missouri river. The caisson weighs 5,8999 tons, and forty-six days were occupied driving it between the bed of the river and the foundation, a distance of ninety-two feet.

A young farmer, living near Grand Forks, Dak., has been in the habit of playing the festive game of poker, and has managed to lose considerable of "the needful" thereby. One night he played all night in a private gambling room adjoining a temperance billiard hall. His opponents in the game were some well-known professional gamblers who fleeced him of some two or three hundred dollars.

A serious railroad accident occurred on the Mexican National railway, 50 miles south of Saltillo. A construction train taking a large number of Mexican laborers from Saltillo to the end of the track, while en route one car containing 30 men jumped the track and rolled down an embankment killing six, seriously injuring 20. The train was under control of a contractor and the company was not responsible for the accident.

Several gigantic oil schemes are in process of incubation in Detroit, Mich. The stockholders are directors in the Standard Oil company, the International, Continental, Alpha and several independent companies as well as producers of crude from Ohio and Pennsylvania. The object appears to be the control of the International Oil company, which owns all the European patents. The European oil business is worth from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year. The Standard company is fearful of losing its grip.

Mr. David Dobie, of Dobie & Stratton, of Hayward, the heaviest logging operators on the adjacent Indian reservation, says: "The investigation going on at Washington has been instigated by the random charges against Agent Gregory, which have no other foundation than the personal feeling against him, engendered by the failure of various parties to get as soft a thing as they thought they ought to have. The Indian agent has merely exercised his discretionary powers to say who shall buy and who shall not. I emphatically deny that we have received any special favors from Agent Gregory or his subordinates in the way of private information, as has been charged, any more than we received from the former agent, Durfee."

Henry Bergh, the Philanthropist, Dead.

Henry Bergh, founder and president of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, died in New York on the 12th inst.

Mr. Bergh was born in New York city in 1823. His father was the leading American shipbuilder of his time and his grandfather was a native of Germany. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Ivers. Mr. Bergh received a superior education. He married while young a Miss Taylor, daughter of English parents. In 1862 he was appointed secretary of legation at St. Petersburg, and began there the active interference in behalf of the right of animals to kind treatment, which made him famous. Mr. Bergh resigned his position on account of ill health. On his way home he became acquainted with the earl of Harrowby, president of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, London. The society of which Mr. Bergh was the founder is modeled largely after the English one presided over by this nobleman until his death. He returned to New York in 1864, and spent a year in maturing his plans for the establishment of means to check and prevent cruelty to animals. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was instituted in 1865. In 1866 it was given by statute the powers of prosecution and arrest, which it still possesses. Mr. Bergh had been its president since its inception. His appeal to the moral sense and his disinterestedness were the principal elements of his success. He received no salary for his work, freely giving his time and energies to it. The statute of 1866 constituted Mr. Bergh an assistant district attorney of New York city and assistant of the attorney general of the state enforcement of the laws against cruelty to animals. He was a member of the bar, and effective in the court room and as a lecturer. Thirty-six states have founded similar organizations to that instituted by Mr. Bergh, who received many applications from foreign lands for information as to his methods and the laws under which he worked. The society has been assisted powerfully by bequests, especially that of Louis Bonard, of $150,000, contested by relatives, but confirmed the property of the society by judicial decision. "Our Animal Friends" is the name of a pictorial monthly magazine published under the auspices of the society. Mr. Bergh was six feet tall. His face was long and thin, with large, irregular features, baggy eyes and heavy lines at the sides and around the mouth. He was a good geologist, and well versed in medicine, and wrote several plays.

To Hang After All.

News has been received by way of Los Angeles, Cal., that H. C. Leavitt, who was implicated in the murder of the Rev. Mr. Haddock at Sioux City two years ago, has been convicted of the murder of a cowboy in Dodge City, Kan., and sentenced to hang on April 30. The report is that Leavitt, after leaving Sioux City at the close of the first trial of Arensdorf for the murder of Rev. Mr. Haddock, which Leavitt is believed by many to have committed, went to Dodge City, Kan., and followed his chosen profession of gambling. In a row over a game of cards in a saloon Leavitt shot and killed a cowboy. Leavitt was formerly a resident of Los Angeles before coming to Sioux City. He became involved in certain questionable transactions, and was finally arrested for obtaining funds on false pretenses. He managed to escape the penitentiary and the next that was heard of him was that he was running a theater in Sioux City. When Leavitt was in Los Angeles he and his wife adopted a little waif that had been left on the door step of the house of a prominent citizen of that city. When Leavitt was in Sioux City this child was not in his possession, and no trace of it can be found. It is thought Leavitt may have dealt with it in some foul manner.

KENTUCKY'S DEFALCATION.

Honest Dick Tate Falls From Grace and Proves a Heavy Defaulter.

Kentucky is stirred up over the removal of State Treasurer Richard W. Tate.

Tate is charged with defalcation in his office and, it is said, has fled the state. The defaulting official had been treasurer for 21 years. He was considered the soul of honor. Tate's shortage is $150,000 and the irregularities seem to run back eleven years. The discovery of Tate's shortage is the result of the examination of his books, commenced some days ago, by an expert accountant. The governor has placed the treasurer's office in the charge of Auditor Hewitt and Attorney General Hardin. In his message to the legislature, Gov. Buckner says he has reasons for believing the deficit to be large, and recommends that an immediate investigation be ordered. In the house a committee was at once appointed and ordered to prosecute an investigation. Treasurer Tate's bond was for $300,000 and is well covered. He was in Louisville recently, when he was observed to be drinking hard, and unusual thing for him. Since that time he has not been seen, and his whereabouts is unknown.

A dispatch from Frankfort says: "The experts have not yet gone far enough in the investigation, but rumor says that the defalcation has already run up as high as $400,000, and there are no signs of a cessation in the discovery of these startling facts." The first intimation of the shortage came when a comparison of the auditor's statement of what should be in bank showed that such amount was not there.

The investigation was brought about by the strange conduct of Tate himself. Senator Wright states that he had a long talk with Tate, who questioned him closely and at great length as to the exact provisions in extradition treaties between the United States and Canada, and also made lengthy inquiries on the treaty between the United States and Mexico. It began to be rumored around the streets that there was only a small amount in bank to the credit of Tate, and when the treasurer was not seen on Thursday, Friday or Saturday, Auditor Hewitt suggested that an investigation of the circumstances should be immediately made. What has become of the money no one can tell. Tate never speculated or gambled. He is said never to have been an extravagant liver. It is said Mr. Tate set his son-in-law, Alfred Martin, up in business a few years ago, which business proved unprofitable, but this could not have cost over $10,000.

A Blow at Prohibition.

An important decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of G. A. Bowman et al. against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company, which involves the validity of a statute of Iowa forbidding the railroad to bring intoxicating liquor into the state unless it has been furnished a certificate from the county auditor of the county to which the liquor is to be transported showing that the consignee is legally authorized to sell it. In May, 1886, the Bowman Bros. of Marshalltown, Iowa, offered to the Chicago & Northwestern in Chicago 5,000 barrels of beer for transportation to Marshalltown. The shippers did not furnish a certificate showing that they were legally authorized to sell the beer at the place of destination and the railroad company refused to receive or transport it.

Bowman Bros. thereupon brought suit to recover $10,000 damages. The company based its defense on an act of the general assembly of Iowa, passed April 5, 1886, entitled "an act relating to intoxicating liquors and providing for the more effectual suppression of the illegal sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors and abatement of nuisances." The court below held that this statute was constitutional and valid and constituted a good defense, and Bowman Bros. appealed the United States Supreme Court (justices Haslan & Gray dissenting) for the purpose of its police a state has legislative control, exclusive of congress, within its territory, of all persons, things and transactions of strictly internal concern. For the purpose of protecting its people against the evils of intemperance it has the right to prohibit the manufacture within its limits of intoxicating liquors. It may also prohibit all domestic commerce in them between its own inhabitants whether the articles are introduced from other states or from foreign countries. It may punish those who sell them in violation of its laws. It may adopt any measures tending even directly and remotely to make the policy effective until it passes the line of power delegated to congress under the constitution. It cannot without the consent of congress regulate commerce between its people and those of other states of the Union, in order to effect its ends. The statute of Iowa under consideration falls within this prohibition. It is not an inspection law; it is not a quarantine or sanitary law. It is essentially a regulation of commerce among the states; and although its motive and purpose are to effect the policy of the State of Iowa in protecting its citizens against the evils of intemperance, it is none the less on that account a regulation of commerce. The power to regulate or forbid the sale of commodity after it has been brought into the state does not carry with it the right and power to prevent its introduction by transportation from another state. For these reasons we are constrained to pronounce against the validity of the section of the statute of Iowa involved in this case. The judgment of the circuit court of the United States for the Northern district of Illinois is therefore reversed. Opinion by Justice Mathews.

Bell Wins His Case.

The validity of the patent of the Bell Telephone company was sustained by one majority by the United States supreme court. The fact that the decision is rendered by a dividend court—four to three, and that two of the nine justices did not sit in the case, has given the friends of the Drawbaugh telephone some hope that the court may grant a petition for a rehearing.

Mr. Gray declined to sit because some members of his family are interested in the stock of the Bell Telephone company. Mr. Lamar did not participate for the reason that he was not a member of the court when the case was argued. It seems hardly probable that any final reversal of this decision can be secured during the remainder of the life of the original Bell patent. A curious fact of the Bell Telephone company, however, is said to be that it owns a great many valuable inventions which have not yet been brought into general use and that when the present main patent shall expire, it will be able to introduce new devices, which will give it a tremendous advantage over competitors. The decision of the court is a surprise in one respect even to those lawyers who have been very confident that the final decision would be in favor of the Bell patent—that is the court has sustained the broad fifth claim of the company, which is the basis claim in the patent, and which seems to make it impossible now for any person to secure a valid patent for a speaking telephone. The fifth claim is for the transmission of audible speech by electricity. This claim the court has sustained in the Bell company, so that it would seem that American ingenuity must direct itself for the remainder of the fifteen years of the original patent in some other channel than attempting to invent improvements in the method of transmitting articulate speech by electricity, for this decision declares that the Bell company has an absolute monopoly over the principle of transmitting audible speech by electric wires.

Badeau's Claim.

Adam Badeau, who demands an interest in the profits of Gen. Grant's memoirs makes this statement in reply to the severe charge against him. His part in the work he states as follows:

Often, as soon as he had written a page, he handed it to me. I did not write the original matter, and in that sense I did not compose the book. The thoughts were Gen. Grant's, and, in most cases, the original draft of the language. But I suggested much. I did not compile data, as Col. Grant supposes. The data were compiled and ready in my own history, and that he always took as his authority. I read up, however, several works on the Mexican war, and then went over what he had written on that subject, verifying or correcting it, and almost remaking this portion, so far as construction and style are concerned. I discussed his statements and the advisability of his expressions of opinion, and often persuaded him to change the one or withhold or modify the other. And then, when the subject matter was settled, I took this rough material to my own room and made any changes I saw fit in language or style. I took out whole pages. I transformed others from one part of the book to another. I modified any expressions which I disliked or disapproved and there was not a page in the first volume, nor in the second down to the Wilderness campaign, which did not contain a dozen alterations or modification entirely mine. I broke up sentences, I softened or heightened the effect, I corrected the grammar, and all with the knowledge and sanction and by the express and repeated desire of Gen. Grant. I especially constructed the work. There was nothing dishonorable in our relation, either to him or to me. The work was a labor of love to me, and he appreciated this and enjoyed seeing the book take different shape and color in my hands, or rather seeing his own thoughts and deeds brought out more clearly and more absolutely according to his own ideas. But the book could not have been made what it is without me. There was no one else who had both my peculiar knowledge of the theme and literary quality. There was no one else whom he would have allowed to do what I did. I did my work loyally if ever a man did, and never betrayed him. I have done nothing to precipitate this question. I would not have told what I am writing now if it had not been extorted from me by the imputations referred to by his son.

Frederick's Proclamation.

The following proclamation was issued by Emperor Frederick of Germany:

Our beloved father, His Majesty, Emporer William, having departed this life in accordance with God's decree, the imperial dignity, together with the laws of the empire and the government of the reichland has devolved on us. We have taken it over in the name of the empire, and have determined to preserve the rights of the empire over the German territories, reunited to the fatherland after a long interval. We are conscious of our duty to cultivate in the reichland German sentiments and German customs, to protect right and justice, and to promote the welfare and prosperity of the inhabitants. In our endeavors to do justice, to this task we count upon the confidence and devotion of the people, and the faithful fulfillment of their duties by the authorities. We demand and expect a conscientious observance of the laws. At the same time, we shall do our part to extend imperial protection to the rights of all by means of an impartial administration of justice and benevolent government, conducted circumspectly, but with a firm hand. The union of Alsace and Lorraine, which a lapse of years cannot impair, again becomes as intimate as it was in the time of our ancestors, before these German lands were severed from the ancient and glorious union of their kindred-country.

Charlottenburg, March 15.

FREDERICK.

(Countersigned) HOHENLOHE.

Manitoba Gloom.

Manitota's representatives are coming home from Ottowa without having received justice for their province. The Winnepeg Free Press says: If it should transpire that representatives of the province after all have been decoyed to Ottowa only to be bamboozled and humbugged, words cannot describe the folly of the dominion government nor the outrageous nature of the insult heaped upon a people and a province. The fact that in response to a request of the dominion government the province has at great inconvenience to the legislature, and solely with a view of promoting an amicable settlement, sent delegates to Ottawa before undertaking measures of any kind only serves to strengthen the provincial cause. What is coming next it is as yet impossible to say. The situation is more serious than ever before. If, in return for the well timed warnings and a genuine desire to do nothing that might tend to an open rupture, we are to be treated to humbug of the vilest and most treacherous kind, only let us know that fact, and the sooner the better. In any event, the railway will be built, and if the near future is pregnant with disaster, Manitoba cannot be reproached with not having done all in her power to procure a peaceful arrangement of her difficulties.

Manitoba Free.

The statement that the Dominion had declined to release Manitoba from the coils of the Canadian Pacific railway company was premature. It now transpires that as a result of the mission of Premier Greenway and the attorney general to Ottawa, a satisfactory settlement of the trouble has been arrived at. Lawyers for the dominion and for the Canadian Pacific company have been engaged in drafting the basis of settlement, which will be upon the line of granting a large annual subsidy to the Canadian Pacific railway and Atlantic Steamship line. It is the intention to wipe out the entire monopoly in Manitoba and the Northwest Territory.

James France, banker, who failed at Rawlins, Montana, for $143,000 has been arrested on a warrant charging intent to defraud by receiving deposits after he had made arrangements to assign. He was given a preliminary hearing and was bound over in $2,000 for appearance at the May term of the district court.

Friends of Gen. Hancock, who have been active in their efforts to raise sufficient money to purchase a house in Washington for Mrs. Hancock, have met with complete success. The house is a three story brown and white stone structure, located on the southeast corner of Twenty-first and R street. The house will be formally presented to Mrs. Hancock about April 1. Among the members of the committee who have had charge of the matter are, Stilson Hutchins, Gen. H. G. Wright, Gen. Albert Ordway and A. A. Wilson.

In the senate Mr. Palmer presented a bill providing for the sale and conveyance to the Minneapolis, Sault St. Marie & Atlantic Railroad Company certain portions of the Sault Ste. Marie military reservation.

The President sent to the two houses of congress a communication from the secretary of the interior, with a great mass of testimony, relating to a grant of public land to the State of Oregon for the construction of wagon roads.

W. M. Baker, a former Red Wing boy, has been elected president of the graduating class at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, this year. The class numbers some 130.

A negro named Jeff Curry was shot to death by a mob of white men near Blue Creek mines Alabama. Curry had a fight with a white man named Powell, and it was said swore to kill him. He procured a shotgun and concealed himself near the road where Powell was expected to pass. His ambush was discovered and he was arrested and committed to jail for attempting murder. Two constables, Rainey and Redden, started for Birmingham, with the prisioner, but had proceeded only a short distance when they were surrounded by a dozen masked men. The negro was taken from the officers and tied to a tree and his body riddled with bullets. The officers say they did not recognise any of the masked men, but a warrant has been sworn out for the arrest of Powell.

A new daily paper is to be issued from the office of the Winona Herald, a company being established for that purpose with Ralph Metcalf as president and C. H. Boynton managing editor. It will be democratic in politics and advocate tariff reform.

Duluth is enjoying a ghostly entertainment of a new order. Last fall Peter Knauff, a boarder in a Fourth street house, while sick from typhoid fever, hanged himself in the back yard, and now residents of the neighborhood say his spirit appears once a week, walks through the house, then goes into the back yard and hangs itself to a ladder.

What is probably a case of suicide has been discovered at McCormick Lake, near Sauk Centre, Minn. A farmer went to call on a neighbor named Charles Loyd. He found the door locked and the house to all appearances, deserted. As no one had any intimation that Loyd was intending to leave the place, or had left, the man proceeded to investigate the case. An entrance was effected, and a horrible sight was discovered. Loyd lay upon the floor with his throat cut from ear to ear. No motive for the deed can be assigned.

Oscar J. Carlin, who is serving a sentence of four and a half years in the Stillwater penitentiary for highway robbery, and who escaped last fall and was recently recaptured, conceived the brilliant idea of playing himself off as the murderer of A. J. Snell, in Chicago, last February. Somebody about the prison told him that if he could get that story believed by the authorities he would be taken to Chicago and tried for the crime; but before this could be done a pardon must be granted him. Then when the trial came on he would have no difficulty in proving an alibi, and then—freedom, but when the case was examined, the flimsiness of the story became transparent.

Mr. Taulbee of Kentucky introduced a resolution in the house to appoint a special committee to ascertain whether the civil service act has been observed at all times since its passage, and whether the act has had any beneficial effect upon the public service.

A Chatauqua club has been organized at Alexandria, Minn. Messrs. F. P. Vanhoesen, George P. Hazzard, W. Smoles, William Moses, G. G. S. Campbell, L. J. Brown, and J. A. Barnes were appointed a committee to form a stock company, the capital to be $20,000 or more and propose the purchasing of suitable grounds, erecting a hotel and amphitheater. The outlook is exceedingly promising.

Seventy-nine prisoners in the government jail at the Fort Smith, Arkansas, made a desperate attempt to escape. The ceiling in the old jail is formed merely of the court house floor. When discovered they had burned almost through the floor, and had they succeeded in getting the fire started above, some of them would doubtless have been burned up. The guards on the outside discovered them in time to prevent the fire from spreading.

Louise Montague, the ten thousand dollar beauty that travelled with Forepaugh's show, is now living in St. Paul, her husband being the proprietor of a saloon and restaurant.

Indian Agent James T. Gregory of Ashland, has gone to Washington to give his evidence before Senator Chandler's committee, which is investigating the alleged maladministration of affairs of the LaPoint agency.

Martin Kargely, a Fin living at Brainerd, sometime since sent his wife to Finland on a visit to their old home. He sent her liberal allowances, but after a while he failed to hear of her. A short time since she was heard of in New York, living in high style, and a few days since he learned she was stopping with a neighbor in Brainerd. She refuses to live with him, and gives no explanation of her strange actions.

The communist banquets which took place in Paris, were notable for the speakers' denunciations of Gen. Boulanger. The socialists, as well as newspapers of almost every shade of political opinion, are bitterly opposed to him.

Mr. Stockslager will be made commissioner of the general land office. It has been arranged that Judge Francis will retire as soon as his successor is appointed. He is simply to be notified of that fact, and then his resignation will be tendered at once. There are about fifty applicants for the place.

When the Prince of Wales left Berlin after the funeral of the Emperor, there was a scene. Before the train started the prince rushed back and held an excited conversation in whispers with Germany's next emperor. Both princes were greatly excited. It had a great effect. The people rushed away talking wildly to the four quarters of the city. Later information came direct from Prince Bismarck's son that no change for the better had taken place in the emperor's condition. This information was secured at the official residence of an embassador who is on very close terms with the palace.

Mr. Ainslie, superintendent of the Northern Pacific road, says that the farmers in Montana are plowing, and considerable seed has already been sown. He says the reports concerning high water on the Yellowstone river are considerably exaggerated. There are only two ice gorges on the river, and the water is falling so rapidly that he does not think there will be enough to move the ice. The Missouri river at Bismarck is still closed and shows no sign of breaking up. The water was reported to have fallen fourteen inches during the night, and no trouble from high water was anticipated.

Louis E. Fisher

Late Editor of the Northwestern Newspaper Union, St. Paul, Minn.

GRANT AND BADEAU.

Letter From Gen. Grant Refusing to Comply With Extortionate Demands Made by Badeau—Grant Would Make No Dishonest Claims to Authorship.

New York, Special Telegram, March 17.—It was rumored that Gen Badeau had begun legal proceedings against the widow of Gen. Grant to recover $35,000. These rumors have now taken definite shape, and it is known that Gen. Badeau has made his claim for alleged literary work done on the book known as "Gen. Grant's Memoirs." It is also a fact that Senator William M. Evarts and ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling have been asked by Mrs. Grant to defend the suit, but these men refuse to talk on the subject, and return ambiguous answers to all inquiries. It is stated, however, that Mr. Conkling has said that he would see to it that the rights of the widow of his old friend would be properly guarded and protected. A gentleman who is well acquainted with the facts surrounding the writing of the memoirs told a reporter that Col. Fred Grant had said that when Gen. Grant was working on the book he had called Gen. Badeau to his assistance to verify certain data appertaining to battles and incidents in the late civil war, and that further than that, that Gen. Badeau had nothing to do with the writing of the book. Col. Frederick D. Grant answers the various stories that have been in circulation by giving the whole correspondence to the world. Gen. Badeau was engaged by Gen. Grant in 1884 to assist him in the preparation of his personal memoirs. His work was to be that of an amanuensis. This Gen. Badeau explains and admits in one of the letters when he says: "I have no desire, intention or right to claim the authorship of your book. The composition is entirely your own." After Gen. Grant's sudden relapse in 1885 Gen. Badeau made, as appears in the correspondence, a demand upon Gen. Grant that he should be paid a certain sum per month and likewise a share in the profits. The proposition Gen. Grant evidently regarded as a suggestion that Gen. Badeau should practically write his book and Gen. Grant assume the credit. Gen. Grant in a long letter under date of May 5, 1885, says:

Since pondering over the contents of your letter, and more particularly over the conclusions I have drawn from it, and reflections based upon what you say, and my knowledge of your temper and disposition, I understand the letter better than you do. I have concluded that you and I must give up all association so far as the preparation of any literary work goes, which is to bear my signature. In all other respects I hope our relations may continue as they have always been, pleasant and friendly. You say that I am a man of affairs, etc., and can tell a simple story, etc. You imply that a literary man must suppy some deficiencies, and that you are the only man who can do it. If this is the case, general, I do not want a book bearing my name to go before the world which I did not write to such an extent as to be fully entitled to the credit of authorship. I do not want a secret between me and some one else which would destroy my honor if it was divulged. I cannot think of holding myself as dependent upon any person to supply a capacity which I am lacking. I may fail, but I will not put myself in any such a position. You ask for a contract and demand $1,000 per month in advance until the work is completed, and 10 per cent of the entire profits arising from the sale of the work after it is put upon the market. This would make you a partner with my family as long as the book found a sale. This is preposterous. Not for one moment has your proposition been entertained by me. This, with the statements enumerated in this letter and others contained in yours, makes it impossible for us to be associated in a work which is to bear my name. It would be a degradation for me to accept honors and profit from the work of another man, while declaring to the public that it was the product of my own brain and hand. I write frankly, because I want you to know why I cannot receive your services now on any terms. I hope that it will not disturb the relations which has heretofore existed between us in all particulars. Your prosperity in life will gratify me. This correspondence between us may be unknown to the world if you choose. I do not ask secrecy, but the necessity for publicity will not occur through any fault of mine.

SOMESTORM AFTERMATH.

Incidents Amusing, Pathetic, Vexatious and Unprecedented of the Recent Blizzard in New York.

The following extracts from the first New York papers that have been received since the storm will further convey to the Northwest an idea of how King Blizzard stormed the Atlantic coast when he marshalled his two storm centers in the longitude and latitude of the metropolis. The efforts of the public school teachers and scholars to reach their homes in the afternoon were attended with difficulty and exciting incidents. Some little girls, who had evidently read the story of the perils through which some of their contemporaries in Dakota had gone, were observed to clasp hands in a row when necessity compelled them to venture into some particularly serious drifts. Once in a while the blast would prove to powerful for them, and teachers and scholars would turn their backs to its fury and drive like leaves of autumn, screaming before it.

"Where am I, anyhow?" shouted out one driver, after trying vainly to decipher the names of the streets upon the lamp posts as he passed them. Said a gentleman: "Well, that's certainly remarkable. The idea of a New York cab driver on Broadway not knowing his whereabouts at any time. What better evidence do you want than this of the fearfulness of the storm?"

"I resolved to walk down town," says Henry Guy Carleton, "A philanthropic cabman offered to take me down for $15, barring accidents to the horse, which noble animal had icicles a foot long on his tongue and was already in a comatose condition. The cabman said as a guarantee of good faith he would request payment in advance, with the understanding that if the worse came to the worse we could both sleep in the cab together, but I declined. I laughed a mocking, hollow laugh, and plunged onward through the storm. I will not narrate the tempestuous passage, but only a few of the trifling incident. At Broadway and Eighteenth I sat down. I had no special reasons to sit down at that point, but I did so. At Broadway near Seventeenth I sat down again, and with such violence that I jolted two gold fillings from my teeth, both of which are a dead loss. While crossing Union Square everything suddenly grew dark and I ascertained that I had wandered into a drift.

SEVEN FEET DEEP,

where, as I had no pocket compass, I wallowed for half and hour. On Broadway, just below Fourteenth, I suddenly lay down with a dull thud and spent a few moments studying astronomy. Several other persons took advantage of my prostrate condition and fell over me, becoming more or less abusive as they did so. A block below this I ran into a thick set of telegraph wires and electric light wires, which detained me for some time clinging to my neck and legs and getting me in trouble with a minion of the monopoly who was up the pole trying to cut the wreck loose. On Broadway, near Twelfth street, a man was shoveling snow off a roof, and I managed to get one avalanche down my neck, looked up and caught another in the eye, and then lay down and lapsed into a deep swoon while he shoveled snow on my early grave with great activity and glee. The police then rang up an ambulance."

"It'll cost you $3," said a clerk of a messenger office to a man who wanted a message taken from Thirty-first street to Fifty-fifth street. "The regular messengers have not shown up, to-day, and these fellers (pointing to some ten boys in uniform) are specials and won't go out for less than $3."

One man was ready to give $100 if the Western Union could guarantee him the immediate delivery of a telegram to Harlem. The company could not do it.

A Sensible Decision.

The secretary of the interior has rendered the following important decision involving the question of residence upon homestead entries prior to making final proof:

To the Commissioner of the General Land Office: I have considered the appeal of William A. Thompson from your office decision of July 9, 1886, rejecting his final proof for the land therein mentioned. I think this man is entitled to his patent. He made his declaratory statement April 26, 1883, alleging settlement the week before, and shows that he made it. It appears that he was absent during the most of the following summer, that he was on the land from fall until the following spring, absent again during the succeeding summer, again upon the land from fall until spring and not absent six months at any one time; that he applied the proceeds of his labor during the two seasons when he was absent, to the building of his house and making improvements on his land, now valued at $600; that he was a poor man and his absence was for the purpose of earning the means to improve his land and that he devoted all the fruits of his earnings with fidelity to that purpose. In the spring of the third year he left again and remained absent until the following year he left the following January, his purpose being to earn sufficient money to pay the government for his land. The amount necessary was $200 a considerable sum for a laborer to save from his wages during the year in addition to the necessary fees and expenses. He appears to have done it, and notwithstanding he was not personally present upon his land during the last six months preceding the completion of his entry the fact cannot deny his right. He made "a settlement in person" on his land; has erected a dwelling thereon, he has improved the land and he has inhabited it in good faith. When it is considered that this tract was situated many miles from the ordinary highways, remote from settlements generally, that it is very difficult of access and yet that he has persistently clung to it for three years, apply all the results of his labor to its improvement and its purchase, it is difficult to discern a case more worthy of being found marked by good faith. It is marked by good faith. His "inhabitancy" of the land is not impeached after his residence was once secured by his going abroad to procure means to bring back there to improve it and obtain title to it. I must reverse your decision and direct a patent to issue to the claimant.

WILLIAM F. VILAS, Secretary.

Open to Settlement.

The bill passed by the lower house of congress will provide for throwing open to settlement of over 37,000,000 acres of land in the Northwest. The ratification of the agreement made with the Indians on the Great Northern reservation of Montana will release 17,500,000 acres of land in that territory.

It is not unlikely that the Bloods, Blackfeet and Piegans, who occupy that portion of the reservation including the foothills of the Rocky mountains, and whose lands are not valuable for either grazing or farming, will be removed to the Flathead agency and given allotments there, provided a trade can be made with the Flatheads, who at present oppose the scheme. The Great Sioux bill passed recently will throw open 12,000,000 acres of the best lands in Dakota. These lands are mostly elevated plateaus extending from the Missouri to the foothills of the Black Hills between the White and Cheyenne rivers. They are fairly watered, and while there are some beds of "gumbo" or alkali land, it is nearly all excellent farming lands. Mr. Nelson's bill, which takes the place of the agreements made by the Northwestern Indian commission with the Minnesota Chippewas, and whose ratification the Indian office very much desired, throws open to settlement and purchase 3,500,000 acres of good lands, most of which are covered with pine timber. The bill consolidates the various bands of Chippewas with the exception of the Red Lake Indians upon the White Earth reservation, and opens up the very small reservations which these bands occupy at present. The extent of these reservations and their number has long made them an obstacle to the settlement of some parts of the state, and to the development of its resources owing to the difficulty of railroad building through them. The reservations and their present extent is as follows: Bois Fort, 107,509 acres; Deer Creek, 23,040 acres; Fon du Lac, 100,121 acres; Grand Portage, 51,840 acres; Leech Lake, 94,440 acres; Mille Lacs, 64,914 acres; Vermillion Lake, 1,080 acres; White Earth, 796,672 acres; Winnebagoshish, 320,000 acres.

Another Railway Horror.

The first section of the fast mail train from New York for Jacksonville went through a trestle at a point seventy miles south of Savannah, Georgia. The entire train except the engine was demolished. Nineteen people are reported to have been killed outright, and between thirty and forty injured, ten of whom are expected to die. The private car of President Wilbur, of the Lehigh Valley road, with Mr. Wilbur and George Gould and others in it was one of the train.

The accident was caused by a broken rail under the baggage car. The baggage car got off the track about a quarter of a mile before it reached the bridge at Hurricane river. The baggage car mounted the track, but the train passed safely over the bridge. Immediately on the other side of the bridge is a trestle several hundred feet in length. When the baggage car struck this trestle work it gave way and the entire train, with the exception of the engine, dropped through, and, with the exception of one car, was completely wrecked. The train consisted of a combine car, three baggage cars, smoking car, coach, two Pullman sleepers and a private car of the Lehigh Valley railroad. This private car was occupied by President Wilbur, of the Lehigh rood, his family and freinds, and survived the shock. The second engine ran at once to Blackshear, a mile distant, for assistance. Soon all the physicians in the place were present, besides many who were ready to render assistance in getting out the dead and rescuing the wounded. The superintendent of the Savannah, Florida & Western railroad, Mr. Fleming, as he heard of the accident left Savannah for the scene of the accident with physicans and nurses. All the afternoon and evening he had a full force of hands clearing away the wreck. About 400 feet of trestle was carried away.

The Question in Berlin.

In the highest official circles in Germany the question asked is not what the emperor's policy may be, but how long he will live to disclose any policy. Wanton gossip attributes to him an intention to change the personnel of the government in opposition to Bismarck. So far as the emperor has yet done anything, he has simply confirmed the official status everywhere. Nothing indicates any material change in the government or the external or internal policy of Bismarck. The emperor, though able to work continuously for several hours, works under the knowledge of his sentence of death. His only daily consultations are with trusted friends of the chancellor. He persists in working against the advice of his physicians. In reply to their remonstrances he is reported to have said: "My time does not belong to me. I cannot take time." The latest Reichanzeiger bulletin says that despite the excitement of the past few days the emperor is free from fever, and that no special complications have made their appearance. Officials who saw the emperor recently state that he exhibited a marked renewal of energy from a single night's rest. The royal message, which was presented to the landtag on the 19th, expresses the king's regret that his health prevents his taking the oath in person, and suggests that the house consider the message, which is countersigned by a minister, as equivalent to the constitutional oath. As soon as his health is sufficiently improved, the message further says, the king will take the oath in the form proscribed by law. A report obtains credit in Vienna that Emperor Frederick has sent an assurance to Emperor Francis Joseph of his full adhesion to the triple alliance.

Disastrous Shipwreck.

The New York blizzard was not less disastrous on land than on sea. Definite news of the damage done among the oyster fleets on the lower Chesapeake is beginning to come in. There was great destruction of vessel property and loss of life. It is impossible now to estimate the full damage of the storm on the Chesapeake, as it will be a week before the returns can be gathered. From the data at hand, between 100 and 200 vessels were either cast ashore, capsized or sunk, from thirty to forty were wrecked and from twelve to thirty people were drowned. Most of the boats were sloops and oyster schooners. The damage will run far up into the thousands. Inundation of the low lands of the Maryland, Delaware and Virginia peninsula caused great loss. On the eastern shore of Virginia people were obliged to live in the attics without fire or food, and in one region vessels were carried 500 feet inland; where the receding tides have left them high and dry. Specials from Crisfield report the rescue of five men from a foundered schooner. They were in the rigging over forty-eight hours, and shortly after they were taken off one of them died. The condition of the others is serious.

Thomas L. Kimball succeeds the late Mr. Potter as vice president of the Union Pacific.

The indications are that some legislation will be reported amendatory of the interstate commerce act designed to bring the Canadian Pacific roads and the competing Canadian lines in some way under the operation of that act so far at least as to prevent them from engaging in such a destructive competition with the American transcontinental lines. Some of the eminent lawyers of the two houses are now considering that subject. Different propositions have been suggested. The presidents of the leading railroads directly interested in the competition with the Canadian Pacific have been requested to furnish their views as to the remedies which can legally be provided. Several of them have replied. Their answers are regarded as confidential. A member of the interstate commerce commission expresses the very sanguine opinion that ultimately some form of amendment will be agreed upon.

The strike that was suddenly precipitated upon the Santa Fe system of roads by some sympathizing engineers, just as suddenly came to a close when the case was understood by the company and the strikers. Uneasiness, however, continues to prevail among engineers at St. Paul and other central points in the Northwest.

Martin J. Clark, one of the judges of the last Baltimore municipal election convicted of fraud, was sentenced to two years in jail. Hezekiah Best, another judge convicted of the same offense, was also sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Funeral of the Emperor.

The funeral of Emperor William took place amid much pomp. The weather was again extremely cold, and the troops, who were ranged four deep along the route taken by the funeral coutege, wore heavy cloaks. The low temperature had no apparent effect upon the people, and hundreds of thousands of spectators occupied the space behind the soldiers, while every window along Unter den Linden was crowded. All the houses on the thoroughfare were covered with mourning and exhibited flags with black drapery. The funeral service took place in the cathedral in accordance with the programme. Emperor Frederick was not present, the weather being too severe to permit of his exposing himself.

Dr. Koegel delivered the sermon standing beside the coffin. His text was "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace according to thy word, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." He concluded his sermon with the Lords prayer and the congregation then sang the hymn, "Wenn Ich einmal sollscheiden." The cathedral ceremony closed with the singing of "Holy, holy is the Lord." The procession to escort the kaiser's remains to the mausoleum then began to form. Prince Bismarck and Gen. von Moltke were not present at the service in the cathedral, nor did they take part in the procession to the mausoleum. The cathedral presented a most solemn and impressive appearance. The scene was truly memorable when, amid the strains of the final chorus and the sharp rattle of volleys outside, twelve regimental commanders slowly and reverently raised the coffin from its resting place, moving forward with it on their shoulders to the principal doors. Before them walked a high court official. On either side of the coffin were ministers of state bearing on cushions the imperial crown and scepter and other insignia. Above the coffin waved the imperial standard and borne by Gen. Von Pape. On each side of him walked an officer with drawn sword. The royalties assumed positions in the cortege in due order. As the coffin reached the door the drummers of the military bands outside beat a deafening tattoo. This was the signal for the troops to begin to march. While the procession was forming the bands played Chopin's "Marche Funebre," the sounds of the tolling of the church bells mingling with the strains. The formation of the cortege occupied some time, but was effected in an orderly manner in rigid accordance with the official programme. The conspicuous absence of the emperor and Count Von Moltke and Prince Bismarck was deeply felt. This was the only prominent change in the arrangements. The procession was in every way worthy of the occasion. The military display was magnificent, though somber.

The sight of the chief mourner, the heir to the throne, accompanied by three kings of German blood, followed by the most illustrious representatives of every European country, whose presence gave evidence of the universal veneration in which the deceased was held, and by a long line of statesmen, all combined to give the scene an impressiveness that was reflected in the demeanor of the dense throng in the cortege.

The demeanor of the countless spectators was excellent. The silence was unbroken. Every one remained uncovered until the coffin had passed. In the Siegesalle, as had been arranged, the procession halted. Crown Prince William, who had thus far walked immediately behind the funeral car, now entered a carriage, accompanied by the kings of Saxony, Belgium and Roumania. The other royalties at the same time took seats in carriages following that of the crown prince. The order of the procession was now changed, the garde du corps assuming the place of escort and officers of lower rank relieving the pall bearers. The cortege then moved onward until it reached Charlottenburg.

The chaplain then closed the solemn service with the benediction. Members of the imperial family and the other mourners then withdrew, the generals taking farewell of their dead master by placing their hands, as if in salute, upon his coffin. A salvo of artillery announced that the ceremony was over.

THE POPE'S LETTER.

The autograph letter from the pope to Emperor Frederick which Mgr. Galimberti takes to Berlin expresses the deepest sorrow of his holiness at the death of a monarch who was animated by the friendliest feelings toward the Catholic church. The pope thanks Emperor Frederick for the tone of his proclamation, which, he says, gives him joy, inasmuch as it proves that the son cherishes the sentiments of his father—sentiments which give assurance that the relations between Prussia and the Vatican shall become more and more friendly. The pope in his part will do all in his power to secure a friendship that will be to the glory of both the emperor and the papacy. In conclusion, his holiness expresses a wish that the emperor may recover his full health, in the interests alike of his people and the whole of Europe.

SERVICES IN WASHINGTON.

Services in memory of the late Emporer William was held at the Concordia Lutheran church in Washington. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Mueller, pastor of the church, and the singing was by the Washington saengerbund. The president attended, accompanied by secretaries Bayard, Fairchild, Vilas and Whitney, and Postmaster General Dickinson. They were met at the door of the church by Baron Von Zedwitch, the German charged' affaires, and Dr. Mueller, and escorted to seats immediately in front of the chancel. The seats back of them were occupied by members of the diplomatic corps and other invited officials. Hon. George Bancroft was present. The main portion of the services, including a memorial address by Dr. Mueller, were conducted in the German language. The pastor, however, made a brief eulogistic address, and several English hymns were sung.

Will Marry Mollie.

Much attention socially has been paid to Mrs. and Miss Garfield since their arrival in New York. A recent publication represented that Mrs. Garfield went to Europe to get her daughter out of the company of her brother to be better able to break off a marriage that she contemplated. The story that J. Stanley Brown, Gen. Garfield's private secretary, had won Miss Mollie Garfield's heart and was anxious to make her his wife forthwith to Mrs. Garfield's intense dissatisfaction. "Now," said Mrs. Garfield to an intimate friend, "that the gossips have presumed to put Mr. Brown in a false position, I deem it my duty to have the young fellow and my daughter engagement formally at once. Instead of opposing the suit of Mr. Brown, I have welcomed it. I know how manly he is, and how worthy of every confidence. I could not trust my daughter's fortunes to any one that could make her happier. I am deeply sorry that my trip has been made the pretext for inflicting embarrassment upon him. The only fault that I can find with him is that he did not promptly deny the offensive tale, as he had every authority to do so."

A report comes from Los Angeles, Cal., that President Hill, of the Manitoba, is making preparations to enter Southern California, and in furtherance of such plans, A. A. White, who has had the control of townsites along the Manitoba, is improving his vacation in California by making desirable contracts on lands. It is said from Great Falls the route will be over the Montana Central to Helena, thence southwest by the Utah & Northern. This will make only about 300 miles of road to be constructed to reach Los Angeles and it is claimed the road will be extended to San Diego.

Serious reports concerning the new German emperor's condition are again in circulation. The emperor's despondency, which has been increased by the change from the blue sky of San Remo to the severe frost and deep snow of Berlin, causes great anxiety. Although he can speak, his voice is too thick and husky and his pronunciation of vowels so imperfect that only those constantly with him can understand him.

The Texas Pacific has filed another mortgage to raise twenty-five million dollars with which to pay its debts and make a new start.

The New York Journal of Labor contained a three column article on its supplying trusts, to which Mayor Hewitt replied as follows: "Mr. Powderly, the writer of that article, simply lies. I know that this is strong language to apply to any man, but it fits a man like Powderly who could write such a scurrilous article. I am not a member of any trust, and I never have been. I am opposed to trusts, and have said so in public. I will thank Powderly for proof of his statement. The whole knight also says that I have denounced combinations of labor, but have been silent about combinations of capital. This is also not true. I have said and now say that the acts of the ignorant rich and the ignorant poor are paralyzing the business interests of the country are in violation of the general privileges of humanity."

Miss Cora Ball Fellows has postponed her wedding to Chaska, the Indian chief, to the 24th inst. This was done at the request of Dr. Sutherland and her father. Great pressure has been brought to bear on the young lady to cancel the engagement, but she refuses to do so.

The city of Paris is the last city to be overwhelmed with snow this winter for several days being in a dangerous condition.

The severity of the storms in the East may be imagined when it is known that the New York papers received their news from Boston via London. The only communication Boston had with New York was by the Commercial Cable company's line to Rockport, N. S., thence by cable to London and back to New York.

Senator Frye was attacked with vertigo in the senate during Monday's session. He recovered after being taken home.

The use of a single bottle of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will show its efficacy in restoring the natural color of the hair and cleansing the scalp.

Robert Burdette, after visiting Kansas and seeing how things are done out there, describes it in his peculiar way: "You can boom a town clear up into the millions without the aid of one whiskey shop. The old idea was that when you boomed a western town you started in with a saloon every other door and a church or two came along by-and-by. Now you stumble over the churches and get tangled up among the colleges and lost in the labyrinth of 'homes,' and reading rooms, but you have to sneak around and learn the ropes and lie a little to get a drink."

Lord, I have tried how this thing or that thing will fit my spirit. I can find nothing to rest on, for nothing here hath any rest itself. O, Centre and Source of light and strength! I come back and join myself to Thee!—Arthur H. Hallam.

Great things have ever hinged on trifles. The first family difficulty on record was caused by an apple core; the last we heard of was the negligence of a father to keep up the supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup when all hands had a cold.

Salvation Oil kills pain every time. For cuts, bruises, sprains, strains, burns, scalds, and frost-bites it is an infallible cure. Price only 25 cents.

The Hastings & Dakota line of the Milwaukee road was again blocked tight by a severe storm.

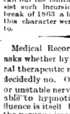
A Horse Who Can Talk!

Everybody has heard of a "horse laugh," but who has ever seen an equine gifted with the power of speech? Such an animal would be pronounced a miracle, but so would the telegraph and the telephone have been a hundred years ago; Why, even very recently a cure for consumption would have been looked upon as miraculous, but now people are beginning to realize that the disease is not incurable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure it, if taken in time. This world-renowned remedy will not make new lungs, but it will restore diseased ones to a healthy state when all other means have failed. Thousands can gratefully testify to this. All druggists.

The House committee on foreign affairs unanimously agreed on a resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission to prepare a plan of commercial reciprocity with Canada.

Mr. Morrill of Kansas, has reported a bill so as to allow a claim of a state militiaman made on account of disability received in battle with rebels or Indians while temporarily in service, and which was not prosecuted to a successful issue prior to July 4, 1874, to be proven and adjusted. In Minnesota a statute provides that, under the possibility of Indian outbreaks, the sheriff of a county may call out the military in any county to resist such incursion. In the Sioux outbreak of 1863 a large number of calls of this character were made and responded to.

Medical Record: A correspondent asks whether hypnotism is a practical therapeutic measure. We answer decidedly no. Only persons of a weak or unstable nervous system are amenable to hypnotic influence. This influence is itself bad, for it increases the nervous irritability. As a therapeutic measure it answers sometimes to relieve symptoms in the hysterical or insane, and we have known it sometimes to relieve neuralgia, seasickness and spasmodic conditions.



NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Dull Aches, Pains and Weaknesses instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25c.

NERVES! NERVES!!

What terrible visions this little word brings before the eyes of the nervous.

Headache, Neuralgia, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration,

All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous troubles can be cured by using

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC

Also contains the best remedies for diseased conditions of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood, which always accompany nerve troubles.

It is a Nerve Tonic, an Alterative, a Laxative, and a Diuretic. That is why it

CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL.

$1.00 a Bottle. Send for full particulars.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, BURLINGTON, VT.

CATARRH — ELY'S CREAM BALM

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A. EASY TO USE

I suffered from Catarrh 12 years. The droppings into the throat are nauseating. My nose bled almost daily. Since the first day's use of Ely's Cream Balm have had no bleeding, the soreness is entirely gone. D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50c at druggists; by mail, registered, 60c. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

READ THIS!

A $5 DAISY WRINGER FREE!

A $3 WASHING MACHINE FREE!

Last year we placed upon the market the greatest labor-saving invention of the 19th century. It was a self-operating Washing Machine. It washes the clothing clean WITHOUT THE WASHBOARD OR ANY RUBBING WHATEVER. We advertised a few hundred free to introduce them, and through these free samples sold over 80,000. One lady in Chicago (Mrs. McDermott, 335 W. 15th St.) was so well pleased with her sample that she became an agent and sold over 1200 in four months. W. C. Hamill, Box 337, Toronto, Ont., ordered over 650 after testing his sample. We have scores of just such examples as this. It says "to cast your bread upon the waters." OUR GREAT OFFER. This year we intend to sell not less than ONE MILLION WASHERS, and to do this we will first start off by GIVING AWAY 1000 samples. All we ask of those who receive one is that they will give it a good trial, and if satisfactory recommend it to their friends. Agents are making $10 per day and upwards. "First come, first served." So if you want one from the lot we are going to give away, send your name and address at once. Address MONARCH LAUNDRY WORKS, 420 Wabash ave., Chicago, Ill. (Mention this paper).

A Special Offer! As an inducement for you to send us your name at once, we will make this special offer: To the first party in each State and Territory who answers our advertisement we will send as a free gift, one of the celebrated DAISY WRINGERS, retail price, $5.00 each. This unprecedented offer is made for the sole purpose of inducing you to send for our Washer AT ONCE. If you know of any friend out of employment, won't you please call his attention to this advertisement, for it is indeed "the chance of a lifetime."

$100 Reward. During the last year our circulars and advertisements have been copied by other concerns who are jealous of our great success. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! We have just bought the immense supply business for years and will pay $100 reward for any infringement on our Washer.

READ THIS! The New York "Christian at Work" says: "We have personally examined a great many letters received from all sections of the country from those who are using this wonderful Washing Machine, and all unite in commending it in the highest terms." We also have the endorsement of the "Farm and Fireside," the "Home and Farm," and scores of other papers.

"Nasal Voices, Catarrh and False Teeth."

A prominent English woman says the American women all have high, shrill, nasal voices and false teeth.

Americans don't like the constant twitting they get about this nasal twang, and yet it is a fact caused by our dry stimulating atmosphere, and the universal presence of catarrhal difficulties.

But why should so many of our women have false teeth?

That is more of a poser to the English. It is quite impossible to account for it except on the theory of deranged stomach action caused by imprudence in eating and by want of regular exercise.

Both conditions are unnatural.

Catarrhal troubles everywhere prevail and end in cough and consumption, which are promoted by mal-nutrition induced by deranged stomach action. The condition is a modern one, one unknown to our ancestors who prevented the catarrh, cold, cough and consumption by abundant and regular use of what is now known as Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy and Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, two old fashioned standard remedies handed down from our ancestors, and now exclusively put forth under the strongest guarantees of purity and efficacy by the world-famed makers of Warner's safe cure. These two remedies plentifully used as spring and summer seasons advance give a positive assurance of freedom, both from catarrh and those dreadful and if neglected, inevitable consequences, pneumonia, lung troubles and consumption, which so generally and fatally prevail among our people.

Comrade Eli Fisher, of Salem, Henry Co., Iowa, served four years in the late war and contracted a disease called consumption by the doctors. He had frequent hemorrhages. After using Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption remedy, he says, under date of Jan. 19th, 1888: "I do not bleed at the lungs any more, my cough does not bother me, and I do not have any more smothering spells." Warner's Log Cabin Rose Cream cured his wife of Catarrh and she is "sound and well."

Of course we do not like to have our women called nose talkers and false teeth owners, but these conditions can be readily overcome in the manner indicated.

Do Your Duty.

The New Orleans Picayune publishes the following letter from Gen. R. E. Lee to his son which was found at Arlington House during the war.

ARLINGTON HOUSE, April 5, 1852.—MY DEAR SON: I am just in the act of leaving home for New Mexico. My old regiment had been ordered to that distant region, and I must hasten to see that they are properly taken care of. I have but little to add in reply to your letters of March 26th, 27th and 28th. Your letters breathe a true spirit of frankness. They have given myself and your mother great pleasure. You must study to be frank with the world; frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted you mean to do it right. If a friend asks a favor you should grant it, if it is reasonable, if not tell him plainly why you can not. You will wrong him and wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend for keep one; the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at a sacrifice. Deal kindly but firmly, with your classmates, you will find it the policy which wears best. Above all do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others, of what you complain; there is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing before a man's face and another behind his back. We should live, act and say nothing to the injury of any one. It is not only best as a matter of principle, but it is the path of peace and honor. In regard to duty, let me, in conclusion of this hasty letter, inform you that nearly a hundred years ago there was a day of remarkable gloom and darkness—still known as the dark day—a day when the light of the sun was slowly extinguished, as if by an eclipse. The Legislature of Connecticut was in session, and as its members saw the unexpected and unaccountable darkness coming on they shared in the general awe and terror. It was supposed by many that the last day—the day of judgment—had come. Some one, in the consternation of the hour, moved an adjournment. Then there arose an old Puritan Legislator—Davenport of Stamford—and said that if the last day had come, he desired to be found at his place doing his duty, and, therefore moved that candles be brought in, so the House could proceed with its duty.

There was quietness in the man's soul; the quietness of heavenly wisdom and inflexible willingness to obey present duty.

Duty then is the sublimest word in our language. Do your duty in all things like the old Puritan. You can do no more. You should never wish to do less. Never let me and your mother wear our gray hair for any lack of duty on your part. Your affectionate father, R. E. LEE.

G. W. Curtis Lee.

Whisky and Dyspepsia.

From the Albany Journal.

To the Albany Journal: The following paragraph I cut from your paper of the 21st inst., and I have no doubt of the truth of your statement:

"Murat Halstead is not right in saying that 'the best remedy for dyspepsia is good Kentucky whisky.' There is much in the proverb that one man's treat is another man's poison; but it is a fact that Kentucky or any other kind of whisky produces more dyspepsia than almost anything else that is habitually taken into the human stomach. Have we a physician among us, and if so will he assume to deny this statement?"

I take great pleasure in giving you the testimony of a physician who is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes of the North to the gulf of the south, as one of the eminent physicians of the country; and who has treated more members of Congress for a variety of ills for the last sixty years than any other physician now living, and is known in Washington not only as a very skillful and learned member of the medical profession, but as a Christian gentleman of very high character. I refer to Dr. Harvey Lindsly, to whom was awarded a premium of $300 for a prize essay in 1835, on the use of stimulants. I wish you had room in the Journal for the whole of the very valuable essay of this very able and accomplished physician. Dr. Lindsly says: "I have no hesitation in asserting that there is no state of the system, however exhausted or enfeebled, no species of malady however obstinate or unyielding, no case of disease however dangerous or appalling, in which ardent spirits are indispensably necessary, and in which a substitute, perfectly equal to all the exigencies of the case, cannot easily be found. There is perhaps scarcely one disease in the treatment of which the patient more frequently commits mistakes than in dyspepsia. There cannot be the least doubt that great and sometimes essential injury has been inflicted upon the the unhappy dyspeptic by recommending alcohol to strengthen his digestive powers and increase his appetite. The advice to drink brandy and water cannot be too strongly depreciated.

The prophet Isaiah tells us that men "through strong drink err in vision, they stumble in judgment." The mental and physical man affected, can our medical men be too careful in prescribing wine and strong drink to their patients?

Brooklyn, Dec., 1887.

JAMES A BRIGGS.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Senate and House.

SENATE.

The House bill to provide for a collection of customs at St. Paul was placed on file.

Mr. Frye offered a resolution, which was laid over, requesting the President to transmit copies of the minutes and daily protocols of the meetings of the fishery commission.

Mr. Teller then proceeded to address the Senate on the subject of the President's message.

The rest of the day was spent in eulogie over the death of Mr. Muffatt.

HOUSE.

Mr. White, of New York, offered a resolution requesting the postmaster general to inform the House what instructions, if any, by circular, letter or otherwise, have been given to subordinates with regard to mail matter received from Canada, which is intended to prohibit all citizens from using the United States mails on the same terms with citizens of the Dominion of Canada. Referred.

The House then went into committee of the whole for consideration of Senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill.

SENATE.

Among the petitions presented was one from Chicago for the construction of a canal around the Niagara falls.

Senator Butler offered a bill for the admission of Utah as a state.

The rest of the day was spent in the discussion of the bill for preventing undervaluation in the collection of duties.

HOUSE.

Mr. Mansur of Missouri, from the committee on territories, reported the bill to annex a portion of Idaho to Washington and Montana.

On the recommendation of the committee on appropriations an amendment was adopted appropriating $987,000 to reimburse the state of Texas for expenses incurred in repelling invasion and suppressing Indian hostilities.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, moved to concur in the Senate amendment striking out the clause appropriating $100,000 for the purpose of lengthening the Brooklyn navy yard dry docks. Lost.

The Indian appropriation bill reported to the House appropriates $5,192,258, which is $26,644 less than the appropriation for the current year.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

Several private pension bills were passed.

The resolution requesting the postmaster general to return to the use of the terra cotta colored 2 cent stamps was reported adversely.

The regular order being demanded, Mr. O'Neil, of Missouri, from the committee on labor called up the resolution assigning March 20 and 21, April 18 and May 16 for consideration of labor bills. He said that the labor committee had been allowed but seven minutes during the entire second session of the preceding congress, and labor bills had been throttled. After some discussion the resolution went over. Mr. Taulbee of Kentucky asked leave to offer for reference a resolution for the appointment of a commission of seven members to inquire into the condition of the civil service in all departments and branches of the government, and whether the civil service act has been at all times since its passage observed and carried out, and what beneficial results, if any, have inured to the civil service of the government by reason of said act.

SENATE.

Mr. Bowen introduced a bill to establish a park in Colorado to be known as the Royal Arch park.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bills on the calendar in their regular order.

The bill to reimburse the depositors of the Freedmen's bank went over without action.

The following bills were passed: Authorizing the appointment of a superintendent of Indian schools, and prescribing his duties. To authorize the sale of timber on the Menominee Indian reservation in Wisconsin. Granting the right of way to the Duluth and Manitoba railway company across the Fort Pembina military reservation in Dakota. To settle and adjust the claims of any state for expenses incurred by it in defense of the United States during the war of the rebellion.

Mr. Blair, from the committee on civil service and retrenchment, reported a bill providing that wherever persons who are not loyal to the Union during the war shall be appointed to office in the civil service, those who were not dishonorable discharged from the military or naval service of the confederate states and who are suffering from wounds or disabilities resulting from such service, shall be preferred to other persons not shown to have been loyal to the United States during the war.

HOUSE.

Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five members to investigate the railroad strikes and to report what legislation is necessary to prevent such obstruction to commerce and disturbance of public peace.

Mr. MacDonald, of Minnesota, introduced a bill instructing the committee on ways and means to report a bill placing all articles or products that are protected by a trust or monopolistic company on the free list, or as nearly so as the financial requirements of the government will permit.

Bills were also introduced providing for a bounty on wheat, corn, flour and oats exported from the United States, and to create boards of arbitration for settling controversies between officers and employes of railway companies engaged in interstate commerce.

The bill authorizing the issue of fractional silver certificate passed. Yeas, 178, nays, 67 and also the bill discontinuing the coinage of $3 and $1 gold pieces.

SENATE.

The Blair bill which seeks to discriminate in favor of wounded ex-rebel soldiers over other southern ex-soldiers or civilians in appointments to office came up.

Mr. Hale said it was very clear to him that the same discrimination now made by statute for the loyal soldier was to be made, under this bill, for the disloyal soldier. The crowning merit of the latter would be that he had served and been wounded or disabled in the army of the confederacy; and that was to place him above the man who had been disabled in the Mexican war for the whole republic. It is made a merit by this bill that the applicant for office has served in the confederate army and had there been disabled.

Mr. Spooner thought that the appointments of confederate leaders, under the present administration, were sufficiently potential in influence to take ample care of wounded confederate soldiers without the intervention of congress.

Mr. Hoar said that the difficulty with the proposition was that because it was a merit to have suffered in the cause of the country, it was an equal merit to have suffered in the cause of the confederacy. That is precisely what the bill is. The proposition is that in dealing with this class of persons we shall say that the fact that men have rendered services to the whole country shall not weigh in the scale against the fact that other men have served in the army of the confederacy and have been there wounded or incurred disease.

Messrs. Hampton, Riddleberger and George expressed their appreciation of the kindly feeling which had prompted the introduction of the bill, but disclaimed all desire on the part of ex-confederates for its passage.

HOUSE.

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, introduced a bill to protect free labor and the industries in which it is employed from the injurious effects of convict labor, by confining the sale of goods, wares and merchandise manufactured by convict labor to the state in which they are produced.

Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, from the committee on labor, reported the bill to establish a department of labor.

Also the bill to prevent the production of convict labor from being furnished to or for use in any department of the government. House calendar.

A bill was reported to authorize the President to confer brevet rank on army officers for gallant services in Indian campaigns.

A bill was reported to prevent the employment of convict and alien labor on public works.

The bill referring to the court of claims for adjustment of the accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics under the eight-hour law was then taken up.

The treasurer of Morrison county has been restrained from issuing warrants for the payment of bonds voted for the improvement of the Little Falls Water Power company last July.

In spite of the repeated denials of a blockade on the Canadian Pacific by the officials of that road, the Winnipeg papers say the condition of things along the line is very bad, and that there will be great property loss resulting from the tie-up. It is stated on the authority of a wholesale grocer of Winnipeg that there is not a pound of yellow sugar in the Northwest.

Mr Lind, of Minnesota, declares that he will not vote for the Mills bill.

The Prince of Wales has telegraphed the Queen regarding the condition of the Emperor Frederick to the effect that his case is extremely serious, that another relapse may be expected at any moment, probably ending fatally.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

To Improve the Minnesota.

Maj. Allen, United States engineer, has recently made an important report upon the practicability and cost of making the Minnesota river navigable from Mankato to its mouth, at Fort Snelling. Maj. Allen finds that the stream can be made navigable for steamers drawing two feet of water by removing the impeding snags and the construction of movable dams and locks at the mouth and points further up the river. His plan is to make the dams movable in order to prevent damage by the heavy spring floods in that valley. His estimate of the cost of six locks and dams is as follows: Work, $1,221,000; land damages, $135,975; removing snags, $35,000; 10 per cent. for contingencies, $135,703; total, $1,527,738. For the same improvement, with ten locks, the estimate is: Cost of work, $1,613,600; land damages, $67,280; snags, $35,000; contingencies, $168,088; total, $1,883,968. President S. F. Barney, of the Mankato board of trade, claims that $3,500,000 worth of products would be shipped by water annually were the Minnesota navigable and the present freight rates reduced 20 per cent.

Deputy Surveyor Sinclair, who has just returned from a trip through the upper Mississippi lumber camps, estimates this season's shortage in the log cut at about 20 per cent. The season has been an unusually bad one, February having been the only month at all favorable to the logging interests.

A technicality in the printed form of certain ballots used at the recent Brainerd election has been discovered. If thrown out, it would result in sending Mrs. C. F. Kindred, Mrs. Capt. Vion and Mrs. Florence Potter as members of the board of education.

The citizens of Ellen Lake have petitioned Congress for the passage of the "per diem" pension bill.

Somebody in St. Paul jocularly sent a telegram to Mayor Hewitt, of New York, offering assistance to the distressed people of that blizzardy city, and the Mayor thanks the people of St. Paul for their good intention, but says they can get along without outside aid. Mayor Smith is considerably exercised over the sending of the original telegram, and characterizes it in his blunt fashion as "a piece of foolishness." Gotham's mayor, it appears, failed to see the point of the witticism, and took the condolence in downright earnest.

B. Frank, a millinery dealer of Winona, assigned to Chas Nockin. His liabilities are twenty-five hundred dollars, and his assets a little less.

A large majority of Flour City ministers object to the hanging of Barrett, contending that he should be imprisoned for life.

The attorney general has decided that school trustees must pay teachers without deduction for holidays. He says: "I suggest that you advise the trustees that they are, under the law, required to pay for teaching on those days, the same as though school had been held."

State Treasurer Bobleter has completed a statement of the interest received by various banks throughout the state for the month of February. The statement is as follows: Commercial National bank, $144.73; Merchants' National, $142.10; Germania bank, $141.19; Bank of Minnesota, $138.42; National German American bank, $132.47; St. Paul National, $54.38; Security bank, $35.93; State bank, $35.92; People's bank, $20.78; Scandia bank, $18.98; First National Bank of Faribault, $14.28; Scandinavian-American bank, $13.97; total, $906.47.

The Universalist church at Rochester has been holding successful revival services.

Dakota county draws $2,951.28 from the spring apportionment of the school fund, the basis being 4,099.

A state teachers' institute for Wabasha county will be held at Lake City during the week commencing March 19.

County Superintendent Ryan will examine teachers at places and on dates as follows: Lake City, March 24; Millville, March 25; Mazeppa, March 27; Wabasha, March 29; Plainview, March 31.

In the district court J. R. Wyman of West Concord, Dodge county, was convicted of selling liquor without a license and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs and thirty days' imprisonment in jail. Michael Becker, convicted of forgery, was sentenced to the state prison for six months.

E. A. Paradis, who has been editor of the Plainville News for several years, will commence the publication of a periodical in St. Paul. "The Word" is to be its name, and it will treat of political economy.

The C. & N. W. railway officers at Rochester, have been notified not to ship any live stock or perishable goods to Chicago or elsewhere, as trouble with the engineers is feared.

The Democratic State convention will be held in St. Paul on May 17, at 12 o'clock noon.

Herman Abbes, who recently shot himself in Cincinnati, was employed by county auditor Vosburg of St. Cloud for a few weeks.

Faribault is to have a large canning establishment in time to care for the next crop of vegetables and fruit.

Albert Fay recently died at Hastings, aged fifty-five years.

Fred Skillman, aged twenty-four years, recently died at Zumbrota.

J. W. Daniels, of Cloquet, is said to have proved up the first claim ever settled at the head of Lake Superior. It was in 1853, and the claim a quarter section in the heart of West Superior, which is now worth $500,000.

In the District Court at Little Falls, Judge Searle sentenced Valentine Westbracht to a second term in the penitentiary for rape. His first term was for two years, and expired two years ago. Now he gets the full limit of the law, 30 years. He is forty years old.

Judge Severance appointed George T. Barr, of Mankato, receiver for the Mankato Gas Light company, and fixed the amount of his bond at $120,000. At the hearing it was shown that the indebtedness of the company is $35,000 bonded and $150,000 floating.

At Zumbrota Company D., state militia, have elected the following officers: Captain, C. E. Johnson; first lieutenant, Thomas Brusegard; second lieutenant, Geo. Schafar.

The socialistic element of the St. Paul laboring classes is preparing to take an active hand in the approaching campaign. In various attempts to unite with and inculcate their peculiar doctrines among the labor assemblies proper they have been rather promptly and effectually snubbed and their efforts frustrated; hence they have finally decided to combine themselves into an independent clique.

How The Sioux Dies.

Washington Star.

In 1881 I was hunting some lost horses in the broken country west of the Big Horn river. I had ridden all the morning over a country that was strange to me. About 11 o'clock I crossed a plateau and was surprised to come suddenly to the edge of a canyon, the existence of which I had not even suspected. In the canyon was a stream with clumps of cottonwood timber along its banks, and in one of the open spaces was an Indian lodge. The Indians that hunted in that country were peaceable, but the war was just over and the Sioux were feeling rather sore. If they were Crows or Arapahoes I might get some information about my horses. I lay down and watched. No smoke came from the tepee; no one moved around it; half a dozen ponies grazed a few hundred yards distant. There was not even a dog, which looked rather suspicious.

After waiting five minutes I knew no more than at first. Suddenly three white-tailed deer came from the timber and walked leisurely across the opening. Then I knew that the camp was deserted, and the strangeness of it startled me. I mounted and rode down to the creek and straight to the tepee. I threw back the flap, and I shall remember what I saw until death. In the centre of the tepee was spread a buffalo robe, and on the robe were guns and scalps and many arrows; and there was also food done up as for a journey; and, sitting cross-legged in a circle around the robe, were six braves of the Sioux nation. All were in their prime, all decked out in war paint, and each one held a bow and arrow in his hand. On every face was an expression of calm indifference, as of one who neither suffers nor enjoyes, neither hopes nor fears. The faces were those of dead men and the smallpox had marked them with its awful mark. They took their misery with their heads up, and even the horrors of this disease could leave upon their hearts no stain of fear, upon their brows no mark of suffering. And this that their God might judge them men and fit them to pitch their camps forever in the groves and green fields of Paradise.

FAITHFUL DORA.

The blood-red ribbons of the storm-threatening sunset were fluttering in the west; the huge oak trees and pines of the forest were murmuring ominously, and the one chimney of the little farm-house on the edge of the woods sent up its blue column of smoke like a cheery hand beckoning to the way-worn traveler, over the hill. And how bright and cosy the interior of the kitchen looked as Dora Klein stood on the threshhold, cold, hungry and inexpressibly weary. A little girl, blue-eyed and blonde-haired, scarcely yet sixteen, with shy aspect and a shrinking mein, she had walked all the way from the city, seeking vainly for work at the various habitations that she had passed, and now at nightfall she was nearly discouraged.

"A girl?" said Mrs. Myers, dubiously, as Dora Klein preferred her meek request. "I did talk about hiring a girl, but I don't know anything about you."

"Please try me," faltered Dora. "I am so tired, and I know not one in all this country, and indeed I will do my best to serve you."

Mrs. Myers turned to her husband, who sat by the fire trotting a chubby two-year-old on his foot. "What shall I do, James?"

"She's a total stranger," said Mr. Myers.

"But she looks so weary and worn out."

"Well, let her come in and stay all night—a bowl of bread and milk and one night's lodging won't break us."

So Dora Klein was admitted into the farmer's little family, and so neat and handy was she about the place, so light and agile in her movements, so quick to learn and steadfast to remember that good-natured little Mrs. Myers had engaged her before she had been in the house a week.

"You women are so impulsive," said the honest farmer, shaking his head. "Suppose she should turn out bad?"

"How can she James?" said Mrs. Myers indignantly. "She has a face as innocent as baby's."

"My dear, I don't believe in physiognomy."

"Nor I, altogether, but I do believe in Dora Klein."

And as the days and weeks went by Mr. Myers was obliged to confess to himself that so far at least, his wife's judgment, or rather instinct, had been correct. The last November leaves were fluttering down one clear, cold afternoon, when Mrs. Myers stood at the door ready to join her husband and baby in the wagon to attend a merrymaking at the nearest village some miles beyond, while Dora Klein was to remain at home to "keep house."

"Mind you feed the chickens at 5 o'clock, Dora, and don't forget the little calf in the pen; and if you have any extra time you can just chop the heart and apples for the Saturday mince pies, and——"

"Come, wife, come!" called out her husband from the wagon.

"And if the house should catch fire or anything," added this prudent little modern edition of Martha, "troubled with many cares," "remember, Dora, that the money is in an old stocking under the old board, by the south window, and the silver in a japanned box close to it."

"Yes, m'm," said Dora, kissing her hand to the laughing baby, "I'll remember."

"Some people would say, my dear, that that wasn't a very smart proceeding of yours," said Mr. Myers as they drove away.

"What do you mean?" asked his wife.

"To tell the girl just where our valuables are kept."

"James! What an idea! Why, I can trust Dora as implicitly as I would trust myself."

Mr. Myers whistled and drove on, and his wife was vexed with him for even thinking such a doubt of Dora Klein.

But as they were jogging slowly homeward in the December starlight, a neighbor hailed them, joyously, from the top of a load of barrels.

"I say, it's time you were home," said Nehemiah Hardbroke. "Your gal's got company."

"What do you mean?" demanded Myers.

"Why, the doors and windows were all open as I came by the cross roads, jist where ye can see 'cross the medder to your back door, and there was two or three men in the kitchen. I thought it was some of your folks till I see your wagon jist now."

James Myers locked at his wife.

Mrs. Myers' white, anxious face returned the gaze.

"Dora is there," gasped the wife. "She would see that—that nothing happened."

"Dora is there," assented Mr. Myers; "that's the very reason I'm worried. Hold the baby firm and I'll see what speed is left in old Dobbin."

How they rattled over the frosty road, Dobbin galloping as if trying the turf, and the old wood rushing past them like the scenic splendors of a panorama, while to the anxious hearts of wife and husband, every moment seemed an age. The house was dark when they reached it. Mr. Myers flung the reins over the dashboard and sprang out.

'Dora! Dora! Klein!" he called, but there was no answer save the faint echo of his own voice.

And when the lamp was lighted it shone on a scene of dismay and confusion; but the first corner at which the farmer glanced revealed to him that the loose boards beneath the south window had been torn away, and the treasure nook which had held the silver spoons and the stockingful of bank-notes—their little all—was empty.

"So much for your girl and her friends, Janie!" said Mr. Myers, in the bitterness of his first anger, and Mrs. Myers burst into tears, not so much, after all, at the loss of money, although that was a serious enough matter, as to think that little Dora Klein, of whom she had unconsciously grown so fond of, was unworthy of a kind thought.

That was one side of the little, everyday life story at the cottage; and now let us take a peep at the other. Her master and mistress had scarcely been gone an hour, and Dora was chopping away at the heart, singing some roundelay as she worked, when there was a creaking on the floor, and turning her head, she started to behold two tall, gruff-looking men in the room.

"Who are you" demanded Dora, with feigned valor, "and what do you want?"

"Don't worry yourself, lass," said the taller of the twain, gruffly, "and don't make any noise if you don't want your neck twisted round like a chicken's."

While the other was busying himself in reconnoitering the cupboards and shelves he turned suddenly around with a volley of oaths.

"Nothing but tin and pewter," he snarled. "Where is the silver, girl?"

"We have no silver," said Dora, falteringly. "What should poor people like us do with silver?"

"The money, then. I know there is money; for I saw him coming out of the bank yesterday morning with a walletful. Quick! We haven't any time to lose."

"It's—it's upstairs, sewed into the bottom of the leather-bed in the spare room," hesitated Dora. "But you won't hurt me?"

"What should we hurt you for?" scornfully demanded the ruffian. "Go up stairs, Jack, and see, while I stay here and keep this girl from raising the neighborhood."

"I shall not scream," said Dora, elevating her head a little contemptuously. "Who is there to hear me, if I did? We are two miles from a house."

"And that's true enough," said the man called Jack. Give us your knife, Casey, and we'll stir up the live goose feathers to some purpose. The gal won't trouble us."

But the heavy steps of the men had hardly sounded at the foot of the stairs when Dora Klein's languid assumption of indifference vanished. Like a winged sprite she flew across the room, and noiselessly prying up the loose boards with a knife, she caught up the japanned box and the stocking and hiding them in her apron, jumped from the low window to avoid the noise of the rusty door hinge, and struck into the wood at the back of the house.

No hare ever darted more swiftly through the tangled paths of the forest than did Dora Klein; until at last safe in the deepest recesses, where no one who was not nimble as a deer and slender as herself could follow. And then, crouching down among the undergrowth, she watched and waited. As the night approached and a friendly dusk crept over hill and dale, she ventured by degrees to approach the side of the woods, where the north star beamed overhead, assuring her of her whereabouts. And when at length the hoarse voices of the two men, hurrying down a secluded by-road, struck momentary fear to her heart, the afterthought followed with blessed relief—the certainty that they were gone and she was safe.

Mr. Myers and Janie were setting sadly by the fire that they had just rekindled, neither of them with any heart to set about the preparation of the frugal evening meal, when the door creaked on its hinges, and something glided in pale and silent.

The next moment the japanned silver box and the stocking lay in Mrs. Myer's lap, and Dora Klein was sobbing on her shoulder.

"Why, Dora," exclaimed the farmer, "what does this mean?"

And Dora told her story incoherently and full of sobbing pauses; and when it was concluded, Mrs. Myers threw her arms around the girl's neck and kissed her again and again.

"James, James," she cried, almost hysterically, "you will never mistrust Dora Klein again."

And James Myers, wiping a stray dewdrop or so from his eyes, confessed that little Dora Klein had been as true a heroine as Joan of Arc herself.

Dined on Soap.

New York Press.

"Bob" Wheeler, the son of Samuel Wheeler, is one of the rich New Yorkers who has been through the Adirondack hunting grounds, from which he has only recently returned from a four weeks' expedition, when the mountains were covered with snow. He was unwell when he left the metropolis, but when he came home he was about as hearty, strong and hardy as an Indian. He believes that a hunting trip in the Adirondacks is more effective than all the "medicines and tonics" in New York in restoring appetite and general physical vigor.

"I went up there," he said, "to recuperate my health and to hunt, and I had good time. Hunting in the Adirondacks is great sport, I tell you, but you feel as though you were lost when you get far back in those deep, dense forests, which in some places are trackless, and where it is easy to get lost if you don't have an experienced guide.

"The outfitting of an expedition requires a good many things and the expenditure of considerable money. In the first place, a durable hunting costume and a good rifle or two and a fishing rod are the first things to be thought of. Then the provisions, which usually consist of flour, bacon, butter, corn meal, tea and coffee, are among the staple articles of food carried into camp. Once in the hunting region plenty of fresh provisions can easily be obtained every day with a rifle and fishing rod. Expeditions generally go out for two or three weeks. North Creek is the southern entrance to the hunting grounds of the Racquette Lake region. Thence you go by stage to Blue Mountain, and stop over night there, thence by boat 12 miles to Racquette Lake.

"The ordinary camp is built of logs, and contains three rooms. The outside of the camp is covered with spruce or hemlock bark, and is banked in cold weather with snow and spruce boughs to keep it warm as well as to keep small animals from creeping under its walls, a camp is leased by hunting expeditions for a small sum. One day while we were away from our camp a bear got in, and not only chewed up all our canned fruit, vegetables, etc., but ate several bars of soap."

George Elliot and Lewes.

From a Vol. of Essays by Rob. Buchanan.

Conceive a little, narrow-shouldered man of between forty and fifty, with long, straight hair, magnificent forehead, dark yet brilliant eyes, and a manner full of alertness and intellectual grace. This was George Lewes, whom Douglas Jerrold stigmatized as "the ugliest man in London," averring at the same time that he had caused the chimpanzee in the Zoological Gardens to die "out of jealousy because there existed a creature more hideous than himself." But George Lewes, though not an Adonis, was certainly not ugly. The great defects of his face were the coarse, almost sensual mouth, with its protruding teeth partly covered by a bristly mustache, and the small retreating chin; but when his face lighted up, and his eyes sparkled, and the mouth began its eloquent discourse, every imperfection was forgotten. Conceive, next, the tenth muse, or sybil, lounging in an arm-chair, and shading her face idly with a hand screen; a powerful middle-aged woman, with a noticeable nose and chin, a low forehead, a fresh complexion and a full, very mobile mouth. Dress, on this occasion, a plainly cut, tight-fitting dress of blue cashmere, fastened at the throat with a cameo brooch. This was 'Mawrian Evans,' as Carlyle called her, the George Eliot of the novels. She realized in face and form the description I afterward gave to her in the 'Session of the Poets:'

> "George Elliott gazed on the company boldly,
> With the limbs of a slyph and the head of John Locke.

"I had been particularly struck by her resemblance to Locke's well known portrait engraved as a frontispiece to the 'Essay.' At the time her figure was graceful to elegance. When I last saw her, shortly before her husband's death, she stooped painfully as she walked and wore an old-fashioned crinoline.

Experience of a Drummer in Dakota.

Detroit Free Press.

"Yes, I am from Dakota," he replied to the hotel clerk.

"That was an awful blizzard you had out there."

"It was that."

"Were you in it?"

"I was, sir."

"And have the newspaper reports been exaggerations or not?"

"They have not told it as bad as it was. One who was not there can have no idea of that awful storm. Why, sir, I started to go out, and—."

"Were you in the house when it began?"

"No, sir; I was in a hotel in Fargo paying $4 per day."

"And you went out and what?"

"I started to go out, but went back, and a little ring of us played billiards nearly all the time for three days. It was awful, sir—just awful. I hope never to see another while I live."

"I—I don't exactly catch on," stammered the clerk.

"Why, three extra days was $12, wasn't it, saying nothing for cigars, drinks and billiards? No, sir. The reports have not been exaggerated in the slightest. It was simply awful—awful. Give me a second floor front, please."

Seven hundred and eighty regularly accredited delegates, representing every county in Wisconsin, met at Madison for the purpose of forming a Republican state league, and to open the campaign with a grand rally.

The house committee on appropriations has inserted in the urgent deficiency bill an item appropriating $927,000 to pay the State of Texas for expenses incurred in Indian insurrections.

The success of some of the agents employed by B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., is truly marvelous. It is not an unusual thing for their agents to make as high as $20 and $30 a day, and sometimes their profits run up as high as $40 and $50—even more. But we hesitate to tell you the whole truth, or you will scarcely believe we are in earnest. Write them and see for yourself what they will do for you.

Footpads in Chicago recently attacked and seriously injured Edgar Holt of the firm of Le Baron & Holt.

> "As glares the tiger on his foes,
> Hemmed in by hunters, spears and bows,
> And, ere he bounds upon the ring,
> Selects the object of his spring."

So disease, in myriad forms, fastens its fangs upon the human race. Ladies who suffer from distressing ailments peculiar to their sex, should use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Perscription. It is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

Sullivan and Mitchell, the prize fighters, have returned to London.

COUGHS. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are used to advantage to alleviate Coughs, Sore Throat, and Bronchial Affections. Sold only in boxes.

Joseph Fischer, a resident of Le Sauk, Stearns county, was killed at Royalton. He jumped from a train while in motion, his feet slipped as he struck the ground and he was thrown back under the wheels of the moving train. His head was severed from his body.

CONSUMPTION.—For the cure of this distressing disease there has been no medicine yet discovered that can show more evidence of real merit than Allen's Lung Balsam. 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a bottle.

L. B. Nash has been confirmed as associate justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

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The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

An anti-license ticket was elected in the village of Heron Lake, but a license ticket prevailed at Detroit.

Don't disgust everybody by hawking, blowing and spitting, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and be cured.

The wife of Banker Kurtze, of Moorehead, died suddenly of disease of the heart.

The attention of the readers of this paper is called to the advertisement in another column of The Preferred Accident Pension Co. of Minneapolis. The men at the head of it are business men of Minneapolis and the plan of insurance is worthy of further investigation by those interested.

Flames in Gustave Heinman's dry-goods store at St. Paul, Minn., caused a loss of $30,000.

Piso's cure for consumption is the best cough medicine. If you don't believe it take a dose. By druggists 25c. a bottle.

One hundred and twenty-five teachers attended the teachers institute at Kasson.

The North Star Lung and Throat Balsam is a sure cure for Coughs and Colds.

The Minnesota State Democratic convention will be held in St. Paul May 17.

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SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 Cents.

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To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl st N. Y.

Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, my child. See that they do not give you anything else. You remember it is the medicine which did mama so much good a year ago—so reliable, beneficial, pleasant to take—my favorite spring medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most popular and successful Spring Medicine.

Spring Medicine

Nearly everybody needs a reliable Spring Medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla to expel the impurities which have accumulated in the blood during the winter, to keep up strength as the warm weather comes on, create an appetite and promote healthy digestion. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla this Spring and you will be convinced that it does possess superior and peculiar merit.

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"When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was dizzy in the morning, had a headache, and no appetite: but now I can hardly get enough cooked to eat." EMMA SHEPARD, 1 Coral Street, Worcester, Mass.

"Last spring my whole family took Hood's Sarsaparilla. The result is that all have been cured of scrofula, my little boy being entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy as possibly can be. I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla good for catarrh." WM. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

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Physicians who have failed to cure their patients should try this medicine before they give the case up, as we know many valuable lives have been saved by being persuaded to give it a trial. DO NOT DESPAIR because all other remedies have failed, but try this remedy, and you will not be deceived. *It will cure when all others fail.* DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE.

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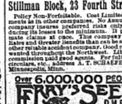

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American White Bronze Co.,

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, January 23d, 1888.

JSEY & DEAN,

BRAINERD, MINN.

GENTLEMEN:—We take pleasure informing you that we have commenced the new year with upwards of $30,000 worth of orders for monumental work on our books, to be delivered during the spring, a far better showing than we ever made before at this season of the year. Under the circumstances, and with so encouraging an outlook for the spring trade, we think it advisable that you impress upon those intending to have monuments erected during the spring or summer, the necessity of placing their orders early, to insure their being filled in time. We cannot promise to fill orders for monuments wanted before Decoration Day, unless we receive the orders before March 1st.

Yours Respectfully,

AMERICAN WHITE BRONZE CO.

KOOP BROS.,

—DEALERS IN—

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

Flour and Feed.

Lowest Price and Freshest Stock. Free Delivery.

Front St. between 6th & 7th.

MODEL GROCERY STORE!

COR. LAUREL AND SIXTH STREETS.

BRADBURY & PEABODY, Prop'rs.

We Aim to Keep a First-class Stock of

Choice Family Groceries,

And to please our customers in all matters. Our stock is always replete with the best the market affords. Free delivery.

A Large and Select Stock of FLOUR and FEED on Hand.

THE DRUGSTORE,

36 FRONT STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand a full and complete line of

Pure Drugs,

Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to. Physician's Prescriptions Compounded with care. Night Bell promptly responded to.

N. McFADDEN, Prop.

Brainerd Dispatch.

Official Paper of Crow Wing County, Also Cass and Itasca.

N. H. Ingersoll, Editor and Proprietor.
F. W. Wieland,

Issued every Friday morning at Brainerd, Crow Wing county, Minnesota, from rooms 5 and 7, Sleeper block. Terms $1.50 per year. Finest job printing office in the city.

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

LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Northern Pacific Trains.

No. 1 arrives from the South at 9:40 p. m. Departs going West at 9:50 p. m.
No. 2 arrives from the West at 10:05 p. m. Departs going South at 10:25 p. m.

These are through trains between St. Paul and the Pacific coast, and stop only at principal stations between St. Paul and Fargo, and run daily.

No. 3 arrived from the South at 1:25 a. m. Departs going West at 1:45 a. m.
No. 4 arrives from the West at 1:05 a. m. Departs going East at 1:20 a. m.

These trains run daily between St. Paul and Jamestown, and local through sleeper between St. Paul and Wahpeton, via Wadena.

No. 5 arrives from the South at 1:30 p. m. Departs going West at 2:00 p. m.
No. 6 arrives from the West at 8:30 a. m. Departs going South at 8:55 p. m.

These trains run daily through to the Pacific and local emigrant sleepers.

No. 7 arrives from Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 8:30 p. m. daily.
No. 8 departs for Duluth, Superior and Ashland at 6:45 a. m. daily.

No. 15 freight arrives from South 6:00 p. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 39 " " " 9:30 a. m. ex. Sunday.
No. 38 departs for South 10:00 a. m. daily.
No. 40 " " " 7:00 p. m. ex. Sunday.

These freight trains carry passengers who are provided with tickets, but they are not responsible for regularity of movement. They are liable to be cancelled without notice.

No. 17 freight arrives from South 7:10 p. m.
No. 19 " " " east 7:00 p. m.
No. 37 " " " 4:05 a. m.
No. 39 " " " west 4:15 p. m.

Local News

Geo. L. Lewis is again on the police force.

March appears to have lost her lamb-like qualities.

A. E. Taylor has gone East in the interests of the city.

Peter Schroeder, the Perham brewer, is in the city to-day.

Mrs. N. H. Ingersoll and son returned from Ada on Monday night.

Peter Mertz resigned his position as chief of police on Monday evening.

A new post-office will be established at Daggett Brook, in this county, in a few weeks.

Otto Reinhardt reports a nice twelve pound boy at his house. Brainerd grows apace.

A collar and elbow wrestling match will take place at the opera house Saturday evening.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. M. McLaren died on Wednesday from inflammation of the bowels.

Judge Fleming united Miss Emma Olson and Mr. Louis Sherland in the bonds of matrimony yesterday.

Ed. Caffery has been appointed by Mayor Homstead to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief Mertz.

The base ballists will meet Saturday evening at Webb's to perfect the organization of a base ball nine for Brainerd.

The man Petterson, mentioned last week as having been found sick and in destitute circumstances, died Saturday morning.

Jack Nickson has been arrested for selling liquor to the Indians. The marshal took him and Jas McPhail to Moorhead yesterday.

Men are daily coming out of the woods, although the cold snap of yesterday and to-day will prolong the work for a week at least.

The News should use caution in speaking of Jack Keefe and the balance of their chums. The boys won't stand it, you know.

Mrs. S. A. Gleason left Brainerd on yesterday noon's train for Pipestone, Minn., where she has been called by the serious illness of her mother.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational church held a very pleasant meeting at the residence of Mrs. Ed. White, Sr., Wednesday afternoon.

W. M. Fuller, of the Transcript, and Geo. LaFond, of Little Falls, were in Brainerd Monday getting pointers for a boom in their thriving city.

Miss Ella Beu, who has been visiting friends and relatives in this city for several weeks, returned to her home in Glenwood, Minn., on Monday morning.

Judge Douglas was passing the cigars around to his friends on Thursday, and to all appearances he felt highly elated over the arrival at his house of a nice girl baby the night before.

A nice silk handkerchief has been left at this office for the owner, who lost it in the vicinity of Eighth street north, some three weeks ago. The owner can have it by paying for this notice.

R. E. Purcell, for some time past N. P. operator in this city, has been promoted to the much more lucrative position of manager of the company's office at Fargo. He left for the latter city on Monday.

C. H. Bevington and J. I. Cummings, both of Chicago, have been added to the force of dispatchers in the N. P. office during the past week. Both gentlemen come from the Chicago office of the Minnesota & Northwestern.

Adam Brown was quite badly injured yesterday at the mill of the Brainerd Manufacturing Co. He is the engineer, and in opening the fire door the escaping gas puffed the flame into his face, burning his beard off and severely burning his face.

The "Lamplighter" will give a soap bubble social at the Congregational church parlors on Tuesday evening, March 27th. A prize will be given to the one who blows the largest bubble and also one to the person who blows the most beautiful bubble. All are cordially invited to attend.

Jacob Sheip, a gentleman aged 71 years, died at the residence of his son John Sheip, on Wednesday afternoon. The funeral was held at the Swedish Baptist Church, on Seventh street, at 2 p. m. this afternoon, a German minister from Wadena officiating.

H. O. Shaner, division fuel agent of the N. P. with headquarters in this city, will move his family to St. Paul about April 1st, where he will reside in the future. This change is made necessary by the removal of the division headquarters from this city to the general offices below. Mr. and Mrs. Shaner have hosts of friends in this city who regret their departure.

The entertainment given Saturday evening at the rink in honor of St. Patrick's Day was one of the enjoyable occurrences of the season. A bombounte supper was served from six until nearly 8:30 p. m., when the amusement proper took place. The principal speeches of the evening were made by Judge Sleeper and Rev. Father Walzy, and were both of excellent productions. Music was furnished by the Germania Verein, which has already become an indispensable element at all occasions of the kind. A neat little sum was realized out of the receipts.

Crushed Him.

On Wednesday Arthur Warner, of Daggett Brook, met a terrible death. It seems that on the day mentioned he was engaged in cutting logs for his brother for use in building a house. He had cut around a large tree and had gone to place some logs to prevent the tree from burying itself in the snow when it came down. It will be remembered that on this day the wind was blowing hard all day long, and while Warner getting things ready the tree was blown over and he was caught under it and crushed into a shapeless mass, death resultingly instantly.

Something New.

We have just received direct from New York an elegant line of pictures consisting of steel engravings, imported oleo's, etchings, and artist's studies. These pictures are for the inspection of the public. They consist of some of the choicest gems of art, and will be kept on exhibition thirty days, at the end of which time all pictures remaining unsold will be returned to New York. Everybody invited to inspect them.

LOSEY & DEAN.

Standing Committees.

At the meeting of the city council on Monday evening, President Doran announced the following standing committees:

Finance and Taxes—Aldermen Atkinson, Spencer and Searles.

Streets, Sidewalks and Bridges—Aldermen Graham, Keough, Camp and Atkinson.

Fire Department, Water Works and Fire Protection—Aldermen Searles, Spencer and Cooley.

Purchasing, Printing and City Property—Aldermen Keough, Graham, Atkinson and Spencer.

Health, Sewerage, Police, and all matters pertaining to the Police—Aldermen Camp, Searles and Atkinson.

Electric Lights, and all matters pertaining to Lighting—Aldermen Cooley, Camp, Graham and Keough.

The O. R. C. Ball.

The Order of Railway Conductors of Brainerd Division, No. 197, have sent out the invitations for their second annual ball, which will take place at the opera house on the evening of April 2nd. The party will surpass anything yet given in the city and extensive arrangements are being completed to make it a pronounced success. The committees are composed as follows:

Arrangements—W. P. Spalding, E. A. Rhodes, E. H. Reed, E. W. Hammer, Geo. Sisler and James Smith.

Floor—P. Corcoran, assisted by James Smith, C. E. Ray, A. T. Jernegan and E. S. Richards.

Reception—J. Furlong, Jas. Shanley, E. S. Richards, E. A. Earnest, J. S. Magee, C. E. Ray, E. A. Matir, T. C. Campbell, John Davis, A. A. Sharpe, E. J. Harkins, I. A. Collins, C. Farmer, W. H. Cummings, H. L. Black, J. Dodge, W. M. Hanan and F. D. Stillings.

The Court Cases.

Court for the 15th judicial district was opened by Judge Sleeper at the court house Monday morning. D. D. Smith and F. L. Matteson were appointed deputy sheriffs, and J. E. Wilson deputy clerk. The following cases have been disposed of.

John Jurgenson vs. J. B. Summers, tried by jury, verdict found for plaintiff in the sum of $83.67, and $7.70 interest. E. N. Donaldson for plaintiff and G. S. Fernald for defendant.

Anna Hendrickson vs. Frank Eddy, tried by jury, and verdict found for plaintiff, her damages being assessed at $25. A stay of 30 days ordered. B. F. Hartshorn for plaintiff and A. G. Becker for defendant.

Frank Swanson vs. J. B. Summers, jury trial. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $131.60. Stay of proceedings for 30 days ordered. Leon E. Lum for plaintiff and G. S. Fernald for defendant.

E. N. Donaldson vs. J. J. Howe & Co., jury trial. Settled after trial but before verdict by jury. P. V. Cogperrell for plaintiff, Holland & McClenahan for defendant.

M. A. Whiteley vs. Mississippi Water Power Co. Discontinued.

F. A. B. King vs. C. F. Kindred. To be tried in Chambers on six days' notice.

W. A. Fleming vs. Alexander Godin. To be tried in Chambers.

J. S. Gardner, City of Brainerd, W. S. McClenahan, substituted as attorney for city and case continued.

F. A. Claus vs. Wm. Spencer. To be tried in Chambers on ten days' notice.

R. D. McLaughlin vs. J. R. and Ada B. Howe. Motion made by defendant's attorney to be allowed to put in amended answer; objected to by plaintiff's attorney. Motion granted.

J. N. Nevers vs. F. W. Farnham, Andrew Fredrickson and B. A. Duffy. Action dismissed as to Fredrickson & Duffy.

As we go to press the case of Andrew Fredrickson vs. F. E. Eddy is on trial.

W. H. Mantor, of Brainerd, and Wm. B. Bailey, of Wadena, were admitted to the bar, the former on presentation of certificate from the U. S. Circuit Court and Supreme Court of Wisconsin and the latter by examination, R. H. Stearns, W. A. Fleming and G. S. Fernald being the committee.

Gull River Notes.

H. C. Mills is in Miles City.

H. C. Leavitt is in Minneapolis this week.

Jessie Jewel will start in a few days for Washington Territory.

Miss May Campbell entertained a few friends Monday evening.

Miss Ettie Brown, of Detroit, is visiting her sister Miss Brown, of this city.

There is a very young lady in Peter Anderson's family. She arrived Wednesday.

A. J. Conta is in town this week repairing organs and taking orders for new ones.

John Hayton had the misfortune to step on a nail a few days ago injuring his foot quite badly.

Mr. and Mrs. John Manson are enjoying a visit from their brother, George Manson, and bride.

Rennie Horr's many friends will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly recovering from his recent severe illness.

Dr. Camp was called Saturday afternoon to attend Charlie Moores who was suddenly taken ill. Later we hear he is improving.

F. E. Jago entertained a number of his Brainerd friends in a right royal manner at the West Side Hotel last Friday evening.

The party given by Essie Day Wednesday night was an enjoyable affair. It could not be otherwise with such an agreeable hostess.

The W. C. T. U. was, as usual, well attended. The literary programme was good and well carried out, especially the opening address delivered by H. P. Downs, "The Martyred Mother," by Prof. Tift, "The Valley of Silence," by Herbie Thompson, and the reading of "That Little Vulgar Boy", by F. E. Jago. The music was excellent, especially the solos and the quartette.

SCHOOL NOTES.

We have just received about $40 worth of apparatus for the school.

Friday afternoon passed off quite pleasantly. The best recitation was given by Lizzie Avery, next best by Cora Palmer. Best composition, Irwin Robinson; next best composition, Charlie Day.

The exercise in rapid composition and writing was good. The following are their writing stories of more than 40 words in one minute; Charlie Moores, 66; Lizzie Avery, 68; Irwin Robinson, 48; Herbert Thompson 46; M. Maud Moores, 47; Charlie Day, 43; Hannah Carlson, 42; Cora Palmer, 41.

Ft. Ripley Items.

Dan. Randall is hauling logs to the mill pond.

J. L. Berg visited the county seat this week.

S. Glidden is fishing on Little Anoka Lake.

Miss Effie Gorst is visiting relatives at Deerwood.

Martin King is hauling logs for David Kinney.

M. E. Coe and wife visited Crow Wing this week.

John Leonard was at home a short time last Sunday.

C. N. Troxel went to Little Falls one day this week.

E. E. Toms intends to put about 100,000 feet of logs on Round Lake this winter. He will finish logging this week.

R. L. Whitley has taken up the agency business. He is now canvassing for a book entitled "What the World Believes."

Babies are again on the increase. Since the last writing one has appeared in the family of Wallace Clark and also at John Groves.

Harry Shannon is among his friends once more in this vicinity. He has been working all winter in a logging camp of Hon. C. B. Buckman.

The face of one of our business men was quite badly bruised this week, the result, we understand, of a fist fight with one of his customers.

Mr. Arthur Warner, a young man living near Daggett Brook, met with a sad fate last Saturday. While out falling trees a falling tree struck the young man, killing him instantly. Funeral services by Eld. E. E. Toms.

Deerwood Election and Items of Interest From That Place.

The town election at this place was very hotly contested. The fight lying between R. H. Morford and C. Hill for the clerkship, and John Engman and C. Jenie for the chairmanship. The result of the ballot showed the following to have been elected:

Supervisors—John Engman, chairman; Peter Brand, Sam. Redin. Clerk—R. H. Morford. Treasurer—Harry Fullerton. Assessor—Harry Patterson. Justices of the Peace—H. B. Goffin and Peter Behlmer. Constable—Robert Archibald.

Mr. C. Adams intends putting up two saw mills here in the spring, one on Serpent Lake and one on Black Lake. They have got out a nice lot of timber this winter.

Malcolm McLaren has banked a million feet of logs cast of here this winter. He will close up operations in about a week.

A tree which Torval Alsen was chopping down last week fell in such a manner as to break his leg. He will be laid up for some time.

Peter Behlmer has been in Brainerd this week as a petit juror.

SPECTATOR.

Deerwood, March 22nd, 1888.

Daggett Brook Items.

M. Remmels is in town.

B. Fein will complete his logging operations next week.

John G. Knebel was elected town clerk of Daggett Brook.

Glidtons saw mill will be running by the first of next week.

M. Remmels is hauling logs to the mill for lumber to improve his farm.

Arthur Warner was killed on Wednesday by a tree falling on him and crushing him in a terrible manner. He had just returned from Kansas where he had been visiting with his parents.

A Serious Charge.

Charles S. Hazen, who was arrested at Brainerd on Monday by Deputy United States Marshal Sweetser, upon the charge of taking from the post-office at Minneapolis, a letter not addressed to him and opening the same, was brought to this city Tuesday and arraigned before Commissioner O'Dell. He gave bail for his appearance Monday. The arrest grows out of the business complications of Hazen with R. P. Jones and the latter's father-in-law, John Campbell, who is the complaint.—Globe.

A person from reading the above would imagine that Hazen was a criminal of no small calibre, but to people on the inside and who are acquainted with the gentleman accused and the parties in the case simply itself into a mere matter of spite work. Mr. Hazen was connected with "Fish" Jones and his father-in-law in business transactions and through that medium the difficulty rose. We doubt if they prove that Mr. Hazen tampered with the United States mail.

Married.

MCNAUGHTON — MCKAY — By Judge Fleming, Saturday evening, March 17th, 1888, John McNaughton, of Aitkin county, and Miss Ella McKay, of Crow Wing county.

HAUBERSETZLE—ROSENBERG—By Judge Fleming, Thursday evening, March 22nd, 1888, L. P. Haubersetzle and Miss Atelia Rosenberg, all of Crow Wing county.

Card of Thanks.

EDITORS DISPATCH: — Allow me through your paper to return my sincere thanks to the many friends of this place who were so ready to do all in their power to help me in the recent sickness and death of my wife.

H. A. HATCH.

Fort Ripley, March 20, 1888.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. will be held with Mrs. B. A. Ferris Tuesday afternoon at 3 p. m.

The Gilbert Lake

Boat house and boats together with real estate for sale or rent. For further particulars enquire of

J. N. NEVERS.

C. B. Sleeper has 200 residence and 50 business lots, centrally located, for sale cheap for cash or on time contracts. If you buy of him, you pay no commission. Call on

C. B. SLEEPER,
or J. L. SIPPI,
Sleeper Block.

D. M. Clark & Co. carry the most complete line of crockery, hardware, lamps, nails, and everything pertaining to the business in the city. See them before buying, as you will save money by so doing.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

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

O. H. HAVILL,
REAL Estate AND Loan Broker

Improved and unimproved property for sale in all parts of the city.

Money to loan on real estate on chattle security. Mortgages bought, etc.

Babies that are fretful, peevish, cross, or troubled with Windy Colic, Teething Pains, or Stomach Disorders, can be relieved at once by using Acker's Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine in any form. Price 25 cents. Sold by Sold by Johnson & Bain.

C. B. SLEEPER'S

Real Estate Circular!

Look Here!

In view of the certain raise in real estate in the coming summer, now is the time to invest. For the next sixty days I will sell any of the following real estate on terms to suit purchasers:

Four business lots, corner Front and Broadway, Sleeper block in Brainerd.

One lot adjoining Opera house, on Broadway.

Four lots on Front street.

Three lots near Presbyterian house, 9th street, desirable residence property.

Three cottages, rear of Opera house, cheap.

Seventy-five lots, Sleeper's Addition—lots from $50 to $100—50x150—cheapest lots in Brainerd.

Seventy-five lots in Sleeper's Park addition—7th and 8th streets.

Sleeper Block; one or three brick stores on favorable terms.

This property will double in value within six months, and if any one desires a business location, or residence lot, here is your chance.

All residence lots will be sold on the installment plan, so that laboring men and mechanics can secure a home on more advantageous terms than ever before in the history of Brainerd.

For further particulars inquire of C. B. SLEEPER or J. L. SMITH,
Sleeper Block.

Chief Mertz' Letter of Resignation.

Chief of Police Mertz handed the following letter to Mayor Homstead on Monday which explains itself:

To the Honorable Werner Homstead, Mayor of the City of Brainerd.

SIR:—I beg leave hereby to tender to you my resignation as Chief of Police of this city, to take effect immediately. I am loath to do this for primarily because satisfied that a considerable element of the constituency which elected you understood that I was to be incinded in certain changes expected through you in the city government; and thus believing, I gladly relieve you from any possibility of embarrassment, at the same time grateful to you for your consideration in requesting me to remain. In addition to this, I am heartily tired of the service, which, now completing a year as Chief of Police, makes fully nine years that I have been in the relation of a public officer, going in and out before your people; and I assure you that the year as Chief has been more laborious and wearisome, than any portion of the long service as sheriff. I am, therefore, glad of the opportunity to take a long needed rest.

You will permit me, in retiring from the force, with whom I part with regret on account of the warm personal relations between us, to commend them to your faithful, intelligent officers, whose places you would find it difficult to fill, and I hope sincerely that you will see your way to retain them unchanged. And also, through you, I would act to make my acknowledgements to the public, whose servant I have been, of my warm appreciation of their regard and esteem.

With best wishes for the success of your administration, and for the welfare of the good people of Brainerd.

I am, respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
P. MERTZ.

Brainerd, March 17th, 1888.

Acker's Blood Elixir is the only Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for Ulcers, Eruptions or Syphilitic Poisoning. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it. Sold by Johnson & Bain.

Professional Cards.

D. S. BIBBEL,
DENTIST
Rooms 3 and 4 over Bank Block.
BRAINERD..... .....MINN.

J. A. WHITELY,
CITY ENGINEER.
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Office, Room 8, Sleeper Block.
BRAINERD..... MINN.

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

G. S. FERNALD,
(Successor to Foster & Fernald.)
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Rooms 1 and 2 - - Sleeper Block

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

A. E. VEON,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND PENSION ATTORNEY,
Ins. in. 8th street.
☞ Will attend to any business or either line.

L. M. ROBERTS,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
☞ Office and Residence—Room No. 5, Hartley Block, Front Street, over W. A. Smith's Store.

FACTS YOU CAN BET ON.

That the *oldest and largest* tobacco factory *in the world is in Jersey City, N. J.*

That this factory makes the popular and well-named Climax Plug, the acknowledged standard for fine-class chewing tobacco.

That this factory was established as long ago as 1826.

That last year (1887) it made and sold the enormous quantity of eighteen million, six hundred and ten of tobacco.

That this was more than one-fourth of all the tobacco made in the United States notwithstanding that there were 968 factories at work.

That in the last 4 years this factory has helped support the United States Government to the extent of over Forty-four million seven hundred thousand dollars (44,700,000.00) paid into the U. S. Treasury in Internal Revenue Taxes.

That the pay-roll of this factory is about $1,000, 000.00 per year or $20,000.00 per week.

That this factory employs about 1,500 operatives.

That this factory makes such a wonderfully good chew as Climax Plug that many other factories have tried to imitate it in vain, and in despair now try to attract custom by offering larger pieces of inferior goods for the same price.

That this factory nevertheless continues to increase its business every year.

That this factory belongs to and is operated by Yours, very truly,
P. LORILLARD & CO.

ARBUCKLES'

name on a package of COFFEE is a guarantee of excellence.

ARIOSA

COFFEE is kept in all first-class stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

COFFEE

is never good when exposed to the air. Always buy this brand hermetically sealed ONE POUND PACKAGES.

Minneapolis and St. Louis RAILWAY
AND THE FAMOUS
ALBERT LEA ROUTE

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY, from St. Paul and Minneapolis

To Chicago,

Without Change, connecting with the fast train of all lines for the

East and Southeast.

The direct and only line running through Cars between St. Paul, Minneapolis and

DES MOINES, IOWA

Via Albert Lea and Fort Dodge. Also "Short Line" to Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison.

☞ SOLID THROUGH TRAINS BETWEEN
MINNEAPOLIS and ST. LOUIS

and the principal Cities of the Mississippi Valley, connecting in Union Depots with all roads South and Southwest.

MANY HOURS SAVED and the only line run ning Vestibule Trains daily to Kansas City, Lavenworth and Atchison, making connections with the Santa Fe and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railways.

☞ Close connections made in Union Depot with all trains of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, Northern Pacific, St. Paul & Duluth Railways, from and to all points north and north west.

☞ 100 Lbs. of Baggage Checked Free. Pay always as low as other lines. For Time Tables, Through Tickets, etc., call upon the nearest ticket agent or write to

S. F. BOYD,
Gen'l Tkt & Pass. Agt. Minneapolis, Minn

J. A. McCOLL,

Has just received a Large Supply of

Artists Materials!

At his Gallery on 7th Street.

The Assortment includes:

Academy Board,
Japanned Panels,
Ground Glass Panels,
Canvas Face Panels, fine
Brushes and Bronze Paints,
Brass Banner Rods,
Artist canvas by the yard. Artists stretchers made to order and covered with canvas. The stock is complete and will bear the closest inspection.

Give Us A Call.

J. A. McCOLL, 7th Street.

BOOTS & SHOES

Of Every Description,

CHEAP!

—AT—

R. F. WALTERS,

No. 9, 6th Street.

Fine Shoes made to measure from the smallest infants to the finest ladies hand turned shoes. Gents' custom work as usual.

Also Neat Repairing Promptly Done.

Sign of the Big Boot, 6th Street.

EMPIRE
RESTAURANT AND HOTEL.

Corner Fifth and Front Streets.

C. E. SMITH, Proprietor.

I board at Smith's Empire Hotel

And Restaurant.

You see by my looks that I am sleek and fat. A word to the wise is sufficient. You can get a square meal, a good lunch, a downy bed or anything to make you comfortable.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

MONEY TO LOAN

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

Strictly CONFIDENTIAL

Office with Brainerd Furniture Co., corner of Fifth and Front Streets. **A. L. HOFFMAN, Agent.**

☞ Removed from Sleeper Block, Front Street.

Cabinets, $3.00 Per Dozen,

At the Corner Front and 5th Streets, where

J. B. Robinson

Will be pleased to welcome former patrons and all others. Thanking the citizens of Brainerd and Vicinity for former patronage, and by earnest efforts to please we hope for a continuance of the same. We guarantee all our work.

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