

WOOD!!

Will some of our subscribers who intend paying in wood, send us some dry kind? We are very much in want of it; and cannot keep the office going unless we get some more soon.

Let of the amount of grain received in payment of one year's subscription to the St. Cloud Democrat:—

Wheat	Two bushels
Oats	Three bushels
Barley	Five bushels
Hay	Five bushels
Butter	Seven bushels
Flour	Four bushels
Butter	Ten pounds
Beef	Thirty pounds
Fresh Pork	Twenty pounds

The same proportion for six months. The produce to be delivered at the store of H. Z. MITCHELL, Lower town, opposite the Flaming Mill.

The "Winslow House."

This is a Minnesota institution, of which all Minnesotians are in duty bound to be proud. It is in the city of St. Anthony, situated on an eminence overlooking the falls, and from its observatory commands a series of magnificent views.

The twin cities of St. Anthony and Minneapolis lay at our feet, with Nicolet Island, the proposed future Capital of the State, now crowned with a dense forest, lying a little above the Falls; and many bright gleams of the flashing river in its bed of pearl, when we saw it, making a gorgeous panorama; and one we can imagine as still more inviting when the pearl is exchanged for emerald.

The graded line of the railroad from Stillwater, opening a view through the bluffs and forests to the eastern horizon, readily suggests its idea of a path for the sunbeams of civilization to flow in upon the wilderness, lying in full view to the West. On the one side lie millions of acres of the most inviting and fertile land on this continent, inhabited by bears, wolves, elk, buffalo and the like; and to the other side, we look straight down the pathway of that great magician, "the iron horse" which is slowly to cover these broad acres with thousands and thousands of happy, prosperous homes for the honest sons and daughters of toil, who now work for the privilege of living on the smallest possible portion of man's heritage, this green and glorious earth.

It is difficult while standing in that observatory, looking over the broad expanse of earth, try so sparsely occupied, thinking of its untraveled natural advantages, and of the almost interminable succession of rich prairies, and woodlands, lakes and rivers rolling on, and on to the Rocky Mountains and offering homes and broad farms for the price of a bushel of wheat.

Why is it that millions of the human race, even in our own favored land, are groping away their lives in damp cellars and dark, rocking alleys. When millions of hands want work, and millions of acres want wheat, and millions of mouths want bread, "there must be something wrong?"

We have never been so inspired, as upon this day, in the five moments we stood in the observatory with the whole earth spread at our feet converted into a mill race, capable of turning the manufacturing for the continent, with the horizon shutting down upon a country we know to be lying in an atmosphere the most healthful and invigorating, and capable of raising bread, and supplying sunny homes for uncounted millions, and remembering the cry for work and work which is coming to our Northern cities, how we longed to see that open path to sunrise illumination by the very eye of that great civilization, as he comes careening along with his long train of homes and health seekers, who must shortly pour along its iron way.

But the "Winslow House" itself!—There is something of it beside the observatory. Down below are stories upon stories—we do not remember how many—of cosy chambers, pleasant dressing rooms and long halls, all finished and furnished in a style of luxury which is seldom equalled in first class Eastern hotels.

The house is built of a handsome bluish stone and the walls are about three feet thick of solid masonry. This gives it an air of imposing grandeur, such as one connects with the idea of old ancestral castles, while the high ceilings, large and numerous windows, and predominance of white and bright coloring in walls and furniture takes away all thought of the gloom usually attached to massive buildings. In

fact, we have never, in any place, seen a house where French luxury and sprightliness were so combined with English solidity and comfort.

The "Winslow House" must become a favorite resort for invalids and pleasure seekers. The Allegheny Mountain air, to which invalids resort for health, is not nearly so pure and invigorating as our Minnesota atmosphere, while the opportunities for boating, riding, driving and hunting and all manner of out door exercises are unsurpassable. When invalids can enjoy this, with the luxurious comfort and quiet of such a hotel—if there are any more such—thousands must learn to avail themselves of it.

While at the "Winslow" we did not hear a loud word, a rattle of an impudent bell, or clatter of any kind—no noise or confusion any more than in the most orderly private family. True, the house was not full, but there were plenty of guests to have got up a tremendous rush, if the whole machinery of the establishment had not been working on greased hinges—had not been properly arranged and thoroughly managed. The thickness of the walls and softness of the carpets do much to insure quiet; but the gentlemanly supervision of the clerk, Capt. DARRON; and orderly movements of the servants make confusion impossible.

The halls are heated and the cooking principally done by steam. Two superb pianos furnish visitors with an opportunity for home sounds; and the culinary department is in that perfection; that even the bread, butter, cream, tea and coffee are of the first quality.

That Communication.

On our outside, we reinstate the communication of "Miller and Swisshelm", merchants of St. Cloud, on "Minnesota and its resources." So many people wanted extra copies to send East, that although we published an unusually large edition it is entirely exhausted and there is a demand for more.

We endorse the statements, all save the number of teams passing through to Frazer River. We think the writer overestimates the number. We have no way of ascertaining exactly how many have passed, but do not think it has quite reached one hundred.

Then we think the writers are mistaken about winter wheat, having yet to be tried. We had what we consider perfectly reliable information of three fields of winter wheat in this neighborhood last season, which yielded bountifully.

One gentleman who had examined it assured us he had never seen so fine a field of wheat as one of those was, and he had come from the wheat districts of Illinois.

We have no kind of doubt about this country being better for winter wheat than any part of Pennsylvania and they grow very good wheat there.

The process of winter killing wheat has always been described as thawing and freezing, thawing and freezing. Here the winter is nothing but shining and freezing, shining and freezing. The thawing is all left out; and so their can be no vomiting out of the roots as in the sudden freezes, succeeding rains, which are so common in more Southern winters.

Then we cannot understand the ground for doubt about success in raising fruit here. True, several people have planted trees which have died; but come to enquire they were planted as people plant stakes; and many of them left as rubbing sticks for cattle, while the grasshoppers killed ninety nine hundredths of the few that had survived.

The trees we brought from Pennsylvania were all killed by them; but five goose-bushes of the finest varieties have survived; and we never saw bushes do better.

A neighbor who came a year previous brought fruit from the most severe season winter before has never seen here; but that any white set of grasshoppers. Isabel they were killed by the same fate, lived over the grapes shared the same fate, out vigorously in that severe winter, came out.

In a country where blackberries equal the Lawton, soil for four unlimited, quart and the supply appears unlimited, and which abound with plums, both red and blue, with strawberries, gooseberries wild grapes; and where the white cherry, cherry, butternut and sugar maple grow in abundance we can see no reason for a peradventure about all the hardier varieties of apples, cherries, quinces and peaches doing well.

Maine is in the same latitude and it abounds with fine orchards, and we expect to see the boys pelt with Minnesota grown apples every infidel who has written or whispered a doubt about the future of our mills of St. Cloud.

Indians.

In our last issue, we underestimated the number of Indian hunters in our vicinity, because it is a subject so apt to induce exaggeration that we could not rely implicitly on the reports brought in.

We are now convinced there are from two to three hundred men, with a full complement of women and children, or squaws and papposes. They are Sioux; and occupy several different encampments West and South-west of us, the nearest seven miles back. Reliable, cautious men think they have killed full one thousand head of deer, beside a goodly number of bears and other game.

Our citizens are very much dissatisfied with these incursions of our savage neighbors; and claim that the United States Authorities should prevent these forays, and that if they do not, the inhabitants should organize and drive the hunters back into their own territory.

If our deer were protected from these savage foes it appears as if, in a few years, they would be surpassingly abundant; and it is not only wild animals that the Indians claim as their prey. In every neighborhood where they come, cattle are driven off, vacant houses robbed and provisions stolen; while the settlers are kept on the perpetual alert to watch their property and resist the most importunate and persevering system of beggary.

It produces a strange effect upon one's preconceived ideas of these "sons of the forest," to see ten or a dozen of them crowding into a cabin, scowling and threatening, or whining and sniffling, to obtain a small supply of beans, potatoes, wheat, corn, pork, old clothes, or any other supply which would be sought or excepted by the most abject pauper in an Eastern city.

They remind us of the descriptions writers give of the Lazaroni of Italy, than the Indian of romance, with whom we became acquainted in early life.

They are simply a set of lazy, impudent beggars, affecting to despise the arts of civilized life while most anxious to avail themselves of the proceeds of these arts, provided they can do so by begging or stealing, which they regard as honorable, while working is quite beneath their dignity.

This is the common feeling here; and while we cannot help sharing it, would counsel forbearance, on the part of the white settlers. It is wiser and better to suffer loss, than to have any serious personal difficulty with the Red men. Their incursions into our territory should be laid before the Indian Department, and let the matter be dealt with by the regular, constituted authorities. It may be that the Indians and whites have different understandings of the treaty by which they sold these lands; and it may be that the consideration has not been fully paid to them. As the whites are the stronger and wiser party they should not be readily provoked.

In the worst view of the case, these Indian marauders are not so bad as the thousands of loafers and paupers of civilized life, who live upon the industry of others.

But talk about the severity of our climate! Here are these Indian children running barefoot and almost naked over the snow, and the thermometer below zero; while they sleep under the shelter of a little bramble, some withered leaves and a few deer skins. "Dressing up warm" is evidently all a freak of old Madame Fashion.

One class of her retainers go about with their clothes carefully held off from their persons two or three feet by steel hoops, another go without the clothes, and a third swathe themselves in a manner that would astonish a bear or buffalo; while each one fancies he or she has the most comfortable encasement imaginable.

The Pioneer & Democrat is growling because we are satisfied with ourself generally. What an envious little monster! The fact that conscience and his looking glass keep grinning at him until he is all out of conceit of himself, may be a good reason why he should keep throwing pebbles at folks who are more fortunate; but it cannot justify him in telling untruths, and putting his ugly, clumsy sentences between our handsome, porcelain teeth.

You must be a Noecasin, Mr. Pioneer, and no Democrat, or you would not have stated that we said we were "bound to create a sensation!"

It was you who, supposing we were about to rival your long drawn efforts in that line, made the sensible announcement, that we assumed that if you are correct, whereupon a sensation is bound to be created. D. J. Mr. Pioneer, learn to tell the truth about small matters at least, and reserve your great occasions.

Poisoning.

Some thoughtless or malicious person has strewn poisoned meat about town with the idea of killing wolves and foxes; and a number of these indispensable guardians on frontier life—good dogs, have been killed.

Mr. STEARNS, has lost a valuable animal; and "our Bruno," a large black Newfoundland, belonging to H. Z. MITCHELL, and brought from Pittsburg, the faithful guardian of the house by night, and playmate of the children by day, has fallen a victim.

In endeavoring to administer camphor to the animal when too late, Mr. MITCHELL had three of his fingers bitten, one severely; and we have all been very anxious lest some of the poison might have entered the wounds; but they have been well lathered in spirits of camphor, and small portions of the gum taken into the stomach, and as this drug is the antidote to strychnine, we hope the danger is averted.

We would not wish the thoughtless person the sorrow and tears brought to our family by the announcement "Bruno is dead!"

Corn.

A Correspondent wishes to know if we will take corn in payment of subscriptions made prior to our announcement of wanting produce. We answer, YES SIR! and glad to get it.

We will take, in payment of any bill due the DEMOCRAT, anything good to eat, wear or use about house, shop, barn or wood-shed; any kind of provender for cattle; any kind of live stock, except skunks and panthers; axes—helves or handles; hoes, rakes or spades; trowels or carpenters tools; gold trinkets, good clean rags, town lots, or a few acres of swamp land.

"Man wants but little here below," but this is not the case with woman.—We want anything and everything that can be of use to man, woman, child or animal; and, especially, we want a large list of subscribers who will pay in something.

Any one who wants the DEMOCRAT need not be deterred from taking it on account of the kind of payment. We will take dried mosquitoes, or even Virginia Lands, at reasonable rates, if he has nothing else to offer. So, Mr. P. send on your corn. It is pretty nearly as good as dimes, and any body takes dimes.

Mr. Douglas.

There is a general impression that Mr. DOUGLAS will be returned to U. S. Senate; but, from his position we look upon it as quite impossible he should accept an election from the Legislature elect of Illinois.

The issue before election was plainly put for or against his return to Senate. He accepted the principle of submitting the question of "who shall be Senator?" to the test of a popular vote, and entered into the canvass upon the ground of "popular sovereignty"—the right of the majority to rule. A large majority of the people of Illinois voted against him; and his self respect will undoubtedly prevent his going to Washington against the will of the people. To a man who had not so placed himself upon the platform of the right of the majority, there would be nothing especially derogatory in taking advantage of that unfair apportionment of the State which makes the Legislature the representative of a minority of the people, but at the same time it would be unfair, and contrary to the true spirit of a representative government.—How then would it do for the great Champion of "Popular Sovereignty" to stultify all his professions and principles, and become the Representative of a minority?

It would never do; and in order to retain his hold upon the respect, admiration and sympathy of the popular heart, he must, per force, decline an election by this minority Legislature.

He will doubtless wait and "try again."

LECTURES.—Why do not some of our gentlemen move in the matter of getting up a series of lectures for the Winter? The last winter's course was a decided success and should induce a like series this winter.

We think Messrs Croft of St. Anthony and Rev Ames of Minneapolis could be induced to visit, and favor us with one lecture each. Several gentlemen of our own place are permitting their eloquence to rust; and we move that the School Directors or some voluntary committee set them at work, furnishing up their ideas.

Will HENRY GRINE call at our office? We fear his advertisement is not legal.

Hunters.

There is a great plentifulness of venison and our hunters are returning loaded from the chase.

The Rev. T. E. Inman, of the Baptist church, has killed eight deer this season.—Rev. Dudley Chase of the Protestant Episcopal church has taken his second. This gentleman, who is of polished manners and education, on account of diseased lungs, left a flourishing congregation in Chicago and has taken his station here, on the outposts of civilization, where he is much respected as the pastor of two small congregations; and is finding health as well as venison in his hunting excursions.

Mr Inman is a regular pioneer preacher of the John the Baptist class, who eat locusts and wild honey, and are clothed with camel's hair and have a leather girdle about their loins, men who go before to prepare the way for another class of laborers, men who, like Luther, plow the field and leave the harrowing, rolling and crop gathering to their successors. He spends his Sabbaths and part of other days preaching the Gospel in destitute places and, in a great measure supports his family by his rifle. May great success attend the earnest, iron, old man in both his fields of labor, for he deserves success.

Mr. Noel has taken some three or four since our last report.

Messrs Alden and Taylor have shot five. Of Mr. Freeman's number we have lost count, but he is considered the most successful hunter in town. E. Garlington killed one doe; and lawyer Sweet of Sauk Rapids, last week, shot a fine buck as he, Mr. Sweet, took the buck, stood in, a door of the Hyperborean Hotel, which is in the centre of that town which last fall polled ninety two bona fide votes.

Venison is six cents a pound; and last fall we had the good fortune to obtain a supply of Cranberries, the finest we ever saw, at \$1.50 per bushel. The year previous we gathered our own cranberries; and with venison steaks at six cents per pound and plenty of cranberry sauce, the finest potatoes in the world at fifteen cents per bushel and delicious turnips for ten, one is not at a loss to make a dinner.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE 20TH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

County	Wolcott	Madison	Butler	Total
Wm. H. Wood	447	155	154	756
Thos C. McClure	465	175	159	799
A. P. Whitney	393	181	155	729
Ludwig Roberts	297	125	82	504
R. C. Burdick	287	123	81	491
U. S. Willey	285	142	85	512

VOTE—OFFICIAL OF STEARNS CO. FOR COUNTY OFFICERS.

N. P. Clark had	459
L. A. Evans "	281
For County Auditor.	
John Mc Donald had	385
J. Broker "	218
For County Surveyor.	
Nicholas Smith had	467
For County Treasurer.	
J. H. Linneman had	256
Vote—on the Question of the Division of the County.	
For the Division of the County	87
Against " " " "	627
For the Law creating the Co. of Monongalia.	49
Against " " " "	42

For the Democrat

The late Railroad Decision.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ST. CLOUD DEMOCRAT. The recent decision of the Supreme Court, refusing to the State a priority of lien over all other bondholders of the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company, has elicited various comments. By some, the State Treasury is deemed less secure; while, on the other hand, the right of the Company to raise money by the negotiation of first mortgage bonds, is regarded as indispensable to the payment of the semi-annual instalments of interest. At this time, second mortgage bonds would be entirely unavailable for that or any other purpose: subscriptions to capital stock can not now be obtained, and therefore the sale of the first mortgage bonds will doubtless enable the Companies to exonerate the Treasury. In this point of view, the late decision adds to the security of the State.

The State has an *excess* lien upon the future revenues of the roads and an *excess* title to 153,600 acres of land. Some doubt has been expressed whether these lands can be sold immediately, but the Land Grant clearly gives the right to sell 120 sections or 76,800 acres for each line and branch in advance of construction, and another and equal quantity as often as twenty continuous miles are completed. The Minnesota and Pacific road having a main and branch line, might sell, and has transferred to the State the right to sell, the whole 153,600 acres in two bodies, each resting (as the law requires) on a continuous length of twenty miles of the projected roads. Having thus complied with the loan Amendment, the Company asked the State to make common cause with other bondholders, who may put their money into the road and not insist on a "priority of lien," which would effectually prevent any investment [at least for a long time] beyond the amount of the State Credit. The Supreme Court has decided that such is the true intent and meaning of the Constitution.

There is no doubt that it is what the Legislature intended, in proposing this Amendment. The bill first required each of the Companies to convey to the State 120 sections or 76,800 acres of land. This quantity was doubled, made 240 sections or 153,600 acres, upon a clear and definite understanding in the Senate, that the Companies were to be allowed to raise money by negotiating bonds of the same class

as those held by the State. The Companies were respectively required to complete 50 miles before the close of their whole lines before 1861, and four fifths of their whole lines before 1866, but while this amendment prevailed, another proposition by Mr. Senator Smith, giving the mortgage bonds held by the State, a priority of lien over all other bonds, was voted down. Whenever proposed in either house, it shared the same fate—the friends of the measure in and out of the Legislature protesting that such a restriction was unnecessary and would arrest, and not expedite the construction of the roads.

But it is urged, that the Company may issue an excessive amount of first mortgage bonds. Not so. By a Trust Deed of July 31st, 1858, the Company has solemnly agreed, that no bonds shall be issued except countersigned and registered by three disinterested Trustees—that the total amount shall never exceed \$35,000 per mile; and that even these shall not issue except as the work progresses in forty mile sections. The Company has no other interest except in selling the bonds at or near par—hence the above safeguards. In addition, the Company, since the decision of the Supreme Court, has voluntarily executed a Supplemental Trust Deed, giving the Governor the right to act as Trustee, if necessary for the security of the State and sell out the whole road, charter, and lands of the Company in sixty days, or in time to prevent any default in payment of interest on State bonds.

"Both sides" is a good motto. Your correspondent deems the statement, that the State has a *greater* lien than before, the late judicial decision, to be an error—hence the present communication. Let there be no attempt to prejudice this question. Every reasoning man should read the opinions of Judges Everett and Flanagan and judge for himself. If, as a government and people, we can cooperate in pushing forward the railroad enterprises, 1859 will be the most prosperous year in our annals.

W. Our columns are always open to both sides of every question; and especially to any side of the railroad interest, but in reading the letter of our correspondent we are not fully convinced that he is right.—The fact that the Pacific road *alone* refused the State a prior lien as security, goes to prove that the Governor is right.

If the Pacific road cannot negotiate loans on second class mortgage bonds, how shall the other companies negotiate them?

Moreover we think the people of Minnesota, in voting for the Loan Bill understood that they were to be "secured" by first liens, as well by the other two classes of security specified. The Bill was pressed upon the people because of the unusual nature of the securities. The people in agreeing to accept "first mortgage bonds," had no idea that all the bonds of the companies were to be *first*; and the disagreement, at this early day, about the meaning of the Bill, the lagging about the meaning of these unimportant looking words "an amount of," looks as if the Bill had been framed on purpose to entrap the people.

When a law is to be submitted to the people it ought to be so framed that even a woman could understand it.

The Loan Bill says: "And as further security an amount of first mortgage bonds on the roads, lands and franchises of the respective companies corresponding to the State Bonds issued, shall be transferred to the Treasurer of the State at the time of the issue of the State Bonds."

Everybody understood by this, that these bonds were to have priority to all other bonds. The legislative debates on the Bill were not familiar to the mass of voters and going behind the bill to debates looks like a trick. Had the Bill been brought before the people with a special clause, granting or recognizing the right of the companies to issue seven times the amount of bonds on an equal footing with the bonds of the State, we have no doubt they would have voted for it, as it does appear that the issuing of such bonds is important to the speedy completion of at least one road, and their object was to expedite the building of the roads.

The Bill was an expression of a generous policy on the part of the people.—They should have been generously and candidly dealt with. The whole affair now looks like a piece of political clap-trap instead of a fair business transaction, in which both parties were of age and *compus mentis*.

DOG SLED.—We saw a dog-sled for the first time last week. One of the emigrants to Frazer river had become discouraged and turned back when near the Mountains, travelling home on a dog-sled. It is an oak board, about seven feet long and twenty inches broad, apparently split from the log, dressed smoothly and turned upward at the front end. Three dogs, two wolf and one black Indian dog, were hitched to this, tandem, with thongs and harness of buffalo hide. Two buffalo robes, a blanket, shot gun and 75lbs of pemican were the return outfit of the traveller, who was alone and in fine health.

He informed us that a train of sixty dogs and some English noblemen might be expected here about this time, from Selkirk Settlement.

STATE ROAD.—A company of men have gone out to open up the new State Road to Breckinridge. They are cutting through the heavy timber at this end of the route.