

The St. Cloud Democrat.

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THE DEMOCRAT

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Collections and Remittances promptly made.

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Real Estate Agency,

ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA.

EXTENSIVE Explorations of Land in the District subject to private entry, and long experience in Land Office business, give the undersigned peculiar advantages in the

Selection of Land,

And location of Land Warrants.

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for sale at a small advance on New York prices. Contested Pre-emption cases presented before the Local and General Land Offices. Attention paid to

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WILL attend promptly to Collections, and payment of taxes in Stearns and Benton Counties. Special attention given to cases before the Local and General Land

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TOLMAN & WHELOCK,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

Will attend to the practice of Medicine and Surgery in all their various branches.

Office over Edlbrooks's store, ST. CLOUD, MINN.

A. T. UPHAM,

DR. GALPIN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Will visit Saint Cloud four times a year

J. W. T. TUTTLE,

MANUFACTURER OF CABINET WARE.

Building and Carpentery attended to. Near the Stearns House, Lower Town ST. CLOUD, MINN.

NICOLAS MAURER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Leather and Findings, (Between Tobey's and Book Store) ST. CLOUD, v7n24-ly MINN.

WM. R. HUNTER,

ST. CLOUD BOOK STORE

J. M. ROSENBERGER,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & NEWSDEALER

Has always on hand a Fine Assortment of

Books and Stationery.

THE LATEST PAPERS & MAGAZINES

THE STANDARD SCHOOLBOOKS,

And everything usually found in a first class Bookstore. v6n18-f

F. C. MERCER,

[FROM LIVERPOOL.]

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

SAINT CLOUD, MINN.

N. B.—Watches, Clocks, Time-pieces, Music Boxes, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Neatly Fixed and Warranted.

Old Verge and Lupine Watches made in New English Patent Levers at a small cost.

Engraving done to order. v5n51-ly

ANTON SMITH,

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

A full supply of

Boots and Shoes,

BUFFALO OVERSHOES & MOCCASINS,

Kept always on hand, and for sale at favorable prices.

A good stock of Leather and Shoemaker's Findings.

Particular attention paid to Custom Work.

The highest market price in Cash paid for Hides. ANTON SMITH,

Washington av., St. Cloud. v6n19-ly

St. Cloud Machine Shop.

LEWIS CLARK

WILL do all kinds of repairing on Reapers, Threshers, Mowers, and Mill Machinery. Also, agent for

J. H. MANN'S

Reaper and Mower,

The best in the market.

Babbit Metal for sale.

Shop on Washington Avenue, opposite N. P. Clarke & Co.'s store. v7n10-f

NEW LIME YARD.

THE undersigned have opened a New Lime Yard, in Lower St. Cloud, on the north side of the main swamp, where they will keep constantly on hand the

BEST QUALITY OF MARL LIME,

which will

BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST RATES.

We warrant our Lime to be first quality.

One hundred and fifty barrels of the best Lime now ready for delivery.

NOEL & BOWKS,

St. Cloud, June 5th, 1865. v7n10-f

RICHARD MARVIN,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS

AND

QUEENSWARE,

159 & 161 Third street, and Hensch street, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Looking Glasses, Kerosene Oil and Lamps,

TABLE CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, &c.

NEW YORK LEATHER STORE.

H. ROGERS & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

LEATHER, SADDLERY HARDWARE, AND FINDINGS.

Wool, Hides and Pelts WANTED!

Highest Market Price paid.

Rogers's Block, ST. PAUL, v8n2- MINN.

ST. PAUL HAT STORE.

WM. F. MASON,

WHOLESALE DEALER BY THE

Case or Package,

Corner of 3d and Washburn sts., opposite the Bridge

R. O. STRONG'S

CARPET HALL,

225 Third street, St. Paul.

DEALER in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtain Materials and Trimmings, Upholstering and Furnishing Goods, Window Shades, Wall Paper, Mattresses, Feathers, &c. v7n40-ly

HENRY W. WEARY,

CARRIAGEMAKER,

I HAVE removed to my new shop near the Bridge, where I am prepared to do all kinds of work in the Carriage-making line. Wagons, carriages and sleighs made in a neat and substantial manner at low rates. Particular attention paid to repairing. v8-f

A LARGE QUANTITY

OF

PLASTERING HAIR

For sale by

JOHN SHWARTZ.

FOR SALE.

On favorable terms, several good HOUSES AND LOTS, IN LOWER TOWN.

I have also for sale on long time, or for cash, some

Fine Farms near St. Cloud,

which parties wishing to locate in this County would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere. Apply to

JAMES M. McKELVY,

Broker's Block. v7n19-f

UNION MILLS

Flour and Feed Store.

THE Proprietors of the above Mills have opened a Store in "Gorton's Building," on Washington Avenue, where a constant supply of

FLOUR,

FEED,

&c., &c.,

May be found.

The highest price paid in cash for wheat St. Cloud, May 26th, 1864. v6n44.

CLEARWATER MILLS

Flour and Feed Store.

A heavy stock of

X, XX,

AND SUPERFINE SPRING,

AND WHITE WINTER WHEAT

FLOUR

BRAN, CORNMEAL AND FEED,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Next door to N. P. Clarke's store.

E. J. BAKER,

St. Cloud, Dec. 13th, 1864. v6n21-ly

J. C. RAGUET & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS

And Cigars,

Cor. Third and Cedar streets, ST. PAUL, MINN.

G. P. PEABODY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

THIRD STREET,

Between Jackson and Robert Streets, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Constantly on hand a full supply of Double Rectified and Old Rye and Bourbon Whiskies. v7n11-5m

Livery, Sale and Boarding STABLE.

ROGERS & GILMORE, Proprietors.

Having received a new and splendid

Stock of Carriages and Buggies,

we are prepared to furnish Pleasure Parties Excursions and Funerals with outfits on the shortest notice.

Horses suitable for buggy or saddle can always be found at our stable.

If you want a Horse and Buggy, a Team or a Team and Carriage, to go into the country, or from one end of it to the other, call at our stable, where you can be accommodated at all times and at all hours.

N. B.—We are prepared to furnish regular and transient

BOARDING

For Horses, at our stable, at reasonable rates. We would respectfully state that "Billy" Young, whom all know to be as fast in the business, will be on hand at all hours, night or day, to wait upon customers. For particulars, call at our office. v6n52-f ROGERS & GILMORE.

J. W. METZROTH,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

WOULD invite his friends and the public to call and examine his New Styles to Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Particular attention paid to custom work.

MEAT MARKET.

FRESH Meat, Hams, Sausage and Vegetables of all kinds, kept constantly on hand. Shop on St. Germain street. CHAS. LUEG.

LIME & LUMBER!

CONSTANTLY on hand, a full supply of first quality Lime, at \$1 per barrel; or when taken in quantities of over twenty barrels, at 75 cents per barrel.

Lumber and all building material furnished to order at the lowest cash prices. Every style of Furniture can be furnished immediately at the same office, as all kinds of produce taken in exchange. Office at the New York Store. FOWLER & TOBBY.

St. Cloud Sept. 26th, 1865.

HORACE GREELEY IN MINNESOTA.

HIS IMPRESSION OF THE STATE.

The People, Harvests, Resources, Scenery and Climate.

Editorial Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30, 1865.

The few days I have spent in this new State have been so employed that I have seen too little of it, and I must leave after seeing very little more. But I have met

and conversed with intelligent residents of, and travelers through nearly every section and have gathered facts that ought to suffice for the basis of tolerably accurate and safe conclusions. And those conclusions shall at least be candidly set forth.

Minnesota had some 4,000 white inhabitants when she was organized as a Territory in March, 1850. In 1850, she had 6,077; by the census of 1850, she had about 170,000—a rapid but not unprecedented growth. For a recent but not unprecedented case—called "panic" of 1857, which brought down their air-castles about the heads of her myriads of high flying speculators, who were one day dreaming of their millions, and the next anxiously inquiring how they should secure daily bread. Everybody that pretended to be an expert was "ruined," to their own chagrin and the ultimate good of the embryo State. Up to this time the manufacture of city lots from wild lands just bought at \$1.25 per acre and their sale to various simpletons at \$50 to \$5,000 per lot, had been the leading branch of business—rather, the main stem—chief branches being the supply of champagne and kindred comforts to the operators and the construction for their occupancy of palaces on the credit of their prospective gains. Up to this hour the Territory had imported most of the breadstuffs required by its people; now, a large proportion of them suddenly left in pursuit of fortune or of food, while the residue went to work; and this, from being the idliest or most uselessly employed industry became the most industrious and thrifty community on earth. Very soon, its surplus produce of wheat was estimated by the million bushels—some five and a half millions of bushels being returned by the census of 1860 as the yield of 1859—only the second year after that most wholesome and necessary "panic" of 1857. Since then, the bloody Indian raid and massacre of 1862, whereby some 500 immigrants, mainly women and children, were killed, and the whole Western frontier devastated and driven in, has done much to retard settlement, while the war, making a constant drain on the resources and the life-blood of the young State, has very nearly neutralized her growth; so that it is not expected that her census now in progress will show an aggregate of more than 225,000 to 250,000 people. But, while her population has almost stood still, her production has steadily increased, so that in spite of a severe and general drought extending through 1863 and 1864, she exported from five to seven millions of bushels of wheat and oats of the products of either season. This year there has been a sufficiency of rain, and the yield of small grain is entirely beyond precedent. The very lowest estimate I have heard of the average yield of wheat is 21 bushels per acre, while 27 is usually claimed, and many will not be satisfied with less than 30. I am assured that, in almost every instance, actual measurement has overruled the owner's anticipations. One farmer who sowed five hundred acres has threshed out and weighed off 16,000 bushels, or 32 bushels per acre from the entire area sowed. Considering that very little is fall sown or winter wheat—the light snows and hard frosts killing out that variety, especially if sown on the broad, wind-swept prairies—this seems to me immense, especially as much of it is necessarily sown too late, on ground not more than half plowed. The general rule I take to be this: Harvest and stack your grain; then start the plow and keep it running till hard frost stops it, which it usually does between the 10th and 20th of November. Now turn to threshing and marketing, which, with getting wood for fuel, is the winter work; and when the frost goes, about the middle of April, turn to sowing and harrowing in on the ground plowed in the fall; though many resume plowing and keep at it for two or three weeks of spring. After it is too late to sow wheat, it will still do to plow for and sow oats, which is the chief reason for sowing them so extensively. In an excursion I made on Tuesday over the Minnesota Central Railroad, on the occasion of its opening to Northfield, forty miles south of this, I saw the oats still lying ungathered in many fields, though I noted none wherein they had not been cut, as I had been led to expect. But, the season having been wet and its earlier half cold, the entire harvest was late this year; and Indian corn, though generally ripe, is far from heavy. Potatoes are alike abundant and excellent, as are nearly all root-crops.

They say the spring wheat of Minnesota is equal to the winter wheat of other States and that the best flour made from it at this place commands the very highest prices. The yield of 1865 cannot fall below ten millions of bushels, which, allowing one million for home consumption (four bushels per head for the entire population) and a like amount for seed and waste, leaves eight millions for sale, worth, at the

river, rather more than \$8,000,000 to-day. Allowing \$2,000,000 for her export and the little corn that will be spared by the southern counties, Minnesota is seen to be abundantly able to pay for all the goods she ought to buy, and her thrifty, hard-working people will pay, do pay, for what they buy. Whoever chooses to supply the other sort on credit will doubtless deserve what he gets and get what he deserves.

The climate of Minnesota is her chief feature; and while I have a little fellow-feeling with the chap who confessed to "a prejudice against the equator," I own up to a slight repugnance to 40° below zero. And yet the climate with most Minnesotans is their strong point. Nearly all I have met assure me that they never passed winter so delightfully in milder latitudes as here; several spent a winter here as an experiment before migrating, and found the dry atmosphere, bright skies and steady cold, so exhilarating that they could not thereafter live elsewhere. Several have assured me that they feel the cold far less than they did in Central Ohio, New England, or even New York city. They say that the winter days are almost uniformly still and sunny, and that a man comfortably clad does not find the cold unpleasant. They admit, however, that there are a few days each winter at once cold and windy, and these are most agreeably passed between a roaring fire-place and a hot stove.

There are hundreds here—perhaps thousands—who came to save their lives; and all insist that the climate is an antidote to pulmonary affections, and a cure for consumptives in the early stages of their disease. Many are well here who believe they would have died years ago had they remained on the seaboard. On the other hand, it is said that nervous disorders, head complaints, etc., are aggravated—that the atmosphere is too stimulating for them. I cannot doubt, however, that this region remarkably favorable to health and longevity. It is to be set the fact that timber is less abundant and less excellent than at the East, which, in a country where good fires are a necessity, is lamentable. There is wood in the narrow intervals of the great rivers and smaller streams, and these are quite good for fuel. There is scarcely so copious as with us. Thus the Minnesota (formerly St. Peter's,) which rises partly in Dakota, and runs first south-easterly, then northeasterly across the southern half of the State, falling into the Mississippi between Fort Snelling and Mendota, half way from here to St. Paul, is not so large, after its course of 350 to 400 miles, as the Mohawk, Merrimac, or Saco, neither of them half so long, or draining as large an area. And this is by far the largest of the tributaries of the North, which have their course mainly in this State. On the other hand, the lakes of Minnesota are estimated at ten thousand; and this, if every body of non-flowing water which does not dry up in summer is to be called a lake, is doubtless far within the actual number. Lakes—lakes—lakes! what are they but more than giant springs—lakes of a hundred miles across, and lakes of scarcely half an acre—dot the State in every part, but especially throughout the central and northern portions, in a profusion that is rarely met elsewhere. There are miles or 50,000,000 acres, I judge that nearly or quite a tenth are permanently covered by water. Minnesota is a grand plain, ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above the ocean level, where the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence, and the Red river of the North, have their ultimate sources. There are some steep hills in the western section; but the high table-land is seldom broken save by the streams, which traverse it through intervals ten to three hundred feet below the level of the adjacent country. These intervals are in good part wooded; and the plains are diversified at moderate though unequal distances by belts of low, scrubby brushwood, with tough, ragged, windrocked oaks rising occasionally above the thick prairie, where the prairie and white birch, disjunctly abundant. Of course, there are extensive tracts of valuable timber, especially of pine mainly in the north, while sugar maple is found in other quarters; but I cannot resist the impression that good timber grows slowly and scrubby on the broad, wind-swept table-land, that the climate is less kind to the trees than to men. I shall be very happy to find, on fuller acquaintance, this impression mistaken.

The Mississippi is the most salient feature of the landscape. Rising wholly within this State, it has a course of over 800 miles within it or upon its eastern border, during which it absorbs some ten or twelve considerable rivers, with innumerable smaller streams, and is sufficiently capacious to be navigable at all seasons for steamboats of ample burden. The Falls of St. Anthony, at this point, present the first absolute barrier to navigation; but the current hence to St. Paul (sixteen miles by water, nine by land) is rapid and shallow, so that most boats stop at that city, which has, in fact, a difficult "bar" or shallow some miles below it. There were three or four small boats on the river above this point; but the extreme low water of the last two dry seasons discouraged their owners, so that they managed to get them somehow below the Fall, and left the river above to rafts and flat-boats, against they might now be glad to have them back again.

But rivers, unless of the first quality, are going out of fashion. The Mississippi itself will soon be regarded as an old fogy, too slow for this fast age. A railroad to run down its valley, crossing it at Hastings, and again near Winona, is already being graded, and will doubtless soon be in operation, taking a good share of the river transportation, and nearly all its travel. Then the Minnesota Central just opened hence to Northfield, and in a few days more to run to Faribault, is to be rapidly pushed down south, till, in connection with affiliated roads, it forms a through line to St. Louis, 418 miles from these Falls, answering to over 800 by the river. These will be rival roads, but the world is wide enough for both. The managers of the Central expect to bring hither 16,000 bushels of wheat per day for the first forty days of their running; which, for fifty miles of a new road, through a country but eight or ten years old, and never yet one-quarter plowed, is not bad.

Another road that starts from St. Paul and aims at the Pacific has already been two years open to this point, and now runs thirty miles further northwest, expecting within a year to be open forty miles further to St. Cloud, the thriving depot of the overland trade with the Red river and the British settlement thereon, and so with our newly discovered gold region on the Saskatchewan and in the adjacent Rocky Mountains. Another railroad is to be run up the Minnesota, besides one already reaching westward from Winona, and several others. Congress has done generously with this State in the matter of endowing railroads with lands, yet not improvidently, since the roads are needed to make the land available without them what must be grown for forty cents per bushel in sections where with them it will be worth seventy cents. Only the roads, and both the nation and the treasury will be enriched by the land-grants.

St. Paul has some 13,000 inhabitants, while this place, including St. Anthony's Falls, across the river, has some 8,000; and there seems to be quite a jealous rivalry between them, which is absurd. St. Paul will always be practical head of steamboat navigation on the Mississippi, despite the fact that small boats in good stages of water may come up to Mendota, and even to the foot of the Fall. If Congress could be importuned and log-rolled into spending a million dollars in improving the channel of the river, between the two points, some trade might thereby be diverted from St. Paul to Minneapolis; but why should it? The growth of railroads will soon render the distance unimportant save to the land speculators of one or the other locality, and Minneapolis has advantage enough in her enormous yet most facile water power, which may be made to give employment to a population of 100,000 souls. It has no superior but Niagara, and surpasses it inasmuch as the pinceries above and the wet lands all around are calculated to supply it with profitable employment. And these are but the rude beginnings. Already, beside a paper mill and other such, a woolen factory is in full operation, turning out 800 yards per day of satinet and other substantial fabrics, all which find an eager market, as they will when the daily production shall have quadrupled. Another such is nearly ready, and there is room and profitable business for a dozen more, and for cotton factories also. Nowhere on earth are the beneficent influences of our protective tariff destined to be more signally or more promptly realized than throughout the Great West. And this city, as one consequence, ought to quadruple its population within the next ten years.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 7th, 1865.

DEAR DEMOCRAT.—I had not thought to write you again, but delays have kept me from home much longer than I anticipated. If in this letter, as heretofore, I speak only of light, gossamer matters, it will be because they are all connected with my trip that would, I imagine, be of any interest to the readers of THE DEMOCRAT.

Just before leaving Philadelphia for New York, I saw the celebrated Blind Tom, the negro pianist, whose performances