

LEADING BUSINESS MEN

OF ST. PAUL, - - MINN.

- ABORITZETS. A. D. HINDSALL, Legerell Block. J. WALTER STEVENS, Davidson Block, Rooms 26 and 27. ARTISTS' MATERIALS. SHEERWOOD HUGH, Cor Third and Wabashaw. STEVENS & ROBERTSON, 15 East Third street, St. Paul. BOOKS AND STATIONERY. SHEERWOOD HUGH, Cor Third and Wabashaw. ST. PAUL BOOK & STATIONERY CO., 37 East Third street. CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS. A. NIPPOLD, corner Seventh and Sibley streets. CARPETS AND WALL PAPER. JOHN MATHEIS, 11 East Third street. W. L. ANDERSON, 26 East Third street. DRY GOODS - Wholesale. AUERBACH, PINO & VAN DYKE, Sibley street, between Fourth and Fifth. DRY GOODS - Retail. LINDEKE, LADD & CO., 9 East Third street. FURS, FEATHERS AND GINSENG. A. O. BAILEY, 15 Jackson street. FURNITURE, FEATHERS, &c. STEES BROS., 61 East Third street. Established 1850. GROCERIES - Wholesale. F. H. KELLY & CO., 142 to 148 East Third street. HARDWARE AND TOOLS. F. G. DRAPER & CO., 85 East Third street. JEWELRY AND WATCHMAKERS. EMIL GELERT, 47 East Third street. LOOKING GLASSES. STEVENS & ROBERTSON, 15 East Third street, St. Paul. PAPER. T. B. White Stationery Company, No. 71 E. Third Street. PAPER AND STATIONERY. T. B. WHITE & CO., No. 71 East Third street. PICTURES AND FRAMES. STEVENS & ROBERTSON, 15 East Third street, St. Paul. STATIONERY. T. B. White Stationery Company, No. 71 E. Third street. TRUNK MAKERS. CRIPPEN & UPSON, 74 East Third street. W. H. GARLAND, 41 East Third street. WINES AND LIQUORS - Wholesale. E. KUEHL & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Liquors and Wines, 104 East Third street, St. Paul. WHOLESALE NOTIONS. ARTHUR, WARREN & ABBOTT, 186 and 188 East Third street. WHOLESALE HARDWARE. STROM, HACKETT & CO., 213 to 219 E 4th st.

CITY NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, ST. PAUL, MINN., June 29, 1882.

All persons interested in the assessments for the construction of sewers... On Nell street from Grove street to Seventh street. On Eighth street from Willis street to Kitson street. On Ninth street from Willis street to Nell street. On Grove street from Stillwater street to Monroe street. On Monroe street from Grove street to Woodward street. On Madison street from Grove street to Woodward street. On Lafayette avenue from Grove street to a point 100 feet north of Partridge street. On Partridge street from Lafayette avenue 300 feet east. On Westminster street from Lafayette avenue 1/2 block E, Warren & Winslow's addition. On Waverly Place street from Stillwater street to Westminster street.

WILL TAKE NOTICE,

that on the 25th day of June, 1882, I did receive notice from the City Comptroller of the City of St. Paul, for the collection of the above named assessments.

THIRTY DAYS

after the first publication of this notice, I shall receive notice from your real estate as assessed as delinquent, and apply to the District Court of the county of Ramsey, Minnesota, for judgment against your lands, lots, blocks, or parcels thereon, so assessed, including interest, costs and expenses, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1882, for the paving of Fourth (4th) street, from Jackson street to Broadway street, in said city, with cedar blocks and wooden curbs, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

CONTRACT WORK.

Paving Fort Street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., June 23, 1882.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works, in and for the corporation of the city of St. Paul, Minn., at their office in said city, until 12 m., on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1882, for the paving of Fort street, from Third (3d) street to the south city limits, in said city, as follows, to-wit: From Third street to Western avenue with limestone rubble foundation, granite or trap-rock Macadam surface, stone curbs and trap-rock gutters three feet wide, this section to be finished from gutters to outside rail of street railroad track. Second, from Western avenue to Randolph street, with rubble lime rock foundation and lime rock Macadam surface, except a space fourteen feet wide in center of street. Third - From Randolph street to city limits, a space twenty feet wide in center of street, with rubble lime rock foundation and lime rock Macadam surface, with all necessary culverts, ditching and surfacing, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board. A bond with at least two sureties, in a sum of at least 20 per cent. of the gross amount bid, must accompany each bid. The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

CONTRACT WORK.

Paving Fourth Street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., June 23, 1882.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works, in and for the corporation of the city of St. Paul, Minn., at their office in said city, until 12 m., on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1882, for the paving of Fourth (4th) street, from Jackson street to Broadway street, in said city, with cedar blocks and wooden curbs, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board. A bond with at least two sureties, in a sum of at least 20 per cent. of the gross amount bid, must accompany each bid. The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

CITY NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, ST. PAUL, MINN., June 29, 1882.

All persons interested in the assessments for the construction of a sewer on Wabashaw street from College Avenue to a point opposite Center Line of Block 3, Butler's Addition. Bazille's Addition.

CITY NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, ST. PAUL, MINN., June 23, 1882.

All persons interested in the assessments for the construction of a sewer on McBoal street, from Fort street to Wilkin street. Leech's Addition.

CONTRACT WORK.

Grading Dale Street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., June 23, 1882.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works, in and for the corporation of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 12 m., on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1882, for the grading of Dale street from Summit avenue to Marshall avenue, in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board. A bond with at least two sureties, in a sum of at least 20 per cent. of the gross amount bid, must accompany each bid. The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Confirmation of Assessment for Grading Jackson Street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., June 23, 1882.

The assessment of benefits, costs and expenses, arising from the grading of Jackson street from Pearl street to Arch street, and the partial grading of Thirteenth (13th) and Fourteenth (14th) streets, in Randall's addition, in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, having been completed and entered of record by the Board of Public Works in and for said city, said Board will meet in their office in said city at 3 p. m., on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1882, to hear objections (if any) to said assessment, at which time and place, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, said assessment will be confirmed by said Board.

One Thousand Dollars Each.

No bid will be entertained at less than par, as provided by law. Address, LUMAN A. GILBERT, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education, City of St. Paul, Minnesota. JAMES G. DONNELLY, Secretary, 173-39.

THEATRICAL AND MASQUERADE EMPORIUM.

No. 10 West Third Street, St. Paul.

I respectfully invite the attention of ladies and gentlemen to my large, most complete and elegant stock of new Masquerade Costumes for Balls, Parties, Theatrical Performances, Old Folia Caricatures, Tableaux, &c. Masks at wholesale.

MARTIN DREIS.

BOOK BINDERY Blank Book Manufacturer and Paper Box Maker.

126 East Third Street, - - Up Stairs.

FOR SALE.

A House With Ten Rooms, Lot 79x150; barn, well and cistern. Located within 200 feet of the street cars. Possession given immediately. Price \$4,500. Terms of payment moderate. Apply to R. W. JOHNSON, Real Estate Agent, Room 11, Second Floor, Mannheim Block.

McCarthy & Donnelly.

64 Wabashaw Street, Opposite Postoffice.

Agents for Powers & Walker's fine burial cases. Calls answered at all hours. Embalming a specialty. Best hearses in the city, and finest caskets at lowest rates. Funerals conducted and satisfaction guaranteed.

CONTRACT WORK.

Grading Alley.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., June 23, 1882.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 12 m., on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1882, for the grading of Maiden Lane through Block 71, Dayton and Irvine's addition to St. Paul, from Nina avenue to Sibley avenue, in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board. A bond with at least two sureties, in a sum of at least 20 per cent. of the gross amount bid, must accompany each bid. The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Toward the Rising Sun!

"Albert Lea Route,"

Which is composed of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

TRAVELERS FROM Northern Minnesota, Dakota & Manitoba

will find this the best and most convenient route to the East, as connections are made in the Union Depot at Minneapolis, guarding against loss of time.

CHEESE FOR FARMERS' USE.

It is said that less cheese is used by farmers since the factory system went into operation than during the time when the manufacture was conducted in nearly every house in the country.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

Will be received at the office of the Board of Education of the City of St. Paul, State of Minnesota, until 12 o'clock m., on Saturday, the eighth day of July, 1882, for

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$50,000)

Four (4) per cent. School Bonds, maturing in twenty (20) years from the first day of July, 1882, coupons attached, payable semi-annually at the financial agency of the Board of Education of the City of St. Paul, in the city of New York.

One Thousand Dollars Each.

No bid will be entertained at less than par, as provided by law. Address, LUMAN A. GILBERT, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Education, City of St. Paul, Minnesota. JAMES G. DONNELLY, Secretary, 173-39.

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AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

[All communications intended for this department of the GLOBE should be addressed to the Agricultural Editor, WEEKLY GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.]

FARM TOPICS.

The Working Gait. Wallace's Monthly: We say to farmers who desire to raise farm horses look carefully to the walking gait of the sires, and further, accustom your young horses that are raised for draft purposes to walk rapidly and in this end if there is any walk in them, never allow them to strike a trot. It is astonishing how rapid a gait can be developed by proper training.

The Potato "Bug" is Going. The time will come, we suppose, when we shall be rid of the potato beetle. According to Mr. W. Saunders, of the Entomological society of Ontario, who traveled extensively in Colorado last season he did not find a trace of the pest, though he was there at the season when they should have been most numerous. So we may hope that ere many days the whole country may be rid of the pest.

No Surrender to Weeds. Iowa Homestead: Leave no land uncultivated. There will be plenty of time for flax, buckwheat, millet, Hungarian grass and turnips. The first of June is not too late for potatoes if the season should prove favorable. If you have not been able to put in as much corn as was intended, utilize every acre of land left with the next best crop. No an acre should be surrendered to weeds. Not an acre should be left in the memory of this generation has the general prosperity of all classes seemed to depend so largely upon the farmers as now.

Fall-Seven Rye. Farmer's Home Journal: Fall sown rye makes the best early green food for cattle. By sowing broadcast from two to four bushels to the acre in September or October in the corn-field, or where a potato, cabbage or any other crop has been gathered, and harrowing it in, there will be a strong, succulent green food for the stock, high, cut in April. After cutting, the stubble can be turned under in time to plant corn and garden vegetables, such as beans, peas, cabbages, melons and potatoes, and especially sweet potatoes. Within the last week or two, Prof. W. N. McDonald has expressed to us his surprise at having suggested to him the plan of sowing rye in the fall for the benefit of his cows in the spring, and he says that the rye feed in April astonished them all in the wonderful increase of butter that it caused. It produced at once a large flow of rich milk from cows that previously were almost dry. This experience shows quite clearly how much the quality and quantity of the milk is influenced by this kind of food.

Get out of the Dust. Mr. E. C. Carr, W. M. of the Wisconsin State Grange, lately said: "I stepped upon a sulky plough, sat down upon a spring seat, drew the lines over three Norman horses, drove into a thirty-acre lot, and made the dirt fly to the tune of about four acres per day. Now, my advice to all farmers that have three good horses and a sulky is to get up into the air, to get up out of the old ruts that you have been traveling in so long, get on to a sulky plow, ride in a spring seat over your work, out of the dust, and do a better job than you have ever done stubbing along in the furrows, hanging on to the plow handles, and take a bird's-eye view of the surrounding country, catching some of those beautiful grain songs, and be happy. Patrons, let us keep up with the times, and live according to the age that we are living in. If we are not entitled to the best there is, who is, pray tell me? We are the foundation and superstructure of the whole society, and a good many of us are content to stay in a bad seat, but say to you come up to the front, where you belong, and no longer be called "mud-sills of society" by our inferiors. We are the cream and nobility of the land."

Cor. Rural Home: Upon our Courtland county dairy farm we have practiced for years during hay in the mow, with the results the most satisfactory. We cut our hay at the time when the growth was fully made; after the dew was off in the morning, and any rain which might have fallen on it. As soon as all water was dried off, while the hay was yet green, we raked and cocked it, to keep off the dew of the next night, and the following day put it in the mow. The hay, as to its quality, was into it to go, as you cut. We only aimed not to carry in any foreign water. A mow of hay thus gathered, must have a tight barn and doors, and the windows must be closed through the heating process. Give it air as a stack has and it would rot in a pile. But kept from the air it dries or cures itself. As to the curing it, either clover or timothy or mixed grasses, we know they greatly prefer it to sun dried hay. We doubt it being as good for horses. This is no testimony based upon a single experiment. We did it for years. Without grain our cows came through the winter in good flesh, through all the years of our experience. We have been told by our neighbors hundreds of times that hay will all spoil, - it will rot in the mow. They did not understand the theory of curing hay without air. We practiced it for years, gradually growing into it, before we understood why it was so. We now write this principle without fear. "Hay will cure itself, but not so to juices in, if kept from the air." Hay for stacking must be cured by the sun.

Cheese for Farmers' Use. It is said that less cheese is used by farmers since the factory system went into operation than during the time when the manufacture was conducted in nearly every house in the country. It would not be a very interesting one for the present. Farmers are more likely to use the cheese they raise or manufacture than those that they buy in the market. The cheese they formerly made were not always salable, but they furnished good eating and were consumed at home. Factorymen have fallen into the habit of making large cheese almost exclusively, for the reason that the foreign market calls for them. They have become fashionable in the city markets of this country. They are not, however, of a size to make them popular or economical in communities of farmers. They are quite too large to be bought and used in private families, as they become dry after becoming cut and packed in a large box. Farmers who are attentive to their business do not go to town very often, and when they do they find it inconvenient to take home slices of cheese cut from specimens that weigh forty pounds or more. They want cheese that do not weigh more than ten or twelve pounds. They are convenient to take home, and do not dry out between the time they are first cut and consumed. Cheese makers, in catering to the wants of a foreign market, have neglected the wants of large classes of people living in this country.

Small cheese will sell to persons who will not buy large ones, and attention should be given to this class of customers. There is also a demand for sage cheese, that was so popular when the factory system was unknown. It would seem to be the part of wisdom for cheese manufacturers to make one kind of cheese for the foreign market, and another for the supply of persons who live in the rural districts of this country.

The improvements of Sidney Johnson and Henry Hall, of Three Rivers, Mich., on the Florence marshes, are receiving the attention of many farmers who have heretofore considered marsh land worthless. These gentlemen have ditched, drained, and plowed large fields, and have planted peppermint, spear-mint, corn, onions and potatoes. Henry Hall has been appointed local commissioner for surveying and contracting for a state ditch. Two sections of state land has been appropriated by the board of control, and the work will be commenced at once. By constructing a large ditch an immense tract of wet lands will be drained, and an improvement of great value made where for years nothing but grass and weeds have grown. Marsh lands valued at \$20 per acre one year ago have, in consequence of the late improvement, risen to \$20 per acre. The process of under-draining is to dig narrow ditches; place at the bottom poles from four to eight inches in diameter, the whole length of the cut, two to the bottom and one on the top of those, then fill up the cavity and dig these cheap ditches as easily as through tile, and at much less expense. It has been demonstrated by peppermint-growers that from twenty-five to forty pounds of oil can be produced per acre upon reclaimed marsh lands, according to cultivation.

Raising Potatoes in Straw. Excellent crops of potatoes are often raised without the trouble of plowing any ground or affording any kind of cultivation. The seed, cut into small pieces, each containing but a single eye, is dropped at a distance of a foot or sixteen inches apart each way on green sward or land recently cultivated and covered with straw, poor hay, corn-stalks and forest leaves, or other vegetable rubbish, to the required thickness. If the material used for a covering is quite light a thickness of six inches is required. If it is quite compact, like forest leaves or hay that has been wet, a thickness of five inches is sufficient. A little fine earth, pulverized lime, or ashes thrown over the surface is a great advantage. No labor is required to raise the crop except to pull the weeds that appear through the covering. At having suggested to him the plan of sowing rye in the fall for the benefit of his cows in the spring, and he says that the rye feed in April astonished them all in the wonderful increase of butter that it caused. It produced at once a large flow of rich milk from cows that previously were almost dry. This experience shows quite clearly how much the quality and quantity of the milk is influenced by this kind of food.

Materials for Pickles. Cucumbers are generally used for making pickles in this country, and in many respects there is nothing superior to them. They are difficult to raise in many parts of the country, however, and there are occasional seasons when they do very poorly in almost all localities. Late in the year they have been troubled with insect enemies that have rendered their cultivation difficult. They should be quickly grown to make good pickles, and should be picked when they are quite small. If allowed to attain a large size they do not become fully saturated with vinegar, and have an unpleasant taste. In most respects cauliflower is superior to cucumbers for making pickles. It has a pleasant taste, is tender, and has a desirable color. Its looks commend it. Cauliflower is easily raised, and can be preserved better than any other vegetable. Recently the pods of the marteny peas have been extensively raised for making pickles, and they are preferred by many persons to any vegetables for this purpose. There are few things superior to small, white onions for making pickles. There is a variety that is grown almost exclusively in this country. They are largely used abroad, and are beginning to be used in this country. When nicely prepared and put up in colorless vinegar they present a fine appearance on the table. A few nasturtiums and small red peppers are desirable in jars of pickles, as they afford a good flavoring and improve the appearance of the other articles. Most persons are very fond of pickles made of Jerusalem artichokes. Good pickles can also be made of string beans, tomatoes and unripe melons or the outer portions of ripe melons.

Chemistry. We wish to give our young readers some definite idea of chemistry, of its application to agriculture and other sciences. Knowledge is always power. In any vocation those are the most successful men who are most familiar with the principles of their knowledge, and know how to apply it. The most useful members of society, because they are the producers of the raw material that forms the foundations of trade and commerce. We rarely read an agricultural paper that does not contain one article or more that involves the principles of chemistry, and their application to some science, for the chemistry is at the basis of the sciences that relate to material things.

All bodies are composed of elements, or bodies, that have never been decomposed. Chemists have discovered over sixty elements, a large part of which are very rare, and of no value to our present use. We shall now consider only sixteen, a number sufficient to illustrate the leading principles of chemistry. These sixteen elements are twelve solids and four gases.

The solids are iron, lead, potassium, sodium, ammonium, calcium, magnesium, aluminum, carbon, silicon, sulphur, and phosphorus. The four gases are oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen and chlorine. Some of the solids are metallic substances, and were known and used in the early history of mankind - some 5,000 years before the four gases were recognized as actual existences. Tubal Cain, of the seventh generation from Adam, was a worker in iron and copper.

Some scientists suppose that the earth was, myriads of years ago, an immense metallic ball, and that its long exposure to caloric, oxygen and water, had gradually produced wonderful changes in its surface, so that now the earth is covered with water, rocks and soils. These forces - caloric, oxygen and water - are even now acting upon its surface. Caloric, or the force that produces heat, is constantly distributing itself among particles of matter. Mountains and oceans still hold an immense amount of it.

Trustworthy chemists tell us that four-tenths, or nearly one-half of all things upon the surface of the earth is oxygen. This gas, then, must be a mighty force. Few materials can exist without it, and few materials can escape its destructive power. It is a positive force. Cold means the comparative lack of caloric. Caloric is the comparative force of heat. If two bodies contain different degrees of heat or different quantities of caloric, the hotter one gradually yields caloric to the cooler, either by direct contact or by radiation. Place the hand upon a block of warm iron, and the iron gradually yields caloric to the hand. A hot body is constantly radiating caloric to the cooler.

Water may not be in itself a force, as caloric and oxygen are, but it adds the forces in their composing and decomposing power. These three forces, then, are the leading ones that have from the outset of creation been constantly producing changes on the surface of the earth.

The principal elements of all material things are very few, but they combine or unite in so many ways that an infinity of different objects may exist. Some of these we propose to consider. As the solids on the earth have been known for thousands of years before the gases, we intend first to consider them, and then to consider their combinations with oxygen and some other gases.

Recipes. Dry Sweet Corn. - When the kernels are plump and juicy, boil the ears long enough to set the milk, then cut the kernels from the cobs and dry in the shade. Dried corn, if well cured, is a wholesome, cheap and salable food.

Cooking Green Corn. - Green corn is half ruined if you cut it from the cob. The process of munching an ear of corn is not a very fascinating one for the lookers on, but there is no excuse for looking at another while he is eating.

The Oscar Wilde Style. Detroit correspondence: A day or two ago a man wearing a look of doubt, and having the air of one carrying a great mental burden, made up to a citizen who was seated under one of the city hall porticoes, and softly began: "I'm green. I live out here about ten miles, and I never read or hear anything until it's a year old. I want to ask you a question."

"All right, sir."

"Well, there is a chap named Oscar Wilde. He's a cross between a fool and a lunatic. He dresses like a child, and sees more beauty in an old brick yard than the rest of us can find in a botanical garden. Anything outrageous, ridiculous, or absurd is called after him."

"- That's it! Well, that settles me!"

"What do you see in it?"

"Well, you see I have a wife and two daughters. About six months ago I caught one of the gals kissing a carpenter, and she said it was the Oscar Wilde style. Then I ran on the other with her head on the hired man's shoulder, and she said the same thing. I didn't know what it was, but I had to let it pass. I did not want my girls to be like that. I did not want to be kicked in the face, you see, and so I didn't kick. Then I caught the old woman feeding caramels to a house-painter, and that was the Oscar Wilde style once more. It's been going on all over my farm ever since - moonlight walks, kissing under the apple trees, hugging on the veranda, and calling to the boys to bring all over the door-yard. And now it wasn't Oscar Wilde style after all!"

"Hardly."

"That settles me some more! Im going home! I'm getting at the rate of five miles an hour! I'm going to pounce in on 'em in the midst of their hilarity, and if I don't kick and pulverize the whole caboodle I will kick the wind out of Oscar Wilde! Why, I'll slam 'em, and bang 'em, and mop 'em to flinders! Oscar Wilde! Why, I'll -"

"And he went away on a trot with a glare in his eyes and his fists doubled up."

Fandorine's Danger. [From the Utica Observer.]

President William H. Vanderbilt, Vice President Tillinghast, General Superintendent Toucey, General Priest, and other magnates of the Central Hudson railroad, were on Saturday on a special train en route to Denver, Col. All switches were locked, crossings flagged, and things generally were made clear and safe. Ten miles east of Rome the highest rate of speed known in this country was attained - 1 1/4 miles a minute - at which rate they swung off from the main track on the curve at Vernon Station. At the switch rods clanking a heavy thumping sound was heard in the coaches, accompanied with unusual jolts of the train. At Oneida they fairly flew over the road. Every switch bar and every cross rail gave undisputed evidence of its presence by a really alarming jar to the train. A multiplicity of these projections at last alarmed the occupants of the train, and the bell cord was pulled with a sudden jerk. Engineer Kenna instantly applied the air brakes, and the train came to a stop half a mile west of Oneida, on a sharp curve. An examination of the train was made, resulting in showing that the ponderous brake beams under the tender were resting on the ground. It was then apparent that the party had traveled fully ten miles with the heavy beams plunging along the track. William H. Vanderbilt was never before known to weaken at any crisis, and he realized the terrible peril which they seemed to have escaped, by only a miracle, his contentment showed plainly evidence that he was greatly agitated.

Jay Hubbard's Grip. [From the Chicago Times.]

There is much indignation expressed among Democratic members at the assessment of the employees of the house by the Republican congressional committee. The one-legged and one-armed soldiers on the roll, whose salaries are \$1,200 a year, have been assessed \$24 each, and the old soldiers are kicking against this. This is not a very large sum, but they have but one leg to do the kicking. The house pages, who are generally the sons of widows, or have no father or mother, have been assessed \$10 to \$15 each, according to the length of their service; and the laborers in the navy yards have all received notice to pay up. This is also the case in all the other departments of the government. At 2 per centum upon the salaries of 110,000 pay-holders, if all the officers assessed pay up, the committee will receive over \$2,000,000 from this source alone, and it is believed that the machine has sufficient power to exact payment in all cases. Whenever the least disposition is manifested to be obstreperous, two or three removals will accomplish the desired end.

Congratulations. [Red Wing Argus.]

Ex-Senator Ramsey is to be chairman of the Mormon commission. As the pay is good and the commission merely an ornamental nonentity - an asylum for decayed politicians, Ramsey will fill the positions admirably, without benefit or injury to the country.