

A COSTLY COMMISSION.

What the People Have to Pay to Maintain the Useless Tariff Commission Luxury for a Few Months.

The New York Sun has taken the trouble to investigate the expenses of the tariff commission that has been perambulating the country for several months, and has found some specimens of almost unexampled extravagance.

The expenses of the tariff commission at the West End Hotel were in the neighborhood of \$6,000, per diem of nine commissioners 36 days at \$10, \$3,240; stenographer, say \$1,000; clerks and messenger \$936; total \$11,176.

There was little actual work to be done. About two hours and often less constituted the working day. Rules were laid down that the employees should be on duty from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

It was found necessary, however, to secure additional clerical help. The secretary had been shown three volumes in French of the "Commercial History of Venice."

There again, an official record of the proceedings was to be kept. A huge book was obtained for the purpose. The work of writing up this book was not entrusted to the "idle clerks."

It was recognized before leaving Long Branch that something ought to be done to "conciliate the press." The plan adopted was the liberal expenditure of money in advertising the meetings of the commission.

Col. MacMahon suggested a four-line notice containing the simple announcement that the commission would hold sessions on such a place and such a time.

Boston was the first objective point after Long Branch. The Commission—that is, about a quorum—traveled thither in a special car.

Then the commission set out in earnest, taking with them two special cars, a conductor and steward, a cook, two waiters, and a host of attendants.

The first stopping place was Rochester. Here two sedesmen awaited their attention. The session lasted a little over an hour.

Then the commission set out in earnest, taking with them two special cars, a conductor and steward, a cook, two waiters, and a host of attendants.

When the commission reached this point their total expenses since taking the oath of office on July 6, had reached the next little sum of \$25,000.

By this time the aggregate must be considerably over \$35,000.

APPEAL FOR KNUTE.

The Plea of the Pine Ring Thieves for Their Plan—They Want to Elect Him to Continue Their Plunder.

[Special Correspondence St. Paul Globe.] BROWN'S VALLEY, Traverse Co., Oct. 3.

Gordon's forty-six page pamphlet signed by Gilman is before me, in which he enlarges Knute Nelson.

From beginning to end of this long-winded campaign document written by this slyster lawyer who was discharged from the U. S. land office at St. Cloud for stealing about ten hundred thousand dollars worth of pine land.

After returning to Wisconsin it seems Mr. Nelson attempted the practice of law, and finally attempted to figure in politics, and failing in both he desired to give up the practice of law, and moved to Alexandria, so Gordon says, and "took a homestead."

Mr. Gordon tells the truth when he says he took a homestead, for he did not poor old man Kibborn and turned the old man out in the world poor and penniless, and Nelson still lives on this homestead he "took."

H. L. Gordon an ex-U. S. Land officer. Tom Pressnell an ex-U. S. Land officer, of Duluth, fired out for crookedness in his office.

C. A. Gilman, an ex-United States land officer of the St. Cloud land office, who fixed matters in his office once in a hurry and resigned the next day.

L. K. Anker, of Douglas county, is also an ex-United States land officer. John Cromb, of Crookston, is now in the United States land office with Paul Sletton.

Gordon stated publicly, and it was published in the P. P. July 19th, that if "Nelson did not have money enough to run the campaign with, he would open his barrel."

Perhaps Gordon wants the "ring" candidate elected, so he can help steal the remaining ten million dollars worth of pine land.

On page nine he says in his little pamphlet: "Well done, thou good and faithful 'Little Norwegian.' Go up to congress and look after our interests there."

In Russia a letter may be opened in its passage through the postoffice by anybody and everybody. It is true that acts of this kind usually have the will of a minister for their authority.

It is also well known that certain times and seasons are chosen for prying into correspondence for scraps of sedition and threads of conspiracy.

But it is none the less true that there is nothing in the regulations of the Russian postoffice to prevent the arbitrary and irresponsible acts of a minister who is being imitated by the postmaster and his clerks.

When the time for settling the bill arrived, the time for settling the bill arrived, the time for settling the bill arrived, the time for settling the bill arrived.

When the commission reached this point their total expenses since taking the oath of office on July 6, had reached the next little sum of \$25,000.

A NOSE BLEACHERY.

Where Tapers go in New York—Singed Lashes and Eyebrows Restored—The Vanity of a Woman With a Cork Leg—How a Young Man With Long Lashes Shuts his Eyes—A Queer Business.

On Fourteenth street, not far from Broadway, is a certain shop window, in front of which not less than ten thousand people stop every day.

On Fourteenth street, not far from Broadway, is a certain shop window, in front of which not less than ten thousand people stop every day.

A gentleman behind the glass case removed an enormous jeweller's magnifying glass, and scanned me carefully, and not detecting the absence of a nose, or ear, or arm, or leg, finally said:

"I am Professor Weighton—what can I do for you, sir?" "I wish to know, Professor, by what process you renew legs, eyebrows and noses. It seems to me a rather odd and difficult profession."

"It is difficult—I am perfectly right as to that—but I can not agree with you that the business is an odd one. It is the simplest thing in the world. Look, for instance, at this nose I am perfecting."

"How on earth did a lady lose her nose?" "It was a curious accident, which almost rendered her insensible. Her father is a well-known scientist and inventor. While watching an interesting experiment in his laboratory a few weeks ago she stooped over to examine the contents of a cog-wheel.

"I thought so," he said. "By to-morrow morning this will be one of the prettiest Grecian noses you ever saw. See what a handsome flesh tint I am giving it. It is for a lady of Fifty-second street."

"This is very interesting, Professor," I remarked. "Do not your business small? I do not recollect of seeing many people with artificial noses."

"This branch of my business is not large. We have, however, a good deal of repairing on old noses. The demand for legs and arms is steady and pays well. In addition to the number of people needing cork limbs, the limbs must be totally renewed every few years, and that keeps the business up."

"I take their measure. Great decision and care is necessary. Great skill is required to make the cork of exactly the same size and length as its fellow. The more perfectly this is done the less limping you will observe."

"Are ladies hard to please in the selection of limbs?" "A lady came to me once and ordered the foot of her cork leg a size smaller than her natural limb, and she was so pleased with the result that she ordered me to keep the real foot concealed, and when opportunity arose to project her smaller and more delicately cut pedal extremity to the public view.

"I suppose this business for the most part is confined to the gentler sex?" "Not by any means. It is altogether a mistake to suppose women more vain than men. Not long ago I had an order from a young man of this city for a three-quarter inch dark brown lash. It is a positive fact that dark young fellows, even in an ordinary ten-minute conversation, will close his eyes at least six times to display his long, silky lashes. If you will see this way I will show you through our operating rooms," and entering a door, the Professor led me through a suite of spacious apartments.

A number of young women working at small tables, each table covered with little instruments and things, the like of which I had never seen before. On some of the tables were noses in different stages of completion—some had just been turned, others were modeled and turned, awaiting the professor's finishing touch.

"These girls," said the professor, "are making some of those beautiful arched eyebrows you may sometimes see in ball-rooms. These sewed on the net are the real expensive kind, and are only used on special occasions. The real brow is very expensive, and can only be made by a person of great skill. I have an operation to perform this afternoon, and if you like you may be present."

Both Lysa E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills or lozenges, on receipt of price, per box by express, or by mail, on receipt of special directions. The real brow is very expensive, and can only be made by a person of great skill.

Prof. R. H. Evans Opens his school for dancing at Sherman hall, every afternoon and evening, Oct. 16. Grand opening soiree Oct. 10. See circulars at Dyer & Howard's and Mungler's music stores.

TELEPHONE FIGURES.

Elisha Gray, who invented the Telephone, Descending on its Profile. [From the New York Mail.]

Elish Gray, of Highland Park, near Chicago, the inventor of the telephone, has been interviewed: "To what extent is the telephone in use at present, Dr. Gray?"

"The telephone is used in every civilized country on the globe. The number of instruments in the United States alone exceeds 220,000, and will reach 500,000 in four years, probably."

"What is the present rate of increase?" "Over 5,000 per month." "Do you think many people do these give employment?"

"About as many as there are instruments in use." "What recent improvements have taken place?" "Minor improvements are being constantly made, mostly in the conduct of the business. The fundamentals, however, remain as Bell, Edison and myself have left them."

"The capital stock of the various telephone companies is not all short of \$20,000,000, per value. The market value of the whole would average considerably above par."

"Will you let a little light on the growth of the monopoly?" "It is an interesting history. The first telephone company was known as the Gray & Barton company, started in 1869, with a capital of \$2,000. From this sprang the Western Electric company in 1871, with a capital of \$1,000,000. Now they have manufacturing plants at Chicago, New York, Boston, Indianapolis, Detroit, and at Antwerp, Belgium. Its capital is at present \$1,000,000. The American Speaking Telephone company was organized under Gray's patents, and the American Bell Telephone company under Bell's patents. These did business at first independently, and then came on the extensive litigation of which all the world was a witness.

"The pool, or the Bell company, you must understand, operates lines and phones, leases all rights and licenses companies. The Western Electric company manufactures the phones and apparatus, employing some 3,000 people. It has purchased all rights and patents necessary to such manufacture. The American Speaking Telephone company exists to collect its royalty from the others."

"How many telephonic and telegraphic patents have you secured, Dr. Gray, and what disposition have you made of them?" "I am a victim, I suppose, and will have to divulge; but I fear my answer will astonish some people. I had some forty patents relating to telephonic or acoustic transmission. Part of these, as I have stated, went to the above companies and would realize upward of \$3,000,000 alone."

"The municipal financial muddle of this city took a new and important turn in connection with the proceedings of the board of aldermen this afternoon. Under the provisions of the charter the controller is vested with almost autocratic power concerning the expenditure of city funds."

"The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful, proprietary, proprietary medicines, and is in immense demand wherever on this Continent fever and ague exist. A single glassful three times a day is the best possible preparative for encountering a Bilious or Bilious fever. It regulates the liver, and invigorates the stomach. For sale by all Druggists and dealers generally."

"The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful, proprietary, proprietary medicines, and is in immense demand wherever on this Continent fever and ague exist. A single glassful three times a day is the best possible preparative for encountering a Bilious or Bilious fever. It regulates the liver, and invigorates the stomach. For sale by all Druggists and dealers generally."

"The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful, proprietary, proprietary medicines, and is in immense demand wherever on this Continent fever and ague exist. A single glassful three times a day is the best possible preparative for encountering a Bilious or Bilious fever. It regulates the liver, and invigorates the stomach. For sale by all Druggists and dealers generally."

"The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful, proprietary, proprietary medicines, and is in immense demand wherever on this Continent fever and ague exist. A single glassful three times a day is the best possible preparative for encountering a Bilious or Bilious fever. It regulates the liver, and invigorates the stomach. For sale by all Druggists and dealers generally."

"The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful, proprietary, proprietary medicines, and is in immense demand wherever on this Continent fever and ague exist. A single glassful three times a day is the best possible preparative for encountering a Bilious or Bilious fever. It regulates the liver, and invigorates the stomach. For sale by all Druggists and dealers generally."

"The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful, proprietary, proprietary medicines, and is in immense demand wherever on this Continent fever and ague exist. A single glassful three times a day is the best possible preparative for encountering a Bilious or Bilious fever. It regulates the liver, and invigorates the stomach. For sale by all Druggists and dealers generally."

"The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful, proprietary, proprietary medicines, and is in immense demand wherever on this Continent fever and ague exist. A single glassful three times a day is the best possible preparative for encountering a Bilious or Bilious fever. It regulates the liver, and invigorates the stomach. For sale by all Druggists and dealers generally."

A WOMAN AS USUAL.

The Ambitious Spirit Who Controls the Government of the Czar. [From the New York Sun.]

"Who is now the leading spirit of the Czar's government?" I asked a high official. "A woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government."

"The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government." "The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government."

"The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government." "The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government."

"The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government." "The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government."

"The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government." "The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government."

"The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government." "The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government."

"The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government." "The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government."

"The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government." "The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government."

"The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government." "The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government."

"The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government." "The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government."

"The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government." "The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government."

"The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government." "The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government."

"The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government." "The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government."

"The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government." "The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government."

"The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government." "The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government."

"The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government." "The woman, as usual," he answered. "Like other monarchical countries we have always had some woman at the top or at the bottom of our government."

FARMING LANDS.

Northern Pacific Country. Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Great Wheat Belt and Grazing Range of America. The Northern Pacific country cannot be excelled in healthfulness of climate, fertility of soil and wealth of natural resources.

The quality of wheat grown in the Northern Pacific country, proving superior to any ever before known and bringing higher prices, it requires a new name to designate it in the market, and it is known as "No. 1 Hard."

The lands offered by the Northern Pacific Railroad range from \$2.00 per acre, and are the cheapest and best lands now in the market. In Minnesota, Dakota and Montana there are over 10,000,000 acres of land for sale.

Vast Gold and Silver mining sections occur in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and each of the famous best agricultural, grazing and stock raising country in the United States.

For rates of fare and freight for colonies and pieces of land seekers and land buyers, and information relating to local Land Agents, address Gen'l Emigrant Agent, P. B. GROUT, 125-129 Broadway, New York City.

For detailed information on all points relating to land, and for maps, books, circulars, etc., Free, apply to or address CHAS. R. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, 125-129 Broadway, New York City.

Assessment for Constructing a Sewer on Robert Street from Point 110 Feet North of Seventh Street to Eleventh Street.

Supposed owner and Am't of description. Lot. Block. Assmt. Wm L. Minton, 2 19 \$47 75

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

GRIGGS & FOSTER, COAL AND WOOD. Office of the Board of Public Works, City of St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 23, 1882.

CONTRACT WORK. Stone Gutter on Minnesota Street. Office of the Board of Public Works, City of St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21, 1882.

CONTRACT WORK. JOHN WAGENER, DEALER IN FUEL DEALERS. Office of the Board of Public Works, City of St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21, 1882.

CONTRACT WORK. JOHN WAGENER, DEALER IN FUEL DEALERS. Office of the Board of Public Works, City of St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21, 1882.

CONTRACT WORK. JOHN WAGENER, DEALER IN FUEL DEALERS. Office of the Board of Public Works, City of St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21, 1882.

CONTRACT WORK. JOHN WAGENER, DEALER IN FUEL DEALERS. Office of the Board of Public Works, City of St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21, 1882.

CONTRACT WORK. JOHN WAGENER, DEALER IN FUEL DEALERS. Office of the Board of Public Works, City of St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21, 1882.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway. "THE ROYAL ROUTE."

DEPARTING TRAINS. Chicago & Milwaukee Express, 11:00 p.m. Chicago & St. Paul Express, 11:30 p.m.

ARRIVING TRAINS. Chicago & Milwaukee Express, 10:15 a.m. Chicago & St. Paul Express, 10:45 a.m.

LEAVE MINNEAPOLIS. 8:00 a.m. 1:00 p.m. 4:30 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

CITY NOTICE. Notice for Judgment. Office of the City Treasurer, St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 25, 1882.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Arrival and departure of through passenger trains.

DEPARTING TRAINS. Leave Minneapolis. Leave St. Paul. River Division, 8:58 a.m. 7:10 a.m.

ARRIVING TRAINS. Arrive St. Paul. Arrive Minneapolis. River Division, 8:58 a.m. 7:10 a.m.

Toward the Rising Sun! THE "Albert Lea Route" Which is composed of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

CONTRACT WORK. JOHN WAGENER, DEALER IN FUEL DEALERS. Office of the Board of Public Works, City of St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21, 1882.

CONTRACT WORK. JOHN WAGENER, DEALER IN FUEL DEALERS. Office of the Board of Public Works, City of St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21, 1882.

CONTRACT WORK. JOHN WAGENER, DEALER IN FUEL DEALERS. Office of the Board of Public Works, City of St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21, 1882.

CONTRACT WORK. JOHN WAGENER, DEALER IN FUEL DEALERS. Office of the Board of Public Works, City of St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21, 1882.

CONTRACT WORK. JOHN WAGENER, DEALER IN FUEL DEALERS. Office of the Board of Public Works, City of St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21, 1882.

CONTRACT WORK. JOHN WAGENER, DEALER IN FUEL DEALERS. Office of the Board of Public Works, City of St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21, 1882.

CONTRACT WORK. JOHN WAGENER, DEALER IN FUEL DEALERS. Office of the Board of Public Works, City of St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21, 1882.

CONTRACT WORK. JOHN WAGENER, DEALER IN FUEL DEALERS. Office of the Board of Public Works, City of St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21, 1882.