MINNEAPOLIS

OFFICE—No. 6 Washington avenue, opposite Nicollet House. Office hours from 6 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBELETS.

Criminal business in the police court was light yesterday.

Officer Allen is seriously ill from an attack of typhoid fever.

Shocks Along Shore drew a small house at Pence last evening.

Comique restaurant; oysters, wines, cigars, and everything else.

A meeting of the council committee on fire department was held yesterday.

The electric lights from the top of the mast, will "shine forth" in a few days.

A meeting of the board of water commissioners will be held to-morrow afternoon.

The work of erecting the Johnson bank building will not be renewed until next spring.

Charles Shepley married Lena Johnson and ended the seduction case in the municipal court.

The shovel brigade was out in force yesterday, cleaning the mud from the pavements.

Don't forget where the Boston restaurant is located, corner Hennepin avenue and Second street.

The plat of Johnson's subdivision of Johnson's addition was filed at the court house yesterday.

A male infant was left on the doorstep of Mrs. Norman Ward, on Western avenue, a few mornings since.

The contents of Blecken's safe which was taken from the fire ruins, were found in perfect condition.

Charles Geer, an incorrigible inebriate, was sent to the rock pile for thirty days yesterday by Judge Cooley.

Judge Lochren heard the criminal cases yesterday, while Judge Young presided over the civil jury cases, in the district court.

The contractor expects to complete the pavement on Nicollet island to-morrow. A night as well as a day crew is in full operation.

A large budget of Minneapolis news miscarried on Wednesday night, and occasioned a dearth of news in yesterday morning's issue.

A large number of the Nicollet house employes attended court yesterday to testify in behalf of James Brown, their former comrade.

At the mills yesterday the flour quotations were: Patents, $6@6.50; straights, $5.50@6; lower grades $2@3; clears, $5@5.50 per barrel.

Wheat inspection yesterday was as follows: Wheat—No. 1 hard 44; No. 2 hard, 6; No. 1 regular, 45; No. 2 regular, 55; No. 3, 13; rejected 22.

The Pruy Manufacturing company has contracted for the construction of a flouring mill for Johnson C. Walters at New Richmond, Missouri.

Stone & Hurlbut have presented the Firemen's Relief association with $100, as testimony of their appreciation of their efforts at the Monday fire.

In the case of Elizabeth Roberts, appellant vs. the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, respondent, the jury awarded Mrs. Roberts $4,000.

O. E. Campbell was before his honor yesterday for using abusive language to Laundryman Purchase. Campbell apologized and the case was dismissed.

The walls of the Eastman block which did not tumble at the time of the fire, now stand tottering and threatening pedestrians who presist in passing beneath.

The meeting of the Minnesota State Millers' association, which was to have been held next month, has been postponed subject to the call of the executive committee.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Isaac Nixon and Clara Pettit, David Allen and Sophie Desjardian, Hans Sorenson and Johanna M. Nolin, C. Hall and Belle Burns, John P. Kinkle and Josie S. Johnson.

W. W. Doty is under arrest for dumping building stone in the street. He claims that he had nothing whatever to do with this stone. The case will come up for trial in the munincipal court on Monday afternoon.

Flour, 19,561 bbls.; lumber, 440,000 feet; mill stuff, 832 tons; barley, 2,000 bu.; wheat, 5,000 bushels; merchandise, 62 cars; live stock, 2 cars; oats, 1,000 bushels; sundries, 95 cars. Total, 593 cars, were the shipments yesterday.

Richard McNaughton was arrested under the suspicion that he had stolen a lot of watches and pistols found upon his person. He showed up to the police court yesterday. He had purchased the trash and hence was discharged.

The committee from the council on fire-department, with the assistance of a portion of one of the hose companies under the direction of Chief Stetson and Winn Bracket, made a practical test of the efficiency of the water works at the Knickerbocker block ruins, to their satisfaction.

On 'change yesterday sales were: 5 cars No. 2 wheat, to arrive, 89c; 1 car do o. t., 93c; 10,00 bu. do, o. t. 89c; 1 car No.1 hard f o b, 1.01; 1 car sample 98c; 3 cars do, $1.03; 3 cars No. 1 hard, f. o. b., $1.05; 8cars No. 3 f. o. b. 83c; 1 car oats, sacks inc., 38c;4 cars bran, $8.25; 1 car feed, o. t., $25.50; 1 car new corn o. t., 45c.

The following were the receipts yesterday: Wheat 490,000 bushels, flour 875 bbls., barley 6 cars, lumber 240,000 feet, millstuff 117 tons, merchandise 82 cars, hay 6 cars, coal 115 cars, barrel stock 8 cars; potatoes 7 cars, machinery 3 cars, wood 7 cars, corn 990 bu., oats 1,600 bu., flax seed 1 car, live stock 6 cars, sundries 36 cars. Total, 333 cars.

On 'change yesterday quotations were: Wheat—No. 1 hard $1.05 f. o.b.; No. 2 hard 99c f. o. b.; No, 1 regular 99c. No. 2 ranges from 91c in store to 97c f. o. b. Oats, rejected 30@32c; No. 2 33c; No. 2 white, 35c. Barley, No. 3, 45@50c. Corn, 70c f. o. b.; new 61c f. o. b. Bran, $7.50@8. Shorts, $9.50@10.50. Ground feed $24.50@26. Hay, $7.75@8.50.

The Miln-Burleigh tragedy company made its first appearance in this city, at the Academy of Music last evening, to a large and fashionable audience. "Hamlet" was the bill, and the representation of the melancholy Dane has seldom, indeed if ever, been excelled in this city. This evening Othello will be put on with Miln as Iago and Burleigh as Othello.

Whether the pump house after the extention is completed is competent of producing a high pressure at any part of the city or not, it does not affect the necessity of purchasing another steamer. In many parts of the city where it is thickly populated, the water works' system does not reach, and consequently can only be protected from threatening conflagration by steamers.

FIRE AND WATER.

THE EFFICACY OF OUR WATER WORKS SYSTEM.

Tested by the Common Council Committee on Fire Department--The System of Value as a Fire Protection if Properly Handled--The Matter of Handling Gates--Insurance Rates, etc.

Yesterday afternoon the committee from the common council on fire department, to which was referred the matter of investigating the water works system, the communications of Mayor Ames and Chief Stetson, relative thereto at the meeting of the council, held a meeting and took the various matters under consideration. The communications of the mayor and the chief were read. After a short discussion they were laid upon the table until after they could make a test of the water pressure. The question of shutting off the gates so as to concentrate the pressure at the point needed in the case of a fire was thoroughly discussed. It seemed to be the general opinion of the committee that these gates had not been properly handled at the recent fires. It was found that the gates had usually been shut off by an employe of the water works in cases of fire, whereas it should be, according to the city ordinance, attended to at the direction of the chief of the department. After deciding to ascertain the exact condition of the mains at the time of the Monday fire, the committee adjourned to the scene of the disaster to witness

THE TEST.

Considerable time was consumed in shutting off the gates stopping the South Minneapolis and the East side supply. In the course of a half hour, four pieces of hose having been attached to the hydrant directly in front of the Knickerbocker block ruins, the sound of one whistle from the paper mill gave the signal for turning on the water. Four powerful streams was the result. The chief then detached one hose and put on a gauge and the water was again turned on. With a pressure of sixty pounds to a square inch, three streams were thrown to the top of the Hurlbut block, five stories high, with great force. The nozzles were a one inch and two seven-eighths inches. The hose was all detached and another test of the pressure made, showing it to be seventy-five pounds. The pressure at the pump house was ninety pounds to the square inch, fifteen pounds being lost in the distance and elevation. Superintendent Johnson estimates that the hydrant is about thirty feet higher that the pump house. The pressure at the pump house can be increased to 200 pounds, which demonstrates the fact that if properly handled, Minneapolis has an excellent and effective fire protection. The committee will report in favor of requesting especial care in handling the gates during fires.

The failure of the water works system to do efficacious work during the fire on Monday, created considerable fright among insurance men, and as an outcome the following circular which, explains itself, has been issued from the office of the board of underwriters.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 15, 1882.—To the Members of the Minneapolis Underwriters' Union—Gentlemen: The serious losses of the 4th and 13th inst. have clearly demonstrated that the facilities for extinguishing fires in this city are inadequate. The water mains are too small, the pumping force too light, hydrants far too few, the direct pressure system unreliable, that there are not enough steamers, and that the fire department is not properly directed. You are, therefore, required to add twenty cents to each and every rate borne on the rate book, which is not more than 3 per cent. (School houses, dwellings and churches excepted.) The rates promulgated on the rate slips, and those to be promulgated, will have the same additions made to each rate by you before writing a policy. This rule to remain until the improvements are made.

W. B. MCCORD, Manager.

P. S.—No additional rate will be charged on elevators or grain therein, for the present.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

CRIMINAL CASES.

[Before Judge Lochren.]

State vs. A. D. Graffin. Case dismissed and defendant discharged on motion of county attorney.

State vs. John Smith. Same order.

State vs. Michael Crown. Same order.

State vs. Frank Hayes. Case continued to next general term of same court, and defendant released in $1,000 bonds.

State vs. Louis Gorden. Verdict of not guilty rendered and prisoner discharged.

State vs. Francis Hegge. Dismissed on motion of county attorney.

Winslow C. Stewart vs. James J. Brown. Cause dismissed.

State vs. James Brown. On trial.

CIVIL CASES.

[Before Judge Shaw.]

Ronald McMillan vs. R. W. Cheeney, et al. Judgment for plaintiff.

Frank J. Mackey vs. L. Kimball. Judgment affirmed.

Farnham & Lovejoy vs. Sherwin & Fay. Demurer sustained.

William Durkin vs. Mary R. Bottineau, et al. On trial.

[Before Judge Young.]

Elizabeth Roberts, appellant vs. the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, respondents. Judgment for appellant to the amount of $4,000.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Cooley.]

Andrew Johnson, drunkenness; committed ten days.

John O'Connor, drunkenness; paid a fine of $7.

John Ryan, M. Nordell and Patrick Moran, drunkenness; committed ten days each.

Richard M. Naughton, drunkenness; discharged.

Patrick Flynn, saloon open on Sunday, continued until this afternoon.

O. E. Campbell, abusive language; dismissed.

Charles Geer, drunkenness; committed thirty days.

James D. Campbell, false pretenses; continued until this afternoon in $1,500 bail.

W. W. Doty, obstructing streets; continued until Saturday afternoon.

THE INDICTED.

Some of Them Go and Some of Them Stay. Those Who Went and Those Who Staid Yesterday.

In the district court yesterday, four prisoners, A. D. Griffin, John Smith, Michael Cronin and Francis Hegge were discharged on motion of County Attorney Hale.

The case against Griffin was for larceny from the house of R. D. Hughes, in June; that against John Smith was for holding up a farmer during fair week and robbing him of $11, and that against Michael Cronin for robbing J. R. Neish of money which he claimed Neish owed him. Frank Hayes who was indicted for attempted rape, had the trial of his case continued until the next general term, and gave $1,000 bonds for his appearance.

In the case of the State versus Louis Gorden, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and Gorden was discharged.

The trial of James Brown for burglary, was before the court when it adjourned last evening.

STILLWATER GLOBULES.

The judges of the district court have named Wednesday next for a call of the calendar to set cases for trial.

Potatoes are slow sale at forty cents per bushel by the load. Goodrich & Co. quote oats at forty cents per bushel, wholesale.

A man was arrested yesterday who had made his escape from the lock-up in South Stillwater some two months ago, in which he was incarcerated for drunkenness. He escaped by cutting through a three-inch plank with a jack knife.

Another little one enjoyed a few minutes of uninterrupted enjoyment this morning, while engaged in filling its nose with small buttons. A physician succeeded in extracting the one which had got beyond the surgical skill of the parents.

Another meeting will be held this (Friday) evening for the purpose of trying to establish a board of trade in this city. The subject has been pretty thoroughly talked over by those interested in the movement, and the matter will be finally determined at this meeting.

Mrs. Connors, who resides on Myrtle street, while shopping this morning, was suddenly attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs. She was conveyed home as soon as possible and medical aid summoned, At noon her condition was as favorable as could be expected.

A mammoth skating rink is to be established here, and in first class style, if those who have the matter in hand can be come convinced that such an investment can be made profitable. If such an establishment is properly managed there can be no doubt but it will be liberally patronized.

The grand jury will probably be discharged to-day. The following indictments have been returned: John O'Gorman and James Burr, assult with a dangerous weapon with intent to do great bodily harm; Patrick Hanson, larceny from a dwelling; Wm. Babcock, adultery; Hugh Robinson, crime against nature, given until this morning to plead; Thomas Hanly, larceny from person.

In the suit of the Street Railway & Transfer company, respondents, vs. Essias Rhenier, appellant, Fayette Marsh and J. N. Castle appear for the company, and L. E. Thompson and Mr. Gilman for Mr. Rhenier. The case has attracted considerable attention on account of its importance to both parties. Mr. Castle, of counsel for respondents, commenced summing up yesterday afternoon. The case may possibly go to the jury late this afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon the two year old daughter and only child of Officer Erickson accidentally swallowed a shawl pin nearly two and a half inches in length. Two physicians were called, who failed in their several attempts to extract the pin. The little patient seemingly does not experience any inconvenience from the indigestible food, but plays about unconscious of danger. How the case will terminate cannot be foretold.

SEEN IN A CANINE HOSPITAL.

PET DOGS SUFFERING FROM COLIC, PLUERISY AND THE MANGE.

Diseases Wrought on the Canine Race by Overfeeding—Medical Skill Displayed in Nursing Sick Dogs—Interesting Facts Concerning Afflicted Cats.

"Yes, sir, this is where sick puppies are made well. Walk right in."

This ambiguous invitation was extended to a New York *Star* reporter by Mr. D. G. Dovey, the well-known healer of invalid dogs.

"Well, what can I do for you? You should have brought your ailing pet along. I can never tell——"

The reporter hastened to explain that his dog was in the enjoyment of excellent health.

"But I cannot tell when he may be taken sick, doctor, and, therefore, I have called to learn how indisposed curs are treated."

"Well, pretty much as human beings are, and they have pretty much the same diseases. You see this pug?"

"Yes; what has become of his hair? He looks as though he had been scalded."

"For the past fortnight I have been treating him for the mange. He is improving now, and in another week will be able to go out. The lady who left the office as you came in is his mistress."

"Dogs have to swallow nasty doses, as their masters do, I suppose," observed the reporter, watching the gambols of the convalescent pug.

"Just the same, and they don't like it a bit more than men do. But a sick dog must take his medicine whether he likes it or not. We force open his jaws, and down goes the dose, nolen volens."

"What diseases are dogs most liable to, doctor?"

"That is a rather weak question. What diseases are men most liable to? Dogs suffer from the same maladies that afflict men, resulting from the same causes."

"And the same remedies are applied to dogs as to their owners?"

"Exactly; when a dog has chills and fever he is given quinine; when he has dyspepsia, pluerisy, influenza, or colic it is cured by precisely the same means as are used for sick men and women. Speaking of diseases, here is a sad case."

The doctor brought from a dark hall a light box of wood, covered with mosquito netting. In the box, wrapped warmly in a fur cloak, was a glossy, bright-eyed King Charles spaniel.

"What ails him?" asked the reporter, stroking the animal's head.

"He is paralyzed, and has been so for nearly two years. Poor fellow, see how his paws are shriveled. He can never be cured."

"When people bring you sick dogs, how do you make a diagnosis of the case?"

"The dog's tongue is inspected and his pulse is felt. I observe the temperature of his body, sound his lungs and examine him thoroughly in other ways. Many diseases in dogs are the result of over-feeding and insufficient exercise. This is particularly the case with dogs of wealthy owners."

"What malady sends most dogs to their graves?"

"Distemper, a disease corresponding to yellow fever in human beings. It is infectious, and at the best very dangerous."

"Is the canine race liable to consumption?"

"Yes, a dog may expose himself and take a cold that affects his lungs and in time brings on consumption. In such cases I usually order a change of climate?"

"Is it not difficult to handle some of your larger patients?"

"Well—yes, sometimes. I have been in the business for more than twenty years and have got so used to the beasts that I do not hesitate to handle the most refractory dogs. I have been bitten scores of times, but a dog doctor acquires such skill that he can manage a fierce mastiff without receiving a scratch, where a novice would be nearly chewed up."

"You perform surgical operations?" asked the *Star* man, gently repulsing the advances of a large gray cat.

"Yes; I set broken legs and take care of all sorts of injuries."

"Do you administer any anæsthetics?"

"When I think the case demands it. I've got a little black-and-tan down stairs now with a game leg. He will be able to go home in a few days. Speaking of broken legs, I had an interesting case some time ago in the person of a little Brooklyn dog that was stepped upon by a horse. His leg was crushed and almost severed from the body. His owner took him to a fancy surgeon in Brooklyn, who set the limb in plaster of paris. That was a mistake. The animal was brought to me for treatment and I took care of him for a year. At the expiration of that time the crushed leg had become sound as a dollar."

"Do you keep some of your patients here at your house?"

"Yes, a few of them that require particularly careful nursing. I don't believe in giving a dog or a man much medicine. Nursing is the great thing."

"Do canine invalids ever suffer from insomnia?"

"Only when they are in acute pain. When they have toothache they can't sleep, of course."

"How can you tell when they have toothache?"

"When I see a dog suffering severely, I examine him carefully, never neglecting to look into his mouth. If I find a decayed tooth there, out it comes."

"In some cases does not a sick dog's instinct teach him what remedies nature has provided?"

"Yes, but city dogs, particularly those which are the pampered darlings of wealthy families, do not always have access to nature medicines, and in their efforts to find relief they sometimes poison themselves."

"Do you ever give a dog liquor."

"Sometimes."

"Does he like it usually?"

"No, sir; therein he differs from man. One glass of grog suffices for a dog, while man, on the contrary—but why should I speak of man? You asked for information about dogs."

"Are there any well known people among your patrons?"

"Yes; Charles A. Dana and his son Paul, are fond of dogs, and so is S. L. M. Barlow, who owns some splendid mastiffs and deerhounds. I used to treat dogs of Mr. E. S. Jaffray, who owned a number of fine ones. John T. Raymond has employed me to attend to his pug, and Lester Wallack's skye-terriers have received medicine at my hands."

"Do you ever act as an oculist?"

"Often. Not long ago I extracted the eyes of a black-and-tan belonging to a Fifth avenue physician. A nail had been run into the eye, and I had to remove it to save the other one. Sometimes I doctor near-sighted dogs."

"How do you know they are near-sighted?"

"By their general action. They do not recognize familiar persons until quite close to them, and will allow a piece of meat to lie untasted a litte distance leeward."

"Why to leeward?"

"Because if the meat were to windward the dog would smell it."

"How do bulldogs behave when ill?"

"They are surly as when in health. Not long ago I was called upon to attend an English bulldog who had a bone in his throat. He was in awful agony, and it required the united efforts of six men to hold him. I shoved a stiff piece of whalebone down his throat to force the other bone into his stomach. The brute chewed the whalebone into a jelly."

"I suppose people are sometimes as anxious over a sick dog as over a sick child?"

The veteran healer of canines laughed.

"Just about. But I tell them to follow my instructions, and remember that cleanliness, warmth, avoidance of drafts, and fresh air are as powerful aids in making puppies well as in curing babies."

How to Treat Sunstroke.

A distinction of immense practical importance exists between heat-exhaustion and heat-stroke, or coup de soleil. It is much to be feared that this difference too often passes unregarded, to the serious detriment of the patient. Heat-exhaustion, as the term implies, means a sudden anæmia produced by work or muscular exercise in a high temperature. Heat-stroke, or sun-stroke, signifies the sudden access of unconsciousness with high febrile heat. In the former the body is cool, the skin moist, or wet with perspiration, the pulse small, feeble and low in tension, the muscular system relaxed, the pupil dilated, and the mind feeble, but consciousness is not lost, or is restored after a syncopal state of brief duration. In the latter there is profound unconsciousness, contracted pupil, injected conjunctivæ, the skin is hot and usually dry, the temperature high, the pulse rapid, and the muscular system often convulsed and tending rather to rigidity. If the case be one of heat-exhaustion the patient will probably be able to swallow. Repose in the shade, in the recumbent position, and a few drops of laudanum in a table-spoonful of whisky or brandy will quickly bring about restoration. In the case of true heat-stroke the patient should be at once removed to as cool a spot as practicable, and should have cold water thrown on him, be rubbed with pieces of ice, and have ice applied to the head and spine. Other medical remedies, morphine, quinine and chloroform, are recommended.—*Medical News.*

Herbert Spencer says Americans don't know how to grumble. Mr. Spencer should get in with a crowd trying to get home on a mixed train that's late.

Singular Man: How can you teach a parrot to annoy the neighbors? Bird don't need any teaching, sir; knows how by instinct and can be relied on to do it.

Detroit *Free Press:* There is no uniformity of time in Texas, and the only way a man knows when it is time to drink is when another man offers to stand treat.

"Convict this man of being a gambler!" said the Texas judge. 'I won't hear of it. He's an infant with cards! Why, I beat him out of $120 last night, when I was pretty drunk, too."

Col. Ingersoll says that he never sits down and talks with Fred. Douglass without being compelled to forget his color. Wonder if Mr. Douglass is similarly affected, and forgets that Bob is a white man?

Senator Ben. Harrison, to whom some Republicans are turning for a forlorn hope, defends the president, and says that the criticisms of him are very unjust. Senator Ben. Harrison will not improve his prospects by defending Arthur and his methods just at this time.

In May last a man named Lansard fell down the great precipice of Bellavardaz, in the Savoy Alps, and a cross was erected at the place of the accident, according to local custom. October last, a Turin merchant named Bibollot visited the scene with his family and examined the spot critically. "I cannot understand what Lansard was doing to lose his footing here," said M. Bibollot, "and still less how he should have been killed." He had scarcely uttered the words when he lost his balance and fell headlong down the precipice. Few men have their curiosity so promptly gratified.

"Rough on Rat."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

CRUSHING OPPOSITION.

A Suit of Jay Gould and One of His Confederates Against the Mutual Union Telegraph Company.

ALBANY, Nov. 16.—Application was yesterday made to the attorney general for the commencement of an action by the people of the state of New York against the Mutual Union Telegraph company to vacate its charter and dissolve the corporation upon the following grounds:

First. That said company has unlawfully issued $10,000,000 capital stock when the authority conferred upon it by law to issue capital stock was limited to the issue of $1,200,000.

Second. That about $5,000,000 of bonds of said company have been issued in payment for construction and equipment of telegraph worth about $350,000, and substantially the whole of said $10,000,000 stock has been fraudulently issued in connection therewith without any payment or other adequate consideration for said stock to said company.

The application is made by Wm. Hendry Cameron, a stockholder in the company, and with it is filed a further application made by Jay Gould stating that he is informed of these proceedings and that he desires to be joined as relator in such action as may be brought upon this application. The attorney general has issued a citation directed to the Mutual Union Telegraph company directing that company to show cause before him on Tuesday next at Albany why the application should not be granted and the proceedings commenced.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

How the Greatest Monetary Institution in the World is Managed.

The constitution and government of the Bank of England are not fully understood, even by many otherwise well-informed residents in the city of London itself. It differs from most corporations in the fact that it has no permanent governor or chairman, and furthermore, that the remuneration paid to the directors for their services is individually small. The governing body consists of twenty-six directors, that is to say, one governor, one deputy-governor and twenty-four directors. This body does not change except by death or resignation, etc., but the governor and his deputy, who act as chairman and deputy chairman of the board or court of directors, change every two years, the deputy becoming governor and all the directors being deputy and governor in rotation. The salary of the governor, as well as that of the deputy governor, is now £1,000 per annum, while that of the other twenty-four directors is £500 each. According to Francis, whose history of the Bank of England is practically out of print, the management of the bank is vested in the whole court of directors, which meets weekly, when a statement is read of the position of the bank as regards its securities, bullion and liabilities. The directors have equal power, and should a majority disapprove of the arrangements, they may reconstruct them. Eight directors go out and eight come in annually, elected by the court of proprietors. The list of candidates recommended by the court of directors is transmitted to the proprietors, and the eight so recommend a uniformly come in. When any person is proposed as a new director, inquiry is always instituted concerning his private character. Those who survive this fiery ordeal, and are approved of by the court of directors, never fail to be elected. The qualifications for a director are the possession of bank stock to the amount of £2,000; for the deputy-governor, $3,000, and for the governor, £4,000. The directors are responsible for the management of the affairs of the bank, and penalties are attached to their office individually and collectively on certain occasions. By the charter, however, they are not answerable to the government for the management of the monetary department, and the security which the public has for a good administration of affairs depends upon the discretion of the directors, subject to the charter. No volume has ever been issued from the press containing elements of more dramatic or even tragical interest than the work of Mr. Francis. The price of a copy of this history varies from three guineas to any price the purchaser likes to give, but we candidly state that it is well worth the money.

All About Samson.

"Pa," said the Rev. Mulkittle's son, "Samson was strong man, wasn't he?"

"Yes, Samson was the strongest man that ever lived."

"Tell me about him."

"It was intended that Samson should be the strongest man, and before he was born—"

The bewildered expression on the child's face arrested the minister in his narration.

"Before he was born?" asked the boy.

"Yes; before—that is before he was found in a hollow stum—"

"Just like little sister."

"Yes; just before he was found an angel appeared and foretold of his strength, saying that no razor must touch his head."

"Was the angel afraid that the razor would cut him?"

"No; the angel meant that his strength lay in his hair, and that his hair must not be cut off."

"If I let my hair grow long, can I lift more than I can now?"

"I don't know about that."

"Are women stronger than men?"

"No."

"But they've got longer hair."

"Yes; they have longer hair."

"A woman couldn't whip you, could she?"

"No; not easily."

"Was Samson a Democrat?"

"I don't know."

"But why don't you know? I'd know if I was as old as you. How many men was it that Samson killed?"

"One thousand."

"He was bad, wasn't he?"

"No."

"But when a man kills anybody he's bad."

"The Lord was with Samson."

"But the Lord says you musn't kill anybody. Did Samson go to heaven?"

"I supose so."

"He's the strongest angel there, ain't he?"

"You are getting foolish again."

"But I want to know. Will you know Samson when you go to Heaven?"

"I suppose so."

"But you won't fool around him, will you? If he was ter hit you he'd break your wings, wouldn't he?"

"Go to your mother. The next time you attempt to question me about the Bible I shall whip you."

The Future of Cyprus.

Speaking of Bishop Makarios, the religious head of Kyrinia, Island of Cyprus, a correspondent of the New York *World* says: He knows more about Cyprus than any man I have met, and considers the English administration a failure, although he admits it to be preferable to Turkish misrule. He has many influential friends in London through whom he hopes to be able to persuade the Gladstone government to give Cyprus to Greece, as the same administration did the Ionian islands some years ago. I do not believe he will ever succeed in this, as, although Cyprus, on account of its religion, language, and race, ought to belong to Greece, the island is of too great importance to the British crown to be given to Greece or any other nation.

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WRITE TO C. C. Curtiss FOR CATALOGUE.

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FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES! | ECLIPSE SELF-REGULATING WIND MILLS

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., - - 66 East Third street

WHOLESALE DEALERS

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

68 and 70 Sibley Street, Corner Fifth, - - - - St. Paul

The Largest Drug Store and Stock in the West.

LEADING BUSINESS MEN OF ST. PAUL, - - MINN

ARCHITECTS.

E. P. BASSFORD, German Amer. Bank Building.
H. S. TREHERNE, C. E., 19 Gilfillan Block.
A. D. HINSDALE, Presley Block.
A. M. RADCLIFF, Ingersoll Block.
J. WALTER STEVENS, Davidson Block, Rooms 25 and 26.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

SHERWOOD HOUGH, Cor. Third and Wabashaw
STEVENS & ROBERTSON, 15 East Third street St. Paul.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SHERWOOD HOUGH, Cor. Third and Wabashaw.
ST. PAUL BOOK & STATIONERY CO, 37 East Third street.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

A. NIPPOLT corner Seventh and Sibley streets

CARPETS AND WALL PAPER.

JOHN MATHEIS, 11 East Third street.
W. L. ANDERSON, 36 East Third street

DRY GOODS—Wholesale.

AUERBACH, FINCH & VAN SLYCK, Sibley street, between Fourth and Fifth.

DRY GOODS—Retail.

LINDEKE, LADD & CO., 9 East Third street.

FURS, FEATHERS AND GINSENG.

A. O. BAILEY, 19 Jackson street.

FURNITURE, FEATHERS, &c.

STEES BROS., 51 East Third street. Established 1850.

GROCERIES—Wholesale.

P. H. KELLY & CO., 142 to 148 East Third street.

HARDWARE AND TOOLS.

F. G. DRAPER & CO., 85 East Third street.

JEWELERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

EMIL GEIST, 57 East Third street.

LOOKING GLASSES.

STEVENS & ROBERTSON, 15 East Third street St. Paul.

PAPER.

T. S. WHITE STATIONERY CO., No. 71 East Third street.

PAPER AND STATIONERY.

T. S. WHITE & CO., No. 71 East Third street

PICTURES AND FRAMES.

STEVENS & ROBERTSON, 15 East Third street St. Paul.

STATIONERY.

T. S. WHITE STATIONERY CO., No. 71 East Third street.

TRUNK MAKERS.

CRIPPEN & UPSON, 74 East Third street.
W. H. GARLAND, 41 East Third stree

WINES AND LIQUORS—Wholesale.

B. KUHL & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Liquors and Wines, 194 East Third street, St. Paul.

WHOLESALE NOTIONS.

ARTHUR, WARREN & ABBOTT, 186 and 188 East Third street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE.

STRONG, HACKETT & CO., 213 to 219 E. 4th St

MINNEAPOLIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Consult the European Regular Graduate.

Diploma in office—on all sexual, nervous and chronic diseases. Twelve years' experience. See advertisement elsewhere.

105 Washington Avenue South.

FUEL DEALERS.

JOHN WAGENER,

DEALER IN

WOOD AND COAL.

Office on Seventh street bridge and corner of Twelfth and Robert. Orders received by telephone.

GRIGGS & FOSTER,

COAL AND WOOD.

SUMMER PRICES:

Grate and Egg	$9.50	per ton.
Stove and Nut	9.75	"
Maple wood	7.00	per cord
Oak	5.50	"
Bass	4.00	"
Mixed	5.00	"
Slabs	3.50	"

Office 41 E. Third Street, Cor. Cedar, St. Pau

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

St. Paul Railway Time Tables.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis AND OMAHA RAILWAY.

"THE ROYAL ROUTE."

☞The only route running solid trains from Minneapolis and St. Paul with Pullman smoking room sleepers on all trains to Chicago.

☞The only line running solid trains from St. Paul to Council Bluffs with sleeping cars through to St. Joseph and Kansas City.

DEPARTING TRAINS.	Le. Minneapolis.	Leave St. Paul.
Chicago Day Express	†1:00 p m	†1:45 p m
Chicago & Milwaukee Ex	*8:00 p m	*8:45 p m
Sioux City & Sioux Falls	†7:10 a m	†8:00 a m
Omaha and Kansas City	*3:20 p m	*3:30 p m
Green Bay and Appleton		6:00 p m
North Wisconsin & Superior	‡8:50 a m	†10:20 a m
River Falls	†4:30 p m	†5 35 p m

The train leaving Minneapolis at 8:00 p. m. and St. Paul at 8:45 p. m. is the celebrated dining car train.

ARRIVING TRAINS.	Arrive St. Paul.	Ar. Minneapolis.
Chicago & Milwaukee Ex	‡6:15 a m	†7:00 a m
Chicago Night Exsress	*12:45 p m	*1:30 p m
Sioux City & Sioux Falls	†7:25 p m	†8:55 p m
Omaha and Kansas City	*11:55 a m	*1:00 p m
North Wisconsin & Superior	†4:30 p m	†5:00 p m
Green Bay & Appleton	‡8:10 p m	‡8:55 p m
River Falls	†9:15 a m	†10:00 a m

Lak Elmo and Stillwater Trains.

LEAVE MINNEAPOLIS.

‡8:30 a m 1:00 p m, †4:30 p m, *8:00 p m.

LEAVE ST. PAUL.

†6:00 a m †9:40 a m, 10:20 a m, †1:45 p m, †5:35 p m and 8:45 p m

LEAVE ST LLWATER FOR ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS.

‡8:20 a m, 11:43 a m, *3:06 p m, †4:15 p m, 7:08 p m.

* Daily. † Except Sundays. ‡ Except Mondays.

☞Tickets, Sleeping Car Accommodations and all information can be secured at

No. 13 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis,
J. CHARBONNEAU, Ticket Agent.
Minneapolis depot, corner Washington and Fourth avenue north. W. P. IVES, Ticket Agent.
Corner Third and Jackson streets, St. Paul,
THOMPSON & PETSCH, Ticket Agents.
New Union Depot, foot of Sibley street,
KNEBEL & BROWN, Ticket Agents.
S. G. STRICKLAND, Ticket Agent, Stillwater.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Arrival and departure of through passenger trains

DEPARTING TRAINS.		Leave Minneap'lis		Leave St. Paul.
River Division.				
St. Louis Express	C	6:35 a m	C	7:10 a m
Milwaukee & Chicago Ex	C	1:00 p m	C	1:45 p m
Milwaukee & Chicago Ex	A	8:00 p m	A	8:45 p m
Iowa & Minn. Division.				
South'n Minn. & Iowa Ex	C	8:00 a m	C	8:10 a m
Owatonna Accom	C	4:30 p m	C	4:30 p m
Mason Cy. South & West Ex	E	6:00 p m	E	7:10 p m
Hastings & Dakota Div.				
Aberdeen & Dakota Ex	C	8:40 a m	C	8:00 a m
Bird Island Accom	C	3:15 p m	C	2:00 p m

ARRIVING TRAINS.		Arrive St. Paul.		Arrive Minneap'lis
River Division.				
Chicago & Milwaukee Ex	A	6:15 a m	A	7:00 a m
Chicago & Milwaukee Ex	C	12:45 p m	C	1:30 p m
St. Louis Express	C	8:17 p m	C	8:50 p m
Iowa & Minn. Division.				
Mason Cy. South & West Ex	F	7:45 a m	F	8:30 a m
Owatonna Accom	C	9:55 a m	C	10:05 a m
South'n Minn. & Iowa Ex	C	6:45 p m	C	6:55 p m
Hastings & Dakota Div.				
Bird Island Accom	C	11:30 a m	C	10:45 a m
Aberdeen & Dakota Ex	C	5:38 p m	C	4:45 p m

A, means daily. C, except Sunday. E, except Saturday. F, except Monday.

FARM 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 required a new name to designate it in the markets, and it is known as "No. 1 Hard."

The lands offered by the Northern Pacific railroad range from $2.60 to $4.00 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. Crops are large and sure; stock raising is very profitable, and there are ready markets at the East by rail or lakes, and at the West at numerous mining camps—good business opportunities—fine chances for paying investments, and work for all at good wages. The prosperous condition of existing settlements along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad in Minnesota and Eastern Dakota is the best guarantee of the permanency of the agricultural interests of the entire region.

Vast Gold and Silver mining sections occur in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and each are famous as the best agricultural, grazing and stock raising country in