WHAT MY LOVER SAID.

BY HORACE GREELEY, IN 1842.

By the merest chance, in the twilight gloom,
In the orchard path he met me—
In the tall, wet grass, with its faint perfume—
And I tried to pass, but he made no room;
Oh, I tried, but he would not let me;
So I stood and blushed till the grass grew red,
With my face bent down above it,
While he took my hand, as he whispering said—
(How the clover lifted each pink, sweet head
To listen to all that my lover said;
Oh! the clover in bloom—I love it!)

In the high, wet grass went the path to hide,
And the low, wet leaves hung over;
But I could not pass upon either side,
For I found myself, when I vainly tried,
In the arms of my steadfast lover.
And he held me there, and he raised my head
While he closed the path before me;
And he looked down into my eyes and said—
(How the leaves bent down from the boughs o'er head
To listen to all that my lover said!
Oh! the leaves hanging lowly o'er me!)

Had he moved aside a little way
I could surely then have passed him;
And would not have heard what he had to say
Could I only aside have cast him.
It was almost dark, and the moments sped,
And the searching nightwind found us;
But he drew me nearer and softly said—
(How the pure, sweet wind grew still instead,
To listen to all that my lover said!
Oh! the whispering wind around us!)

I am sure he knew, when he held me fast,
That I must be all unwilling;
For I tried to go, and I would have passed,
As the night was coming with its dew at last,
And the sky with stars was filling;
But he clasped me close when I would have fled,
And he made me hear his story;
And his soul came out from his lips and said—
(How the stars crept out where the white moon led,
To listen to all that my lover said!
Oh! the moon and the stars in glory!)

I know that the grass and the leaves will not tell,
And I'm sure the wind—precious rover—
Will carry his secret so safely and well,
And that no being will ever discover
One word of the many that rapidly fell
From the eager lips of my lover,
Shall never reveal what a fairy-like spell
They wove about us that night in the dell,
In the path through the dew-laden clover;
Nor echo the whispers that made my heart swell
As they fell from the lips of my lover.

SENSATIONS IN HANGING.

There are many instances on record in which the punishment of sus. per col. has failed, either through some peculiarity in the neck of the individual, or a want of tact in the hangman. More than six centuries ago—if old records are true—Juetta de Balsham, convicted of harboring thieves, was sentenced to be executed. She hung for three days, revived, and was pardoned as a phenomenon who had somehow or other overmastered the gallows. There is the authority of Obadiah Walker, master of New College, Oxford, for a story that a Swiss was hanged thirteen times over, every attempt being frustrated by a peculiarity in the wind-pipe which prevented strangulation. We are not told whether the thirteenth time was successful, or whether justice was merciful at last. Ann Green was hanged at Oxford for infanticide in 1650; nay, her legs were pulled, and her body struck with soldiers' muskets, in accordance with a barbarous custom sometimes adopted of making assurance doubly sure. Nevertheless, she survived after hanging some considerable time. Her body was given up for dissection. The surgeon observed faint signs of animation, tended her instead of anatomizing her, and in thirteen hours she was able to speak. She remembered nothing distinctly of what had occurred, but seemed to herself to have been in a deep sleep. The crown pardoned her; she married and became the mother of a family, and her husband forgave her the errors of her past life, possibly for a kind of celebrity which the singular episode had brought to her.

Other examples of a more or less analogous kind are the following: A woman—name unrecorded—was hanged in 1808. She came to herself after a suspension for the prescribed period, not by slow degrees, but suddenly. John Green experienced an ordeal something like that of Ann Green. After being hanged at Tyburn, his body was taken to Sir William Blizard, a celebrated surgeon; and while out on a table in the dissecting room he displayed signs of life and effectually recovered. A female servant of Mrs. Cope, of Oxford, convicted of some penal offense, was executed in 1650. After hanging an unusually long time she was cut down and fell heavily to the ground. The shock revived her, but the unfortunate wretch was effectually hanged the next day. Margaret Dickson, a century and a half ago, was convicted of concealment of birth, and was subjected to the last penalty of the law. Her body, after hanging on the gibbet at Edinburgh, was cut down and given to her friends. They put it in a coffin, and drove off with it in a cart six miles to Musselburg. Some apprentices rudely stopped the cart and loosened the lid of the coffin. This let in the air, and the air and the jolting revived her. She was carried in doors alive, but faint and scarcely conscious: a minister came to pray with her, and she effectually recovered. No mention of collusion occurs in this narative, although some incidents would seem to point that way. Margaret lived many years, and had other children born to her, and was familiarly known in Edinburgh, where she sold salt, as "Half-hanged Maggie."

Instances are known in which a rebound after the fall has enabled the feet of the victim to touch the platform, and with what ultimate result has to be determined by a conflict between mercy and sternness on the part of the authorities. A disgraceful scene took place at Edinburgh in 1818. The rope with which a man was hanged being too loose, his toes touched the platform, the assembled mob got up a riot on some pretext, the half-hanged man was carried off, recaptured, and finally hanged on the following day. A scene of a similar deplorable nature had been witnessed at Jersey a few years previously.

A whimsical legend, made the subject of one of Southey's ballads, relates to a man who was resuscitated after hanging, and disappeared from the gibbet in a mysterious manner. In ninety-one stanzas Southey tells the story of Roprecht, the robber, believed in Germany to have some foundation in fact. Roprecht, who had long been a terror to the inhabitants of Cologne, was at length caught, tried, sentenced and executed.

On the next morning, to the surprise of the early passers by, the gibbet was found to be empty. One week later Roprecht was seen hanging there again, but wearing boots and spurs instead of shoes. What this could all mean was left to Peter Suoye to tell. He and his son Piet were driving home late on the night after the execution. Passing near the gibbet they heard a low moan. Looking up they found it to proceed from Roprecht. Robber and rascal though he might be, they did not like to leave him in such a pitiable state. They cut him down, put him into their cart, and carried him to their home, revived him, and concealed him from the authorities. Whatever virtues Roprecht may have possessed, gratitude was not one of them, for we are told that one morning early, before the family was astir, he took Peter's horse and Piet's boots and spurs and absconded. But Frau Suoye, who had some little suspicion of the man, overheard some of his movements and aroused her husband and son. These two mounted spare horses, galloped after him, kept him in sight, overtook him, seized him after a desperate struggle, dragged him to the gibbet and there hanged him most effectually.

His own rope was ready there,
To measure the length we took good care;
And the job which the bungling hangman began,
This time, I think, was properly done
By me and Piet Peterzoon, my son.

Many instances—how many we are never likely to know—have occurred in which the culprit and his friends made arrangements beforehand to defeat the hangman's endeavors. M. Vanderkiste, in his "Six Years' Mission Among the Dens of London," mentions a woman who was condemned to death for passing forged bank notes. Her friends, with surgical aid, caused a silver tube to be inserted in her throat some short time before the rope was placed around her neck. This prevented strangulation. Her friends obtained possession of the body and restored her, though with great difficulty. She lived many years afterward. In 1696, Richard Johnson, of Shrewsbury, sentenced to death for some crime, persuaded the Sheriff to agree that his body, after hanging, should be put in a coffin without being stripped. The Sheriff may have been kind, but was certainly weak, for cords had been twisted around and under the body, connected with a pair of hooks at the neck, and all concealed under a double shirt and flowing periwig. But the cunning was frustrated, despite the weakness of the Sheriff, as Johnson showed signs of life, even after hanging half an hour. An examination was made, the apparatus discovered, and the man successfully and finally hanged on the following day. Whether any tube was inserted we are not told, but there was evident collusion in the case of the man hanged at Cork in 1767. His body was carried by his friends to a predetermined spot, where a surgeon made an incision in the windpipe and resuscitated the man in six hours. Let us hope that the rest of the story is not quite true, to the effect that the fellow went to the theater the same evening. The William Duell who was hanged in 1740, who came to himself again when just about to be dissected at Surgeon's Hall, may, like Ann Green, have survived through some peculiarity in the neck or some clumsiness on the part of the executioner, without any collusion or cunning among his friends. In 1787 a man named Kelly was sentenced to execution at Trim, in Ireland. On the early morning of the day intended to be his last he contrived to cut his blanket into strips about four inches wide, join them together with strong woolen threads and form a double sling. This he passed under his arms, fastened the ends at his neck and there provided an iron hook to receive the halter. Thus accoutred he proceeded to the place of execution. It is supposed that he found means to bribe the hangman, to whom he made a request to draw up close to the pully and lower him gently when dead. But the crafty maneuver did not succeed. Kelly had not allowed for the stretching of the strips of blanket by his own weight, the point of the hook fastened into his windpipe and gave him such pain that he struggled violently. He was, however, allowed to hang until he was really dead, when the sling apparatus was discovered. A successful attempt to cheat the gallows once brought an under-sheriff into trouble. William Barrett, executed in Tyrone in 1759, contrived to wear some kind of a concealed collar, which prevented strangulation; he was cut down apparently dead, but afterward recovered. Mr. Aunsley, under-sheriff, as a punishment for allowing Barrett thus to evade the law, was fined £100 and imprisoned for two years.

In former times the mode in which the dismal operations of the gallows were conducted led occasionally to a frustration of the law's intention. The unhappy culprit, after the halter was adjusted around his neck, was pushed so as to slip or slide from a ladder. Asphyxia was sometimes produced without any dislocation. Under the modern arrangement a trap door opens in a platform on which the culprit stands, occasioning a sudden and considerable fall, from which recovery is much less probable. This change led to the frustration of a plan that might possibly have been successful under the old system. William Brodie was executed in Edinburgh in 1793. His friends had prearranged for his resuscitation, but the fall of the drop was greater than had been expected, and he was quite dead when taken down. There is an old Scotch saying, "Brodie's drap was too much for Brodie," which, we believe, refers to the case of this William Brodie, for the "drap" or drop was too great for the vital organism to resist.

A reprieve has sometimes arrived too late to save the poor wretch in whose behalf it had been obtained. More fortunate was a burglar who was hanged in 1705, for the reprieve arrived when life was only half extinct. He was quickly cut down, placed under medical care, and restored. A reprieve of another kind from the effects of a foolhardy trick came a little too late. In 1806 a youth aged 17, and named Matthew Watson, resolved to make a small attempt at hanging himself, "to see how it felt." He went into a cellar, and succeeded more completely than he had intended, for he was found hanging with life quite extinct. A strange mania this, but the examples to illustrate it are more numerous than most of us would suppose.

A question arises which very few living persons are in a position to answer, viz.: What are the sensations experienced during hanging? Some of the few who have been able to give any account of their consciousness at so critical a moment say that, after one instant of pain, the chief sensation is that of a mass of brilliant colors filling the eyeballs. The *Quarterly Review*, volume 85, treating on this matter, says: "An acquaintance of Lord Bacon, who meant to hang himself partially, lost his footing, and was cut down at the last extremity, having nearly paid for his curiosity with his life. He declared that he felt no pain, and his only sensations were of fire before his eyes, which changed first to black and then to sky blue. These colors are even a source of pleasure."

A Capt. Montagnac, who was executed in France during the religious wars, but was rescued from the gibbet at the intercession of Marshal Turrene, complained that, having lost all pain in an instant, he had been taken from a light of which the charm defied description. Another criminal, who escaped through the breaking of the halter, said after a second or two of suffering a light appeared, and across it a most beautiful avenue of trees. All agree that the uneasiness is quite momentary, that a pleasurable feeling immediately succeeds, that colors of various hues start up before the eyes, and that, these having been gazed at for a limited space, the rest is oblivion. The mind, averted from the reality of the situation, is engaged in scenes the most remote from that which fills the eyes of the spectator. Medical men have paid much attention to the anatomy of the neck and throat in regard to the circumstances which bring about asphyxia, suffocation or choking, and they say that some necks possess a power of resisting these effects to a very remarkable degree.

ALLIGATORS.

Some Stories About the Reptiles.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Mr. Will Smith, who was for a long period keeper at the jetties when they were in course of construction, tells some curious stories about alligators, which were very numerous there and through the marshes. The men became so accustomed to them that they would hardly turn aside to avoid the largest, and on Sunday it was quite a common amusement to shoot them, sometimes half a dozen or a dozen being secured in an afternoon. It is a mistake to suppose that a rifle ball will not penetrate an alligator's hide, as one from a Winchester striking it in the head, the toughest part, will generally take the whole top of the skull off. Northern people visiting the jetties were anxious to see alligators, and one immense fellow, apparently seventeen feet in length, was encouraged to stay in the river in the vicinity, and was known as Col. Andrews' pet. The Colonel was quite incensed at one time by the fact that one of the men fired at his favorite with a revolver, and by discovering on another occasion that Walker, who is said to have hooked a whale, had made preparations to capture the alligator by means of a rope, a huge shark hook and twelve pounds of beef. Although the bait was shoved invitingly under the reptile's nose as he lay on the bank in the sun, he was too shrewd or not hungry enough to be tempted. "The pet" remained about a year or two, and may still be there. One evening as some men were unloading a barge of rock a huge alligator arose out of the water alongside, and one of the men pitched a fifteen-pound stone at it, which, from a height of twelve or fourteen feet, landed directly on its head. The head must have been smashed, hard as it was, for the saurian, after turning half a dozen somersets and going through a number of antics, sunk slowly, and seemed dead. Mr. Smith was coming down the river one Sunday in a perogue with another man, a late arrival, when they saw an enormous alligator asleep on the bank. Smith proposed having some fun with him, and, without disturbing his slumbers, pulled up alongside, and, crowding the boat ashore, stood up in it and began a vigorous attack on the sleeper with paddles. Contrary to their expectations, the sluggard started toward them in his hurry to reach the water, and, crawling over the boat, upset them in the mud knee deep and filled the boat with filth and water. Their clothes were ruined, and they were pretty thoroughly disgusted on ascertaining that the alligator had lost an eye. They had attacked him from the blind side, and he had rolled over them before he found where the trouble started.

There are numerous individuals in the South who make a living by killing and catching alligators. The hide of a large one is worth from $1 to $2; but it is very hard work to take it off, and is almost a day's task. From the flesh a very strong and quite valuable oil is made, which is used for many purposes, but principally as a remedy for rheumatism. It has, however, a most unpleasant smell unless properly treated. Many fishermen have been known to eat portions of the meat, that of the tail being said, when cooked, to have much the appearance of veal and taste something like pork. Quite a lucrative business is that of capturing alligators alive to send away for exhibition. Col. Williams, when Spanish Fort was made a summer resort, made a contract with a fisherman to fill the hole known as the alligator pond for him, and in the course of a couple of weeks he had it stocked with thirty or forty, ranging in length from six inches to seven or eight feet. The man who caught them showed no fear in handling the huge reptiles, and for $5 offered to get into the hole and throw the largest one out over the paling by which it was surrounded. They are said to exhibit wonderful alacrity in "going for" a colored person, and dogs are their favorite diet, while they will, as a general thing, endeavor to avoid a white man. The man who supplied the pond and his companion have been known to bring into camp in a small skiff an aligator sixteen feet long and furious with rage.

The manner of accomplishing this feat was, as he explained, quite simple. The old are savage and will fight for their young, and this fact is taken advantage of. Some of the young are caught out of the spot in which the old one is lying, and a stout noosed rope is then placed where to emerge she must thrust her head through it. When all is ready the young are allowed to cry out, and the old lady thrusts out her head to have her neck caught in the noose. She is dragged around in the water until pretty well choked, when another noose is secured on her tail, and she is firmly strapped, stomach downward, on a wide board, which she cannot break, as her powerful muscles in the tail act only in a lateral direction. Her head is then fastened to the boat, the noose about her neck is removed, and she is towed away after her young have been placed in the skiff. Young ones are bought by dealers for from $2 to $4 a dozen, if not over a foot in length. When they sell them they get a much higher price, as they are hard to preserve alive. The large ones are sold differently, there being an increase in price of 50 cents to $1 for every additional foot over a certain length. Alligators sixteen or eighteen inches long are frequently found by the dozens in shallow water, and can be handled without trouble providing the old one, who is generally near, does not take the alarm. Most alligator fishers are usually turtle hunters also, and search along the shores of bayous and lagoons for the holes of the animals. When the hole is discovered it is explored with a long pole with a big hook set in the end, and if the unfortunate resident is at home he is promptly dragged out in spite of his struggles and quickly appears in market. The eye of a young alligator, when closely examined in a strong light, is a queer and rather pretty sight, having all the fire and much the appearance of an opal of a similar size.

The Bad and Worthless.

are never *Imitated* or *counterfeited*. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

We have had our dark days, since then. What home is free from them? But other children have come to patter about the house. Poverty has stared us in the face, but wealth came at last, when we were able to bear it, and restful days. I look back with thankfulness to those painful months, when I was learning "that duty must be before pleasure, and heroism is the fiber of every life."—*A Country Parson, in the Providence Journal.*

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A boy paid his first visit to one of the public schools the other day as a scholar, and as he came he came home at night his mother inquired: "Well, Henry, how do you like going to school?" "Bully!" he replied, in an excited voice. "I saw four boys licked, one girl get her ear pulled, and a big scholar burned his elbow on the stove. I don't want to miss a day."

"Remember," said venerable Brother Gardner, as he brought the proceedings of the Lime Kiln club to a close, the other evening, "remember, as we percolate homewards, dat while a passon may have a voice like a tornady an' a mouth like a woodshed de man who winks with his left eye allus gets de bes' glass of sody water."

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Confirmation of Assessment for Opening and Extension of Thirteenth Street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 17th, 1882.

The assessment of benefits, damages, costs and expenses arising from the opening and extension of Thirteenth (13th) street, from Cedar street to Wabashaw street, in the City of St. Paul, Minn., having been completed and entered of record by the Board of Public Works in and for said city, said Board will meet at their office in said city at 2 p. m., on the 1st day of December, 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.

The following is a list of the supposed owners' names, a description of the property and the amounts of benefits and damages assessed against the same, to-wit.:

Supposed owner and description.	Benefits.	Damages.	Balance.
Jennie R Lamprey. That block of land bounded by Robert street, Minnesota street, Twelfth street and Thirteenth street, in the city of St. Paul, being in sw¼, section 31, town 29, range 22...	$630 00	$0 00	$630 00
Gustav Willius. That block of land bounded by Robert street, Minnesota street, Thirteenth street and Fourteenth street, in the city of St. Paul, being in sw¼, section 31, town 29, range 22...	$630 00	$0 00	$630 00

Litchfield's Subdivision of Block 1 of Medill's Addition to St. Paul.

Supposed owner and description.	Lot.	Benefits	Damages.	Balance.
John J Pearson	11	$150 00	$0 00	$150 00
Same	12	150 00	0 00	150 00
Same	13	150 00	0 00	150 00
Same	14	150 00	0 00	150 00
Same	15	150 00	0 00	150 00
W B Litchfield	16	150 00	0	150 00
Same	17	150 00	0 00	150 00
Same	18	350 00	0 00	350 00
Same	19	100 00	0 00	100 00

Medill's Addition to St, Paul.

Supposed owner and description.	Block	Benefits.	Damages.	Balance.
Wm F Romer and Jacob H Tremper	2	$1,550 00	$0 00	$1,550 00
Casper F E Messerschmidt. Lot "A" of Bazille's addition and that strip of land lying between said lot "A" and Wabashaw street, in the city of St. Paul, Minn		$ 200 00	$0 00	$200 00
Sarah K Simonton. All that part of lot "B" of Bazille's addition and that strip of land between said lot "B" and Wabashaw street, lying within the lines of Thirteenth street, in Medill's addition, produced to Wabashaw street, in the city of St. Paul, Minn., taken for Thirteenth street			$5,000 00	$4,600 00
Same. All that part of lot "B" of Bazille's addition, and that strip of land between said lot "B" and Wabashaw street, lying northwesterly and southeasterly of Thirteenth street, in Medill's addition, produced to Wabashaw st, in the city of St. Paul, Minn		$400 00		
Same. Lot "C" of Bazille's addition and strip of land lying between said lot "C" and Wabashaw street, in the city of St. Paul, Minn		$250 00	$0 00	$250 00

All objections to said assessment must be made in writing and filed with the Clerk of said Board at least one day prior to said meeting. JOHN F. HOYT, President Pro Tem.

Official: R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works. 322-325

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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, 10 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. P

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 ost. Joseph and Kansas City.

DEPARTING TRAINS.	Le. Minneapolis.	Leave St. Paul.
Chicago Day Express	†1:60 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 a 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	†4:10 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

Lake 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 STILLWATER 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,
KNEREL & 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 the United States.