

MINNEAPOLIS

OFFICE—No. 6 Washington avenue, opposite Nicollet House. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBELETS.

A regular meeting of the city council was held last evening. The Boston restaurant is always open and is always well patronized.

Oysters in every style at any hour of the day or night at the Comique restaurant.

The only marriage license issued yesterday was to Guilford G. Hartley and Carrie E. Woodward.

H. A. Partridge is really mad about the new law creating a city assessor, and is kicking vigorously.

A meeting of the board of health will be held in the office of the health officer at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

Rev. Mr. Hay, of the Church of Christ, has resigned his pastorate and will leave the city. Poor health of his family is the cause.

Articles of incorporation of the Educational and endowment association of Minneapolis, were filed in the register's office yesterday.

Two new cases of small-pox were reported in North Minneapolis yesterday, and the patients were promptly removed to the pest house.

Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, was announced for a temperance lecture in Market hall this evening, but the meeting has been postponed one week.

Flour, 2,260 barrels; wheat, 7,000 bushels; oats, 275 tons; barley, 500 bushels; coal, 1,289 tons; lumber, 380,000 feet, were the freight shipments yesterday.

Irving Wood, the complaining witness in the Williams horse larceny case, was fined \$10 yesterday by Judge Cooley for swearing white on the witness stand.

Receipts yesterday were: Flour, 1,000; barrels; wheat, 51,000 bushels; oats, 3,200 bushels; barley, 630 bushels; coal, 2,926 tons; wood, 7 loads; lumber, 120,000 feet; barrel stock, 6 cars; mill stub, 12 tons; hay, 65 tons.

G. B. Dake, an old and esteemed citizen, and resident of the East side, who was a former member of the city council, and a business man whose many excellent qualities won for him an extended circle of friends, died at his residence on the East side early yesterday morning, after a few weeks' illness.

The inspection of grain at this point yesterday was as follows: Wheat No. 1 hard, 28 cars; No. 2 hard, 5 cars; No. 1 regular, 28 cars; No. 2 regular, 33 cars; No. 3 regular, 11 cars; rejected, 3 cars; condemned, 13 cars. Oats, white, 1 car; No. 2, 2 cars; rejected, 1 car. Total cars inspected, 120.

The French society, St. John the Baptist, held a meeting on Thursday. The question of the annexation of Canada to the United States was discussed at length. The affirmative was maintained by Mr. Pelthier, while the negative was argued by Mr. Brummel. Upon the popular vote the society at the close of the discussion, it was decided in the affirmative.

The voters of that portion of the Seventh ward lying east of the motor line had an informal meeting last night to discuss the prospects of the spring election. W. F. Griswold and L. W. Tonsley were named as possible candidates for aldermanic honors from that district, though there are many dark horses in the field. A formal caucus will be called in a few days.

Yesterday morning Albert Brown and Carl Leonard were arraigned in the municipal court for contempt of court in not answering the subpoena served upon them for an appearance as witnesses in the Edward Dummell assault and battery case. They claimed that the papers had not been served upon them, and the court ordered them on promise to appear at the trial, which was then continued to March 15.

R. A. Davidson, of the Commercial bank, has a lease of the building No. 6, Washington avenue, occupied by the Globe. Recently he has sold his lease to Grove & Rowe, and accordingly notified his respective tenants to vacate on April 1. Frederic Paine finding better accommodations, at once moved out, releasing his office to A. C. Smith, agent for the Empire freight line.

Yesterday Mr. Smith began moving in his furniture. Cashier Holmes of the Commercial bank leaving the same at once appeared at No. 6 and requested Mr. Smith to suspend operations until the matter could be adjusted, to which Smith consented. Later in the day, however, Smith renewed the work of putting in his furniture. Mr. Holmes dropped in and asked him why he hadn't kept faith. A few hot words ensued and Smith being of a pugilistic turn, struck for the shoulder. An assault and battery warrant will be sworn out this morning.

The Alleged Horse Thief. In the municipal court yesterday afternoon W. Williams was arraigned charged with the larceny of H. D. Wood's horse on Monday night from in front of a North Washington avenue saloon.

Wm. H. Donahue, Esq., has been retained by the prisoner, while the prosecution is conducted by Assistant City Attorney Pittman.

A number of witnesses were examined, when the examination was continued until this morning.

Irving Wood, the son of the owner of the horse, testified at length. He had charge of the animal at the time of the alleged theft. The prisoner was his companion in a drunken spree. They had driven about the city recklessly, visited any number of saloons, and were excessively "frail."

After going to the East side they went to a saloon near the Manitoba depot, where they tipped the cup immoderately. The witness became so drunk that his memory failed him, but he was quite certain that the prisoner drove off the horse.

Upon cross-examination, in answer to a question whether he had not given the prisoner permission to take the horse, the witness became very angry, and in his excitement was shouting and ranting, compelling the court to impose a fine of \$10 for contempt.

Other witnesses testified to the fact that the horse was driven to a livery stable by the defendant, who represented that he owned the property, and placed in a stable for the night. The defendant remained there during the night, but left next morning.

Chamber of Commerce. At the regular meeting of the chamber of commerce, held yesterday, the matter of furnishing the daily press a consolidated statement of receipts and shipments each day, which was tabled at the preceding meeting, was taken up and amended by Mr. Bishop to the effect that the report be taken from the table for action. The amendment carried. The question of adopting the report then came up and the motion to adopt was lost. The committee was then on motion discharged. The committee report on this rejected sustained the policy of withholding from the press daily statements of receipts and shipments. On motion the secretary was instructed

to procure copies of the law relating to chambers of commerce as amended by the late legislature.

The board then adjourned to meet in ten days.

MUNICIPAL COURT LAW.

Extracts From the Amended Laws Governing the Municipal Court Practices. The amendments made by the recent legislature to the municipal court laws are now in the hands of the printer. Below will be found some of the most important amendments. Section 20 might be called a "little woodchuck."

It makes it incumbent upon the county attorney to prosecute all criminal cases from the county, outside the city limits, and all indictable cases, thereby relieving the city attorney of most of his labor in that court. The section reads as follows:

PROSECUTING CRIMINAL CASES. Section 20. The city attorney of the city of Minneapolis shall have charge of the prosecution of all criminal proceedings before said municipal court, except the trial of persons charged with having committed within the county of Hennepin, but without the city of Minneapolis, offenses against the criminal laws of the state, and except the preliminary examination of all persons charged with offenses against the criminal laws of the state, which cases the county attorney of Hennepin shall have charge of and prosecute.

The following compels the clerk to turn over all unclaimed fees to the city:

UNCLAIMED FEES. The clerk shall pay to witnesses in criminal actions the fees to which they may be entitled, when no other provision shall be made by law for such payment, taking receipts therefor in such form as the court may direct, which receipts shall be sufficient vouchers for the payment of the same.

Noted upon the monthly reports of said clerk and deducted from the amount therein otherwise shown to be due the city, and all witness fees collected by the clerk and not paid to witnesses as aforesaid shall be paid over to the city; and the same as other fees accruing to the city; and all balances of deposits for costs remaining in the hands of said clerk for a period exceeding six months after the termination of any action, or for a like period after an abandonment of or failure to prosecute the same, shall be paid over to the city on the last day of February and on the last day of August in each and every year. Provided, that in the event that the party or parties to such action or actions who may be entitled to receive said balances of deposits or any portion thereof may demand the same of said clerk at any time thereafter, and upon giving a receipt therefor to the clerk he shall pay over the same, and said receipt shall be a sufficient voucher for the same in like manner as provided herein in the case of receipts for witness fees. No fees shall be charged against either the city, county, or state.

Hitherto no police officer has been entitled to any reward which may have been offered upon the arrest of any criminal, but the following amendment makes a special provision so that in case the officer is detailed for the purpose, he may collect the reward.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the mayor and chief of police, of said city, to see that a sufficient number of police officers are always in attendance upon said court, and in readiness to obey its mandates and serve its process, and preserve order in its proceedings. Police officers of said city shall hereafter receive their salaries from their compensation that the salary paid them by said city; and if any fee, gratuity or reward shall be paid to any police officer, for any service, he shall forthwith pay the same over to the clerk of the municipal court, for the use of said city, and the failure to do so shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

It is the duty of the chief of police, or of any other official of said city, who may have knowledge of such failure so to pay over said fees to forthwith cause complaint to be made against said police officer. Provided, that this section shall not be so construed as to require any officer or officers so to pay over said fees in cases in which said officers, being regularly or specially appointed, designated or detailed for duty, and being in pursuit of any person or persons, charged with any crime or misdemeanor, shall, under the advice or with the consent of the county attorney of the county of Hennepin or of the city attorney of the city of Minneapolis, pursue said alleged offender or offenders beyond the limits of said city of Minneapolis, or in which event said officer or officers shall be entitled to the fees for such pursuit and all rewards offered for the apprehension of such offenders.

THE COURTS.

District Court. Jury and Judge Lochren employed in disposing of criminal business noted in another column.

CRIMINAL CASES.

[Before Judge Young.] Geo. A. Brackett vs. Mary Reno; continued to March 10th.

Mary L. Schrapall vs. Thomas F. Andrews et al; judgment for defendant on plea.

Farnham & Lovejoy vs. Thomas A. Harrow, et al; dismissed.

In the district court yesterday Judge Lochren and the petit jury disposed of the following criminal business:

The trial of John Morris was concluded and the case given to the jury, who found a verdict of guilty. Morris was remanded to await sentence.

O. Krogstad, indicted for selling liquor to an habitual drunkard, was arraigned, pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$50.

James Bader, for selling liquor to a minor, paid \$50 likewise.

O. M. Bates, indicted for stealing a horse, entered a plea of not guilty, and was remanded to await trial.

Harry Howells, indicted on a charge of stealing a coat, withdrew his plea of not guilty, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sentenced to sixty days in the county jail.

Frank Munger was found guilty of the burglary of Herzog's store and was remanded to await sentence.

In the Demenche case the motion to discharge was argued and taken under advisement by the court, and will be decided at a later date.

The case against Thos. Prendergast, a confidence man, came up but was not concluded at the hour of adjournment.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge Cooley.] In the matter of the estate of John C. Mather, deceased; order made appointing appraisers.

In the matter of the estate of Andrew Flobberg, deceased; petition for letters. Hearing April 2.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Cooley.] George King and James Stanlin, vagrancy; dismissed.

John A. Clausen, saloon open on Sunday; pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$20. Albert Brown and Carl Leonard, con-

tempt of court; continued until next Thursday afternoon.

F. T. Merrill, larceny of 500 bushels of barley from John Orth; continued until this afternoon.

Mat Kyne, saloon open on Sunday; continued until this afternoon.

Irving Wood, contempt of court; fined \$10.

John Williams, larceny of a horse and buggy from H. D. Wood; partially examined and continued until 9 o'clock this morning.

Burglaries.

The festive burglar comes with the spring, and is now industriously working the city. S. Wilson, of Eleventh avenue south, reports that the "surreptitious" fellow paid his house a visit on Monday night, when he made free to help himself to \$50 in money belonging to parties boarding with him named Joseph Foscher, Peter O'Neil, L. Watson, A. Watson, B. Wilson, F. Theis, and C. Leighton. Mr. Wilson explains that the reason he did not sooner make complaint was the fact that they entertained an idea that they knew the burglar and were "laying for him." He has probably left town.

Adolph Meyers, who resides on Thirteenth avenue south, was awakened by some one moving about in his house Tuesday night, and proceeded to make an investigation. The result was the discovery that a burglar had collected a quantity of goods, including two watches and some money, all of which had been placed in a stove, and with which the visitor was about to depart. Mr. Meyers put the fellow to flight without his booty, and fired a couple of shots in his wake as a reminder of what might be expected should a second attempt at robbery be made.

The Flour Mills.

The following statement is taken from the Northwestern Miller: The feature of this week on the platform will be a largely decreased output of flour, most of the largest mills being shut down. The daily production will be all of 2,000 barrels less than a week ago, and will not exceed two-fifths of the full capacity. Millers are large holders of wheat, but with the present inequality in the relative price of wheat and flour they use it only as necessary to keep up a regular order trade at outside quotations. They prefer to largely hold their wheat for future operations, being confident that the supply of good milling stock will become limited before the season is over, and that there must be a consequent appreciation of value, guaranteeing them a profit whether disposed of in the berry or in the shape of flour.

Believing that a statement of the wheat in store in the city would be a matter of commercial importance, we have procured the necessary data and can furnish a very reliable estimate, a feature which will hereafter be regularly found in this department. The wheat in store in the city including the transfer elevator, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Bushels. Elevators... 1,470,000. Mills... 390,000. Total amount in city... 1,840,000.

Market Prices.

The ruling prices of the Minneapolis markets are reported as follows: Butter—Prime creameries per lb. 33¢ to 35¢; fair do. 28¢ to 30¢; choice dairies, 20¢ to 25¢; fair dairies, 15¢ to 20¢; choice print, 14¢ to 16¢; fair butter, 12¢ to 16¢; roll, 14¢ to 16¢; packing stock, 10¢ to 11¢.

Eggs—Fresh, 24¢ to 25¢; cold storage, 20¢ to 22¢; limed, 18¢ to 20¢.

Vegetables—Onions, 50¢ to 60¢ per bushel; \$1.25 to 1.75 per barrel. Potatoes, from store, 50¢ to 60¢ per bushel; sweet potatoes, from store, Muscatels, \$4.50; Jersey, \$5.50 per barrel; Texas Yams, \$3 per barrel. Celery, 50¢ to 60¢ per bushel.

Beans—Hand picked Navy, \$2.50 to 2.75 per bushel; mediums, \$2 to 2.50; dirty and common lots, \$1 to 2 per bushel. Dry peas, \$1.00 to 1.75 per bushel.

Meats—Chickens dressed, 12¢ to 15¢ per lb.; turkeys dressed, 15¢ to 18¢; geese dressed, 12¢ to 14¢; ducks dressed, 12¢ to 14¢. Dressed beef, sides, 7½¢ to 8¢ per lb; hind quarters, 8½¢ to 9¢; fore quarters, 6¢ to 7¢. Veal, 10¢ to 11¢ per lb. Mutton, 8¢ to 9¢ per pound.

Dressed Hogs—\$7 to 7.20 on track, \$7.50 to 7.75 from store.

Apples—Choice, \$3.50 to 4.50 in a small way, and \$3 to 3.50 in car lots; good stock, \$2.75 to 3.25 in car lots; small old stock, \$2 to 2.50.

Lawrence Barrett, the actor, had a great success, ovation and reception in Washington lately, where he produced the tragedy "Francesca Di Rimini" at the National theater before one of the largest and most brilliant audiences of the season. The president, several members of his cabinet, Chief Justice Waite, Gen. Sherman and McClellan, and many other distinguished persons, were present. The play was most enthusiastically received. Mr. Barrett was called before the curtain four, six and eight times after the third, fourth and fifth acts. Ex-Secretary Blaine gave a reception to Mr. Barrett after the performance, at his residence.

Remember This. If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are constipated or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters is a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are weak and weary with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitter.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malaria, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That old bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

General Booth, of the salvation army, has just published a year-book, in which he says: "During the year 1887, 609 of our soldiers, to our knowledge, have been knocked down, kicked or otherwise brutally assaulted, 251 being women and twenty-three children under fifteen. No less than fifty-six of the buildings used by us have been attacked, nearly all of the windows being broken in many cases and in many others even more serious damage being done. Meetings have sometimes been broken up by stones crashing through window or roof."

EARLY PROVEN—It is easily proven that malaria fevers, consumption, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm alike.

SUGGESTIONS OF VALUE.

To TAKE oil-spots out of matting, etc., wet the spot with alcohol, rub it with hard soap, and then wash well with cold water.

To REMOVE stains from caps or other articles of tableware or marbleized oil-cloths, rub them with saleratus, either with the finger or a piece of linen.

To RID a room of the disagreeable smell of fresh paint, let a pailful of water in which a handful of hay has been placed stand in the room over night.

COFFEE pounded in a mortar and roasted on an iron plate, sugar burned on hot coals, and vinegar boiled with myrrh and sprinkled on the floor and furniture of a sick room, are excellent deodorizers.

If you dip your broom in clean, hot suds once a week, then shake it till it is almost dry, and then hang it up, or stand it with the handle down, it will last twice as long as it would without this operation.

To INSURE paste from molding put into it a proportion of alum and resin. A few drops of any essential oil will preserve leather from mold, and a single clove put into a bottle of ink will have the same effect upon it.

When about to buttonhole the bottom of a flannel skirt, whether for a child or woman, double the flannel as if you were to hem it, and haste it in place. This will give firmness and body to it, and it will last at least twice as long.

The fuchsia should have a period of rest, during which time it will drop its leaves, and when at rest water sparingly. If the pot is plunged in a shaded situation it will not require any watering during the summer, or, if the plant is in flower all summer, put in a warm, dry cellar until about the 1st of March.

To grow a pretty vine from the sweet potato, put a tuber in pure sand, or sandy loam, in a hanging basket, and water occasionally. It will throw out tendrils and beautiful leaves, and climb freely over the arms of the basket, and upward toward the top of the window.

Not one visitor in a hundred but will suppose it to become rare foreign plant.

WHITENING BEESWAX.—My way is to make the wax and pour it while hot into a quantity of the coldest water I can get; the cold water sets it quickly and it will look like a large sponge; then take out of the water and lay it in a sunny place out of doors, leaving it there until white enough to suit, occasionally turning it over. It bleaches in a short time. Then melt again and mould it into any desired shape. Sometimes I strain it through a cloth at the final melting.—Exchange.

By taking the upper eyelashes between the thumb and finger, and drawing the lid completely over the under lashes, and gently moving it backward and forward, any specks in the eye fasten onto the lower fringe, and remain there after having let go the upper. This is a sure plan and can be adopted anywhere; but it requires some perseverance to acquire it, and should not be given up if the first attempts are unsuccessful. Any disagreeable feeling about it is not half so painful or dangerous as is occasioned by the smallest speck.

Great Works in Olden Times. Wendell Phillips thinks the ancients attained perfection in some arts, the knowledge of which has been lost in our time. It is certain that those most familiar with steam-power and modern machinery are puzzled to explain how the grand structures of the ancient world were erected.

Builders say that no modern contractors could erect the great pyramid in Egypt, and lift the gigantic stones at the summit to the height of 450 feet. A recent visitor to Baalbek, and the ruins of the temple of Baal, doubts if any modern architect could rebuild the temple in its ancient grandeur.

Three huge stones sixty-four feet long, thirteen high, and thirteen wide, stand in the wall at the height of twenty feet. Nine other stones, thirty feet long, ten high and ten wide, are joined together with such nicety that a trained eye cannot discover the line of structure. A column still stands in the quarry, a mile distant, which is complete, with the exception that it is not detached at the bottom.

It is sixty-nine feet long, seventeen high and fourteen broad, and one cannot understand how it can be separated at the bottom from the quarry without breaking. The ruins of this vast temple inspire respect for the genius of former years.—Pottery Gazette.

Clothes Made Over.

There is no experience of a man's life that causes more bitter recollection than do his boyhood days, when he had to wear clothes that were made over from those that had been worn out by his father or uncle. The very thought of the suffering makes a man grate his teeth and swear that his own boy, if he ever has one, shall dress decently, if he has to saw wood to buy clothes for him.

In a country place a man's clothes become a part of him, after he has worn them a few years, and when he finally sheds them, and his good wife overhauls them and makes them over for their boy, there is no way of disguising the fact that they are the same old clothes. Everybody knows it, and the boy who wears them knows it better than anybody else. The other boys laugh at him, as though it were a great mistake that he was ever born at all, and he wishes he could get out of the world somewhere, and hunt rabbits, and never go to school again. There is no way to disguise an old suit of clothes that has been made over. The good mother may color them with blue dye, and think she has done her boy proud, but the odor of the blue dye, and the fact that it will "run" when it gets wet—and all boy's clothes get wet—gives the boy away, and just as he thinks everybody is deceived, and thinks he has got a new suit, right from a tailor, some big boy will ask him if his father has gone to bed, while he wears his father's clothes, and then all the crowd laughs, and the crushed boy makes a solemn vow that he will murder that boy when he gets old, and he will carry her over mud holes, draw her sled up hill, and follow her down to see that she does

REAL ESTATE.

not tip over, or to pick her up if she does. She may be homely as a stone fence, and wipe her nose on her apron, and go barefooted in summer, and stub her toe nails off, and she may interfere, and have wars on her hands, and sore eyes, and she may eat onions, but she is all the world to him. The day that she sheds another boy haul her sled to the top of the hill is a dark day to him, and he wonders that lightning does not strike his rival. The demon of jealousy enters his soul and he compels her to give up the brass ring he had given her, and which he got off the tail of an old Dutch pipe that an emigrant left at his house. The next day she lets him carry her dinner basket home, and the sun comes out brighter, and he gives her the brass ring again, and all is well. It is very funny when he puts on his new suit of old clothes, and he wears them on back streets, and he gets courage to appear in them among his playmates. If his girl sees them and admires them, and does not ask any questions about his father's clothes being made over for him, he is happy, and the worst is over. Some of the bitter enemies of the world have been engendered by well-dressed boys making fun of the made-over clothes of a poor boy, and we sometimes think the poor boy makes greater efforts than he otherwise would, to amount to something. He does not wish any harm to come to those who have made life a burden to him, but when he sees one of his well-dressed persecutors, in after years, discharged from a position for dishonesty, or lose the money left them by relatives, and be compelled to come down to patched pants, and made-over clothes, there is a feeling in the heart of the poor boy who has begun to climb the ladder, that he don't care a continental, as he is not to blame. A boy who is well fixed and can wear good clothes to school, cannot afford to make fun of a poor boy who has to wear out his father's clothes. Time, which makes all things even, will some day change places with these two boys, as sure as eggs are eggs, and the poor fellow that has four corners of patches on his pants, will come out all right and have all the whole clothes he wants, while the smart nut-ton-head who thought the clothes he wore would make a man of him, will see the day he will wish he had some of those old clothes to make over. The sufferings of the poor boy who has to skin along on revamped clothes of his father, and stand the gibes and jeers of thoughtless boys who are better fixed, are great, but the future always pays him ten fold for his humiliation, and this article is to brace up poor boys, who feel as though they never would get to the top, and show them that they are liable to take the cake, and to shame well-dressed school-boys, so they will never again make fun of those who are poor.—Peck's Sun.

The Canning Industry. In this country there is no single industry which has shown as surprising a growth as that of canning, nor is there one which gives employment to so large a number of persons for the period when it is in active operation. Commencing with fruit, this industry has extended itself to vegetables, meats, fish, and in fact to almost every article which is used by the human race for food. The amount of capital invested in it is enormous, from the fact that the process of itself is simple, and nearly every section of the country, and we might almost say every farmer or gardener, has something that can be profitably utilized by it. The salmon of the Columbia and Oregon rivers are placed on our tables in a condition almost equal in point of quality to that obtainable from the water. Fruit and vegetables are put in sections of the country, and which will not bear transportation long distances, are supplied, not only to our own people, but those of other lands. The great fruit-growing regions of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia fairly teem with canning factories and establishments for the preserving of fruits and vegetables by the evaporating process. Millions upon millions of cans of the articles we have specified are annually put up, the process affording employment to many thousands of persons who would otherwise, during the summer and fall months, be compulsorily idle. But this is not the only advantage arising from the vast increase of the industry. Immense quantities of fruits, etc., which would otherwise go to waste, are thus brought into profitable use. They not only enrich the owners, but supply to the entire country these daintily preserved articles at moderate prices, thus bringing them within the reach of persons of moderate means. Our export trade in canned goods is very large, and, like the home business, is rapidly increasing, all of which helps to build up the country and keep the balance of trade in our favor.—Trade.

Millions of packages of the Diamond Dyes have sold without a single complaint. Everywhere they are the favorite Dyes.

KIDNEY WORT THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. As it is to all the pains of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the acid poison that causes the dreadful sufferings which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize. THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst kind of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED. PRICE, 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

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DR. FRENCH'S Bitters. A genuine Western Tonic, especially for Farmers, Lumbermen and others exposed to our changeable climate. The trade supplied by ALLEN, MOON & CO., MAXFIELD & SEABURY, Wholesale Grocers. MERRILL, SAN LGAARD, THWING Wholesale Druggists.

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