

ROMANCE IN CRIME.

The Revelations Suggested by a Drop of Candle Grease. [Roman Letter to Cincinnati Gazette.] But the art of assassination reached its culmination in the murder by Count Faella, at Imola, of the priest Costa. Count Faella was a man of about 45 years of age, of an ancient and noble family, and a highly esteemed officer of artillery in the Italian army. He owed a debt of about \$10,000 to the priest, and, seeing no way of paying it, invited him one summer day to breakfast. After coffee and pleasant conversation, he led his unsuspecting victim into the garden, passing through the ground floor of the house. Here, long after, the poor priest was found in a well, the mouth of which had been carefully hidden by India matting and green boughs and a little earth. It was a complete trap, the murdered man being found on his knees with his hands raised to defend the head. Heavy stones thrown down had broken his limbs, and a wagon load of rice husks had smothered him. The disappearance of the priest was so mysterious that the utmost vigilance of the detectives was exerted to discover the assassin. But only proof that amounted to certainty was believed, fixing the crime upon Count Faella, thought to be an honorable man and connected with many of the wealthiest and most respected families in the place. The thirst for wealth was his destruction. He found himself poorer than his relatives and friends, and entered into various speculations, which, proving unsuccessful, left him in debt. He borrowed money, forged notes, and finally murdered one of his creditors in the most ferocious and extraordinary manner. Not only did he prepare the well, having an old one which already existed in the same ground-floor room filled up in order to divert suspicion, but he purchased heavy stones to complete his work when the priest should have fallen in. The detective genius of the Italian police is remarkable. During the researches, when as yet no positive evidence had been found, and the police and the men who had dug the new well, and filled up the old one, were searching for Don Costa, a drop of candle grease revealed the position of his tomb. The well digger remembered to have stuck a candle on a nail over the place where he was digging, and a drop of grease had fallen on the wall below. He found the spot, and, digging there, the terrible secret of that dark room was discovered. Faella took poison, which was administered to him by some of his relatives, in prison, and so escaped the consequences of his deed.

MOON, WEATHER AND TIDES.

At one of the meetings of the British Association at Southampton, Sir W. Thompson delivered an address to a large audience upon the tides. While explaining the theory of the moon's influence on the tides, he incidentally touched on the supposed influence of the moon's changes upon weather, and pointed out that the comparison of most careful and complete indications of the barometer, thermometer and anemometer, and the times of the new and full moon and half-moon, had failed to establish any relation whatever between them, and had proved on the contrary that there was any dependence of the weather on the phases of the moon, it was only to a degree quite imperceptible to ordinary observation. We might take it confidently not only that it was not proved that there was a dependence of the weather on the change of the moon, but that it was proved that there was no general dependence of weather on the changes of the moon. The attraction of the moon upon our globe, however, was described as not merely causing the tides, but as producing an incessant palpitation and tremor of the earth.

FISH THAT GROAN AND CRY.

Over fifty varieties of fish are known to produce sounds, each more or less different. Many fishermen are familiar with the curious note of the gizzard shad known to science as the "Lorosso-ma," the sound being vibratory and agreeable. The mullet, so common in Southern Florida, and which often attains a large size, makes a sound quite prolonged, and during its utterance bubbles of water are seen arising from the water above it. The catfish makes a humming sound and the sea-horse utters, not a whining or neigh, but a series of single sharp notes. In many cases the sound is produced by the pneumatic duct and swimming bladder; while other fishes make an involuntary sound by the lips or the pharynx or intermaxillary bones. In the fishes trigla or zeus there is a diaphragm with muscles for opening and closing the swimming bladder, and by its action the sounds are graded and qualified. The voice of the catfish and eel is produced evidently by forcing air from the swimming bladder into the oesophagus, and the sea-horse makes its noise by the use of certain vibratory voluntary muscles, and to all intents and purposes the sounds are comparable with those made by other animals, expressing, perhaps, the emotions felt. Their air bladders are homologous to lungs and the pneumatic duct is analogous to the trachea of the higher vertebrates.

FELINE DEVELOPMENT.

It seems to me from the many articles I meet with in scientific journals as well as in the general press, and from my own observations, too, that the cat family are constantly growing in the general estimation in the high qualities

of sagacity and affection. In fact, I believe they stand better than they did forty years ago—all the objections of Mrs. Swisshelm, the champion cat-hater, to the contrary notwithstanding. Here is our "Nig," for instance, manifesting a trait altogether new, as it seems to me—in this: he likes to ride as well as a coach dog. He cries almost every day to ride to town in the buggy, and is always ready to go out with the team when we are hauling in hay or grain or husking corn, provided he can ride. If one will hold him in his arms he also delights to ride on horseback. His pleasure is manifest in a remarkable degree whenever he is allowed the luxury of a ride, either in any kind of vehicle or on horseback, and his cries are altogether pitiful when he is told that he cannot go. This singular habit seems to have been a natural one with him, for he never had any special training in that direction. While cats are ordinarily frightened out of their wits by any attempt to give them such a ride, our "Nig" is never so happy as when he is thus indulged.—American Naturalist.

WHAT THEY LOVE.

Men love things—as facts, possessions and estates; and women, persons. And while a man regards only abstract scientific facts, a woman looks only at the person in whom they are embodied. Even in childhood the little girl loves an imitation of humanity, her doll, and works for it. The boy gets a hobby-horse, or tools, and works with them. But the noblest quality wherewith nature has endowed woman for the good of the world is love—that love which seeks no sympathy and return. The child is the object of love, and kisses, and watching, and answers them only by complaint and anger; and the feeble creature that requires the most, repays the least. But mother goes on; her love only grows the stronger the greater need and unthankfulness of its object, and while the father prefers the strongest of his children, the mother feels more love for the weak and querulous.

AN OARSMAN'S STROKE.

So far the action of the muscles essentially concerned in the performance of the "stroke" have been considered. There are muscles concerned in the supplemental actions, viz.: Those concerned in the performance of respiration. Seated at the stern of an eight-oar one notices that the frequency of the respiratory act is directly proportional to the quickness of the stroke. At an ordinary paddle the respirations will be about twenty-eight per minute, as compared with the normal frequency, eighteen to twenty, observed when the individuals are taking ordinary walking exercise. On quickening the respirations increase in frequency, but lose in depth, and at racing pace often amount to thirty-six and thirty-eight per minute. Inspiration is effected in the act of "coming forward," the breath is held during the stroke and there is a sudden expiration between the conclusion and the commencement of fresh effort. The full extension of the arms forward of course aids considerably in the expansion of the chest; while the abdominal muscles contract in order to steady the contents of that cavity and prevent their undue propulsion downward by the descent of the diaphragm. Expiration is effected chiefly by the recoil of these forces, the tension being heightened by the breath being held during the stroke, and also by the action of the internal intercostal muscles, whose action in cases of extraordinary respiratory effort is about one-fourth more powerful than that of the external intercostals, the muscles of inspiration. Expiration, too, as we have already stated, is materially aided by bringing the handle of the oar to the chest. This, too, is a very important part of the stroke, for the "finish" is nearly of equal importance as the "catch." If contraction of the biceps commences too soon, then the stroke is not rowed out; if deferred too late, the contraction is too vehement, and the oar is brought out with a jerk. While the oar is being rowed to the chest the elbows, by the action of the pectoralis magnus, should be brought well to the sides. Violent contraction of the flexors of the forearm, however, is not desirable, having a tendency to bring the oar out of the water with a jerk. A great advantage, moreover, is gained by bringing the arms sharply and closely to the side at the end of the stroke; it aids the respiratory act. Experiments on the dead body clearly show that when artificial respiration is performed according to Sylvester's method more air can be forced out of the chest when the arms are brought firmly and closely in contact with the chest walls than when the experimenter is simply contented with raising and depressing them. The stroke is now at an end, and two subsidiary actions have to be performed before its recommencement—the drawing forward the slide, and execution of the feather. The former is almost instantaneously performed by a vigorous and powerful contraction of the hamstring muscles—muscles which before the introduction of the slide were comparatively idle. The slide therefore has introduced more work into the stroke, and, indeed, may also be considered to be a third action.—Medical News.

THE COLOR LINE.

There is a deplorable split in the Austin Blue Light Colored Tabernacle. A visiting clergyman, who is chaplain

of a colored militia company, and much given to using military phrases, preached a very eloquent sermon, in which he continually repeated the words: "I tells yer, brederen and sistern, hold fast to yer colors."

About a dozen very dark "sistern" left the sacred building, leading out their light saddle-colored children. One of them, who was as black as the ace of spades, was heard to remark: "Hit's pretty late in de day for dat pasture to be preaching dat ar strange doctrine to an Austin cullud congregation."—Texas Siftings.

HOW THE WORLD WENT RIGHT ALONG—A FABLE.

A Bear, who had made himself believe that he had the worst luck of any animal in creation, was crawling through the woods one day when he met a Serpent, who inquired: "Which way now, my friend?" "I am going to find some spot where I can retire from the World. The World has not used me right, and in revenge I will desert it." "I wouldn't do that." "But I will. I can no longer trust anybody. I have been cheated, lied to and misused until I have no faith left. I will now retire within myself, and if any convulsion of Nature takes place the country must not blame me for it. I have borne all that one Bear can be expected to put up with."

Bruin went his way until he found a lonely spot, and he then crawled into a hole and began listening for the Crack of Doom. It made him feel good to think that the World was turning itself bottom side up because he had absented himself from sight and search, and he was determined not to yield until after several thousand terror-stricken people had come to him with tears in their eyes.

Much to Bruin's surprise the night passed like all other nights. No one appeared during the forenoon to plead with him, and the afternoon passed without an Earthquake or Tornado. He momentarily expected the advent of a crowd to plead with him to come back to the World and have faith and confidence, but the crowd didn't show up. After long and hungry night Bruin began to weaken. After much argument with himself, he crawled out of his den and was sneaking through the woods when he met a Hare.

"Is the world yet standing?" asked the Bear.

"Certainly, never more solid since I can remember."

"And is any one searching for me?"

"Not that I know of."

"Everything goes on just the same, eh?"

"Just the same."

"And didn't you hear that I had lost all faith in human nature, and retired from the World?"

"Never heard a word of it. Tra-la, old man, I'm off."

The Bear sat down on a thistle and thought the matter over for a few minutes, and then arose and made a bed-line for his usual haunts, telling every animal he met on the way that he had been off on a fishing excursion.

Moral: The cynic who flatters himself that he is revenging on the world by withdrawing his company forgets that he will be obliged to associate with himself.—Detroit Free Press.

WORK IF YOU WOULD REISE.

Soon after the great Edmund Burke had been making one of his powerful speeches in Parliament, his brother Richard was found sitting silent in reverie; and, when asked by a friend what he was thinking about, he replied: "I have been wondering how Ned has contrived to monopolize all the talents of our family. But I remember that when we were doing nothing or at play, he was always at work." And the force of the anecdote is increased by the fact that Richard Burke was always considered, by those who knew him best, to be superior in natural talent to his brother; yet the one rose to greatness, while the other lived and died in comparative obscurity. The lesson to all is, if you would succeed in life, be diligent; improve your time; work. "Seest thou a man," says Solomon, "diligent in his business? He shall stand before Kings; he shall not stand before"—that is, shall not be ranked with—"mean men."

THE TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Boys, farming is a slow way to make money, and it's all the better for that. Money made slow is money made sure. A dollar dug out of the ground is worth \$5 made in town, and better than \$100 given to a young man. Habits are formed in our youth, and town habits are to spend all that is made. A young man that is clerking for \$50 a month will spend it all going to shows and frolicking around, which ain't so bad, if it wasn't for the habits. He gets so after awhile that he is always hankering after shows and some new excitement. A young man ought to spend three or four years in the country, if for nothing else but his good health—his constitution. It will build him up and expand him. A country boy can't dance as gracefully and skip as cat-like as the town boy, for he doesn't walk on pavements all the time. A country boy walks on a dirt floor. He works all over and dances all over. A town boy can fight a right good fight for two or three minutes, but a country boy can fight all day. They say the town boys made the most spirited soldiers in the war, but the country boys had the most endurance.—Farm Journal.

EGYPT AND THE NILE.

According to Mr. John Fowler, for seven years Consulting Engineer to the Egyptian Government, the Nile, in an average year, conveys no less than 1,000,000,000 tons of water and 65,000,000 tons of silica, alumina, lime and other fertilizing soils down to the Mediterranean. The river begins to rise about the middle of June, at which time the discharge averages about 350 tons of water per second, and attains in September a height of from nine to ten feet to twenty-eight feet, and a discharge of 7,000 to 10,000 tons per second. The cultivated lands in the provinces of Lower Egypt have an area of 3,000,000 acres, and to irrigate this effectually at least 30,000,000 tons of water per day would be required, an amount somewhat exceeding the whole of the Low Nile discharge. At present the irrigation canals are totally inadequate to convey this quantity, and imperfect irrigation and consequent loss of crops are the result. In many instances a couple of men labor for 100 days in watering by shadoof a single acre of ground, all of which amount of labor might be dispensed with if the barrage of the Nile were completed and a few other works carried out, the whole of which would be paid for handsomely by a slight water rate per acre. Mr. Fowler does not think that the resources of Egypt have been fully developed, magnificent as they even now are, having reference to the size of the country. Except for the work of man, Lower Egypt for four months in the year would be simply the bed of a river, and for the remaining months a mud-bank. Long before the historic period, however, the Nile had been embanked, and canals, such as the Bahr-Jusef, had been formed; the first, to keep the floods off the lands, except in desired quantities; and the second, to turn off the inundation waters as soon as the fertilizing matters in suspension had been deposited on the lands. Should the inhabitants of Egypt neglect at any time to maintain the works of their ancestors, successive floods would quickly destroy the embankments and wash the light materials into the canals. Thus the whole surface of the country would again be leveled, and the land of Egypt would revert to its primitive condition of being a river's bed for one-third of the time and probably a malarious swamp for the remainder.

BRITISH IGNORANCE OF AMERICA. I was at a dinner party where the guests were all Americans, and all of them had made a sojourn of longer or shorter duration in London. The conversation turned on the really comical ignorance of all things American displayed by the best-educated English people, and numerous anecdotes in illustration of the topic in question were cited. One of these related to the son of a former United States Minister in London, Mr. Edwards Pierpont. At some public dinner one of the guests asked Mr. Pierpont, Jr., while his father was in the act of making a speech, who the orator was. The young gentleman made answer that he was the American Minister. "Is he of the Established Church or a Dissenter?" was the next question. But this does not quite equal the query of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who asked of an American visitor to explain to him "the attitude assumed by the United States toward Dissenters." A General of our army next told how he had accompanied an English officer of high standing to visit Newburg, and informed him that Washington had once had his headquarters there. "Which Washington?" languidly demanded the Briton. Next came an accomplished young Southern gentleman, the son of a United States Senator, who described an interview that he had recently had with an English lady, who was introduced to him as a prodigy of intellect and of learning. "You come from the Southern States, sir?" she remarked amiably. "Which of the two do you come from, Missouri or Peru?" With great presence of mind, my young friend informed her that he was then residing in Peru, but intended shortly to remove to Missouri. But I rather think that the climax was capped by an English author, who, on being told by an American lady that she came from Missouri, said, thoughtfully: "Missouri—let me see—what State is that in?" "Missouri is a State," responded the lady. "Ah, yes—yes—to be sure it is—it is Mississippi that I was thinking of." Fortunately the lady in question was well used to the peculiar ignorance of Englishmen and English society in general respecting our country, and so she did not even smile. I myself have become thoroughly case-hardened on the subject, so when a charming English lady, the wife of a distinguished Indian officer, asked me one day if it were not very dangerous to walk in the environs of Philadelphia on account of the rattlesnakes, I was enabled to answer her without moving a muscle of my countenance.

PLAIN MARBLE SLAB AT THE HEAD OF IRVING. A plain marble slab at the head of Irving bears the simple inscription: "Washington Irving, born April 3, 1773; died November 18, 1859." Three oaks and a cedar shade the plat, which is thick with the graves of the Irvings. The relic-hunter has left his mark on Irving's grave. The headstone and footstone have been chipped off until they present a ragged appearance. The plat, which is surrounded by a hedge, looks down on the place where the old bridge crossed the river. At Irving's home, Sunnyside, everything is just as it was when he died, except the pond, which is no longer seen. When Irving died he wished no costly stone raised to honor him.—New York Times.

MISDIRECTED EDUCATION. The graduating of several thousand students from the fashionable colleges suggests the inquiry as to what practical purpose their knowledge is to be directed. The question the world will ask is, what can you do? not what do you know? Many in professional schools, for which the college has been but a preparation, will hereafter learn the lesson of doing, but many more will make the fatal mistake that their diploma is a passport to success, and will fail. Our public schools are supported at an immense cost, and there are, perhaps, no institutions in which we have a more just pride. We would not underrate what they accomplish, but the existing strikes suggest the question, could they not accomplish more than they do? How many of the thousands who leave school are fitted by the school for anything but to serve, to become anything but a portion of the great mass of unskilled laborers? Knowledge is an excellent thing, but is not the knowledge gained through our much-lauded school-system too largely theoretical at the expense of being too little practical. Could not the education we furnish be a little more technical? We have no lack of unskilled laborers. We surpass all nations in manufacturing and labor-saving implements and machines; but we are behind other nations in making the finer and more valuable articles of manufacture. Our cotton and wool, the crude ores from our silver and gold mines, we transport 3,000 miles to be manufactured and returned to us. Much of our skilled labor we import. We foster and sustain a public-school system. Germany, France and Great Britain make large appropriations for technical instruction. As one of the results we import both the skilled laborer and the products of his labor, while our unskilled mechanics, the product many of them of our system of public instruction, to secure themselves the privilege of eating meat twice a week, strike. May it not be true that the education we furnish, excellent as it is, lacks this one element of technical instruction, that we stop just where we ought to go a little further? We have perhaps none too many colleges, but have we enough institutes of technology?—Chicago Journal of Commerce.

MACMILLAN'S TEARFUL START. There is a touching bit of biography in Thomas Hughes' memoir of Macmillan, the publisher, which has just appeared in London. At 20 years old Macmillan arrived in London in search of employment. The poor young Scotchman was utterly desolate and friendless. Describing the incidents of the second day after his arrival, he wrote: "All the way from Stationers' court to Goswell road was sprinkled with tears. These were a relief to me—these and prayers—such half-articulate prayers as I could give utterance to. At that hour the passers-by could not notice me; I certainly did not notice them, except when I was stopped and spoken to by the poor and unfortunate. These I could have taken and pressed to my heart. Ah me! what a world we live in!" But he was more fortunate than he expected. Mr. Johnson, a bookseller in Cambridge, invited him to become his shopman at £30 a year and his board; and this post he accepted, retaining it for more than three years.

WILL FORCE. "I tell you," said Col. Holcomb, "that smoking is the worst habit that a man can contract. You know I lean very affectionately toward literature, and that I write sketches occasionally. Several days ago I received an order from a literary paper for a story. I was flattered by the compliment and immediately began work. For years I have been an inveterate smoker, and knew that the effect of tobacco was injurious to my brain, and when I began the story I resolved to quit. I have a strong will, let me remark, but I was surprised at the ease with which I crushed the habit. I wrote with a vigor which I had never felt before, and when night came I went to bed feeling like a hero. I thought of men who struggle with the habit and smiled when I contemplated my superior strength. The next day I began work again. I wanted to smoke, but I frowned at the desire and bent

my mental energies to the story. I soon conquered the desire, and worked with almost nervous rapidity. Looking up suddenly I saw my meerschaum pipe lying on the mantelpiece. My victory was not complete. 'Ah, I thought, 'I'll show myself that I am master of the situation,' and, arising, I filled the pipe and placed it on the desk beside me. 'Now I am master,' I mused. 'The enemy is under my very nose and still I resist him. The victory will soon grow commonplace.' I took up the pipe. I would go further. I would light a match and hold it over the tobacco. I took the stem between my teeth and smiled again. Talk about conquering a desire. I struck a match and held it over the pipe. "Well," remarked one of the company when the Colonel stopped. "I smoked," he continued. "Who's got a match?"—Arkansas Traveler.

ONE THING A FARMER CAN'T STAND. The stealing of melons is something that will try the patience of even a Quaker. A farmer may lose his wheat crop by bugs, his corn by smut or cattle, and his potatoes by rot or bugs, and he will go right along whistling "Yankee Doodle" and put another mortgage on the farm, and be cheerful. His cattle may die or be stolen, his horses follow off a tramp with a halter, and his chickens disappear, and he will not get mad, but if anybody steals a melon he will load up a shotgun and lay in an adjacent corn-field five nights in the week to get a chance to shoot somebody. A lightning-rod peddler or a fellow selling a patent corn cultivator may beat him out of hundreds of dollars by getting him to sign a receipt which turns out to be a note, and he will sigh or go to law, and act as though he hated to hurt the feelings of persons who bilked him, but if he has a melon patch that is not worth \$4, and he hears that a green melon has been plucked by a melon thief, he will poison all his melons to get a chance to murder somebody, or fire his old blunderbuss at a crowd of boys with murder in his heart. There is something queer about this, and we would like to have somebody explain why it is that a sensible man, a deacon in a church, will get so boiling over with rage at the loss of a few melons, and stand up and smile at losses a thousand times greater. Of course it is wrong to steal melons, and we do not defend the practice, but, since we have picked so many bird-shot and dog's teeth out of an otherwise immaculate person, we have felt that there was a good deal more fuss made about a few melons than the importance of that agricultural product seemed to warrant.—Peck's Sun.

A CASE OF STAGE FRIGHT. "Stage fright" is supposed to be a weakness of tyros or amateurs, but as a matter of fact the best actors and orators are troubled with it, particularly in new pieces. In Kate Field's "Life of Fechter," Mr. Wilkie Collins tells of an attack from which that actor suffered previous to his presentation of "No Thoroughfare," and when he was not only "letter perfect" in the text, but had been "living" the character of "Obenreizer" for several days. The attack began at breakfast on the morning of the play. He could eat nothing. Pale, silent, subdued, he looked like a man on his way to the scaffold. He was not even able to smoke. "Are you going in front to see your play?" he asked, with a look of despair. Mr. Collins said "No." "You will be behind the scenes, then?" "Yes." "For God's sake come to my room!" Before the performance began he went to Fechter's room. Dressed, as to the lower part of him only, for the character of "Obenreizer," he sat helplessly staring into a white basin, held before him by his attendant. "Here's Mr. Fechter sick, sir," said the man, "and nothing in him to bring up." Unable to speak, Fechter put out his tongue. The color of it had turned to the metallic blackness of the tongue of a parrot. When the overture began, another attack made the basin necessary. "Obenreizer's upper garments were put on, and the last touches were added to his head and face. Then came the sound of applause for an actor already on the stage. Fechter gave one expressive look, and turned to the basin again. Soon the dreadful voice of the call-boy summoned Mr. Fechter to be ready. He took Collins' arm to descend the stairs which led from his room to the stage. The attendant stood with his basin ready—and, what is more, wanted at the moment when "Obenreizer" was to make his appearance. Some one near whispered, "Good heavens, he will be taken ill before the audience!" In another moment the words were spoken which gave him the cue. "Ask Mr. Obenreizer to step this way." The door was briskly opened; the glare of the footlights shone on the favorite of the public; the round of applause at the sight of him rang out all over the crowded theater. In an instant the moral courage which had deserted him behind the scenes rallied its forces in the presence of the audience. Fechter's first words proved him to be in full possession of all his resources. The stranger who had predicted such terrible results lifted his eyebrows in mute amazement. The attendant and the basin vanished together.

LEGAL. NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the payment of a certain mortgage executed and delivered by Jeremiah C. McCarthy and Mary McCarthy his wife, to the Franklin Building Society, of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1879, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Ramsey, State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1879, and the said mortgage, on page 67, whereby the said mortgagors granted, mortgaged and conveyed unto the said mortgagee, The Franklin Building Society, its successors and assigns, all those tracts or parcels of land situate in the county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: numbered one (1), two (2) and three (3), in block numbered twenty-two (22), of Macmillan & Marshall's addition to St. Paul, according to the recorded plat thereof in and for said county and state; also lots numbered six (6) and seven (7), in block numbered one (1), of the city of St. Paul, of Robertson's addition West St. Paul, according to the recorded plat thereof in and for said county and state; and the said mortgage was given in full for the purpose of securing the payment of the sum of three thousand (\$3,000) dollars, according to the conditions of the said mortgage, and the said mortgagee, The Franklin Building Society, and its successors and assigns, all those tracts or parcels of land situate in the county of Ramsey, and State of Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: numbered one (1), two (2) and three (3), in block numbered twenty-two (22), of Macmillan & Marshall's addition to St. Paul, according to the recorded plat thereof in and for said county and state; 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