

LATE MINNEAPOLIS NEWS

The Council.

A special meeting of the council was held last evening. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad company asked leave to extend its tracks to the fair ground.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

NEW CASES AND PAPERS FILED. James Cain vs. A. D. Libby. Transcript of judgment filed and judgment entered and docketed.

Hooker & Manley vs. L. N. Alger. Transcript of judgment filed and judgment docketed.

A. M. Ordway vs. Seymour H. Knight. Transcript filed and judgment docketed.

Minneapolis Harvester Works vs. James Smith. Complaint filed.

Louise Barnas vs. Charles S. Barnes. Summons, complaint, affidavit of no answer, decision and order of judgment filed.

S. E. Hoffman vs. John McEwen. Complaint filed.

S. E. Hoffman vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company, garnishee of John McEwen. Affidavit for garnishment filed.

John A. Feilzer vs. Emil Manch. Complaint filed.

John A. Feilzer vs. Thomas Canty, garnishee of Emil Manch, defendant. Affidavit for garnishment filed.

C. H. Douglas vs. John H. Oaks; complaint filed.

C. H. Douglas vs. Chase & Miller; garnishee of John H. Oaks. Affidavit for garnishment filed.

P. Freis & Co. vs. Adam Kopp; writ of attachment issued to sheriff.

Kohn & Ahler vs. Adam Kopp; same.

D. M. Osborne & Co. vs. A. L. Hoffman; statement and confession of judgment filed. Judgment entered and transcript issued.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge Ueland.] In the matter of the estate of William Meeghan, deceased; letters testamentary issued and orders limiting time and appointing appraisers made.

[Before Judge's Mahoney and Bailey.] Thomas Sullivan, larceny; committed for thirty days.

George Shipway, vagrancy; committed for thirty days.

Fred. H. Johnson, larceny of \$192 from Thos. J. Duffy; bond ordered to grand jury in sum of \$500 bail.

John Gorman, saloon open on Sunday; dismissed on motion of defendant's attorney for non appearance of complaining witness.

Elias Nelson, assault and battery on John Peterson; paid fine of \$5 and costs.

F. N. Gehring, malicious injury to property; dismissed on payment of costs by defendant.

James Langree, bastardy on complaint of Ellen Pollson; parties married and defendant discharged.

Jasper Johnson, assault with a dangerous weapon on Morgan; continued to August 26 at 9 a. m.

Walter Lindgreen and August Beckman, the disorderly conduct; discharged.

James Goedberg, abusive language to Harriet B. Berner; discharged.

Annie Fristog, abusive language to Hannah Krumlick; fined \$5 and costs and sentence suspended.

Henrietta Fristog, assault and battery on Geo. Taylor; discharged.

Charles Hurlbut, adultery; continued until this morning.

ORNAMENTS FOR DOGS.

"It costs a good deal of money to keep a fashionable dog nowadays," said a clerk in an up-town store where all sorts of fancy articles are sold.

"Extensively-fashionable women are following the French very closely in the elaborations of outfits for their pets. Until a couple of years ago all that any woman ever thought of putting on her dog was a collar of more or less elegance.

of eggs. "Well, old Biddy, I came near stepping on you; I will keep away and not disturb you again." The third morning I thought I would look at the bird on her nest.

There was a cow-patch five feet from the nest, which was close against a pine tree, and along this path I had passed a dozen times without scaring her from home.

The commissioners of the sinking fund reported \$35,000 on hand. The chiefs of the several departments were requested to furnish estimates of the expenses of the several departments for the ensuing year.

Several reports of no general interest were submitted, after which the council adjourned.

A MAN ON COW CREEK, Tuolumne county, Cal., is making money running a skunk ranch. The animal's secretion, so offensive to the Caucasian nostrils, is highly prized by Chinese as a medicine, and they pay a large price for it.

THE CHICAGO "DAILY NEWS" TO JOSEPH COOK.

Mr. Joseph Cook, of Boston, recently lectured to journalists in this city. The speaker was candid and positive, as he is habitually in his utterances, but he seems to have ignored the conditions under which we live and print.

The generation and the times for which Mr. Cook's ideal newspaper will be printed are not yet visible save to the eye of faith.

Commenting upon the lecture, the Chicago Daily News says: Mr. Cook said some things that are undoubtedly true, and many that are, without question, untrue.

The truthful remarks which he made have been made ten thousand times over in the leading newspapers of the country, and it was only necessary that he should call his memory into play to be able to repeat them.

For instance, it is true, and no intelligent American journalist denies it, that the newspapers of the day do not discuss great questions of social and political economy as they ought to be discussed; that the newspapers are given somewhat to the exaggeration of facts; that in moral tone they do not rank as high as the leading English dailies; that they contain too much news of a petty criminal character; that the news of the day is too hastily digested, and is often presented in a shape which is revolting to the taste of refined and genteel persons; and that the political, sectional and religious prejudices of many newspaper writers unfit them for the task of educating or leading public opinion.

We will go farther than Mr. Cook, and say that there are hundreds of newspapers in the country, some of them prosperous, too, which are neither edited nor conducted by men of culture or high principles.

Indeed, many of them are in the hands of uneducated, ignorant and corrupt men, who have no higher aim in journalism than to use their papers as a means to reach an end—no matter what that end may be.

All these things are true, Mr. Cook, too true, and journalists do not attempt to hide or excuse them. But, Mr. Cook, it is not a fact that the newspapers are publishing just the kind of matter that the public demands? If not, why are they read by everybody? Why is it that the newspapers which pander to the vulgar tastes of the American people succeed, while those which appeal to the higher tastes, those which print profound editorials upon great national questions, those which collect news of interest to great preachers, artists, authors, scientists and philosophers—die of galloping starvation.

The fact of the matter, Mr. Cook, is just this—the average American newspaper is higher-toned than the average American citizen, and better than the times in which it is printed. It costs a great deal of money to establish a newspaper. It requires a great deal of money to keep it going on.

The men who invest their brains, their energies, their time and their money in establishing newspapers, very naturally expect some return for the investment. Should they conduct their papers as Mr. Cook would have them, the red flag of the Sheriff would float proudly in front of the offices some fine morning, and a bankrupt proprietor would be able to find very little consolation in the fact that his paper had always been upright, dignified, high-toned and esthetically stupid.

The public will not wade through labored discussions on social or political economy, Mr. Cook. It demands, light, entertaining, newsy, spicy controversy on questions which it can understand without too much trouble.

The public, as it is to-day, demands all the news, and it seems to be perfectly satisfied with the newspapers as they are conducted at the present. It is the reader and not the publisher who says what shall be printed and what shall not be printed.

A newspaper can give all the news, and discuss it in a manner that will at once be entertaining and instructive to the reader, and yet be perfectly clean. Our newspapers, as a rule, are as clean as the sermons of our preachers or the speeches of our lawyers.

If they do not contain matter "that can be made into books," Mr. Cook, it is because you, like other great public instructors, confine yourself for a mere salary with-

in the four walls of a rasmouane church in a fashionable end of a cultured town, instead of mingling with the common people and educating them up to the point where they will demand that the newspapers shall discuss questions of universal importance instead of telling how John Tompkins lost his leg in a runaway, or how Bill Jones blacked the eyes of his neighbor, Tom Smith.

MEN ARE KNOWN BY THEIR HATS. Is there a contrivance upon earth that radiates its wearer's self-satisfaction and vanity like that awful, fur-covered dome under which the brass-mounted drum-major delights to strut?

Hung on a telegraph post it would make the post look pleasantly self-conscious.

The spirit of character lurks in the hat, which is the one adjunct that gives the leading touch to the toilet of man or woman. If a woman is stylish her hat will say so.

If she is foolish or senseless, refined or commonplace, the hat will tell it. If a man is a gentleman his hat will prove it. A fop, a fool, a swell and a fraud may be known by their hats.

Men may contrive to make every other article of apparel lie and dissemble, but truth clings to a hat. The face may be compelled to conceal everything, but upon the hat no spell of secrecy can be laid.

Look at it and read its owner's mind.—New York Graphic.

HED BIN THAR.

"Good mo'nin', Jedge," said a crippled negro to the County Judge. "Dis county has caused me ter limp, 'n I comes hyar to ax fur a pension."

"The county cannot give you a pension. How did it cause you to be a cripple?"

"When I stole dem chickens las' fall an' de officer wuz sent arter me I run an' he shot me in de laig. Yer say I can't git no pension?"

"No."

"Wal, gimme six bits."

"I have no money to give you. If I gave money to every beggar that came along I soon would have no home."

"Wal, ef yer'll gib me fo' bits ar' ax no questions I'll tell yer whar dem aigs went whar yer sot un'er de ocle speckled hen."

"Here's half a dollar. Now, whar are de eggs?"

"I sugged 'em."—Log Cabin.

The value of the chief art collections of Paris is estimated as follows: The Duc d'Anville, \$15,000,000; the Baron de Rothschild, \$10,000,000; Sir Richard Wallace, \$8,000,000; M. Secretain, \$2,000,000, including thirty pictures by Meissonier; M. Defoez-Bey and the Count de Grefuhle, each \$600,000; Madame Cossin, \$1,000,000; and M. Edouard Andre and William Stewart, \$400,000 each.

THE German capital has a population of 1,122,000 souls, which is larger by 108,000 than the combined population of the four next largest cities of the Empire. These four are Hamburg with 289,856, Breslau with 272,910, Munich with 230,000, and Dresden with 220,610.

MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA regards it as one of the luckiest and most merciful things that can possibly happen to a man that he should be almost invariably unlucky at cards.

His own remembrances of poker are brief, but full of acute anguish.

YOUNG NEW YORK PUBLISHERS. I was just about to speak of Messrs. Putnam's Sons as "those enterprising young men," when I reflected that nearly all the publishers in New York are young men.

I don't know where you could find younger publishers than Charles Scribner's Sons. Charles Scribner, the head of the firm, is not yet out of his twenties, and his brother Arthur has just begun his.

All of the Harpers who take a very active part in the business are young men. Harry Harper, who is the one you would probably see if you went down to Franklin Square to make a publishing proposition, though he is a married man with children, is young, and even looks younger than he is.

It is the same way at Appleton's. It is "Mr. Willie," as he is called about the place, who takes the most active part in the business, though William H., the senior member of the house, is at his office every day.

Mr. Dunham, who represents Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co. in this country, is a young man, and Mr. Houghton, who represents Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in New York, is even younger.

The Holts are young men, and so are the Putnams, as I said at the beginning.—Letter in Philadelphia Press.

A MILLION DOLLARS SAVED BY A DYING MAN'S STATEMENT. Before the late war Gen. Buckner was worth nearly a million dollars, which he and his wife inherited, and consisted mostly in real estate in Chicago.

When the war broke out, Gen. Buckner, joining the Confederate army, executed a deed of all his property to his wife's brother, Maj. Kingsbury, who afterward joined the Federal army and was killed at the memorable battle of Antietam.

Before his death, while lying on the battle-field, he made a statement to a few of his comrades who surrounded him about the large amount of property he was the possessor of, and how he came in possession, which was simply by a deed of trust.

The Federal Government confiscated the property after the death of Maj. Kingsbury, and after the war ended Gen. Buckner sought to regain it. The case was bitterly fought in the Illinois courts, and

afterward in the United States District Court, and was finally decided in favor of Gen. Buckner by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the dying statement of Maj. Kingsbury was the only thing that won the case for Gen. Buckner.

POPULATION.

The population of the cities in the United States increases very much faster than does the rural population of the country.

In 1790 the cities contained 3.3 per cent. of the total population, while to-day the urban inhabitants of the country include nearly 25 per cent. of the whole population.

This gain was made gradually, but the decade between the years 1840 and 1850 witnessed the most pronounced increase, the percentage then climbing from 8.5 to 12.5.

The average number of persons to a house throughout the country was 5.6, while the average number of members in a family was 5.04.

There seems to be a tendency toward decrease in the family membership, and this decrease seems to follow slowly in the wake of civilization.

It is thus noticed that the average is higher in the newly-opened States of the West, and gradually decreases until the Atlantic coast is reached.

Ex-United States Senator Blanche K. Bruce (colored), now register of the U. S. treasury, is to stump the state of Ohio for the Republicans, making twenty-five speeches between the 10th of September and the day of election.

A NOTED BUT UNLITIGIOUS WOMAN. [From the Boston Globe.]

"I have no money to give you. If I gave money to every beggar that came along I soon would have no home."

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Toward the Rising Sun.

Which is composed of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec.

And in fact to all Eastern points in the United States and Canada. The 6:30 p. m. train from Minneapolis runs through to Chicago, arriving in the latter city at 3:15 p. m., in ample time to connect with the Limited and Fast Express Trains to the East.

TRAVELERS FROM Northern Minnesota, Dakota & Manitoba Will find this the best and most convenient route to the East, as connections are made in the Union Depot at Minneapolis, guarding against loss of time.

Remember, St. Paul passengers leave the Union Depot at 7:25 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. and leave the Union Depot at Minneapolis at 8:10 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

Fare always as low as by any other route, and baggage checked through. Ask for your tickets via this route, and be sure they read via Albert Lea and West Liberty.

B. F. Mills, General Freight and Passenger Agent, B., R. & N. Railway. A. H. Bode, General Traffic Manager, M. & St. P. Railway.

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with politics is one great hindrance to successfully conducting investigations in science for the government. In many cases the man who has the most friends, regardless of competency, has been likely to gain and hold position.

The chances of losing positions are too great to make them desirable, especially to persons who dislike political contests.

Important changes are fatal to good, long, continued work. There are already several indications of improvements in this particular.

Notwithstanding the large sums of money expended by our national and state governments in support of science, considering its importance, but a small sum has been appropriated in the interest of agriculture.

Even private gifts have gone to endow literary colleges, schools of physical and natural science, astronomy, observatories, public libraries and not to endow something which is directly intended to improve agriculture.

The men like Brewster, Washington, Swift, Stevens, are numerous, but not numerous enough. All honor to the noble names of those who have so generously contributed to the advancement of science.

Where agriculture thrives there we always find a prosperous people. She needs more trained minds to work in her interest. With better thought would come great and needed improvements in the agricultural department of the nation.

It is the duty of the United States geological survey to give money and they go quietly on from year to year. The opinion seems to be too prevalent that few experiments in agriculture are worth trying unless it be those conducted by a chemist.

In connection with the analysis of grasses taken from various soils, and made at different stages of growth, some experiments should be made in feeding the same to different kinds of stock. It is by no means certain that we know the best way of

CURING AND PRESERVING HAY, or the best time to cut some species. We need comparative analysis of the same species proven in different climates. The physicist will yet find in the soil much to interest him, and there is no doubt a chance to make discoveries valuable to agriculture.

With regard to the great importance of investigations and united action concerning the control of various plagues of our domestic animals we should suppose no one would give a dissenting voice. Some valuable investigations have been made concerning the cause and nature of these diseases, among the most interesting of which it seems to me are the experiments made by Dr. Salmon in using an attenuated virus for inoculating animals and inoculating again and again with a stronger virus those not affected by the attenuated virus. If the subject of

ANIMAL PLAGUES, and the means of controlling them were fully discussed at meetings of this association it would tend to allay prejudices, enlighten the minds of our citizens and stimulate our law makers to action.

In learning how to economically feed domestic animals there is a great opportunity for investigation. There is much of interest and value to be learned in reference to the causes in fluctuation in weight of animals which are carefully fed and watered in a uniform manner.

There is great need of continued and increasing efforts to investigate our domestic animals. There is especially much need of more investigation to find better remedies for injurious insects. Attention to this portion of the subject cannot fail to meet with some degree of success.

Success here is sure to raise the gratitude of every one connected with agriculture. Success in finding good, cheap and safe remedies for injurious insects will tend to make science popular and make endowments for research much easier and more frequent than before.

I need hardly to add that he who has honey bees more hardy, more industrious, longer lived, quieter, possessed of longer tongues, and last but not least, possessed of blunter stings, with less inclination to use them; who succeeds in any and all of these objects is a public benefactor and entitled to the public gratitude and the recognition of scientists.

The United States commission on fish and fisheries is an example of good scientific work, with prospects of early returns in the form of an increase in knowledge and a large increase in the supply of fish.

Botanical explorers in every land have repeatedly and liberally contributed plants of economic importance to the horticulturists a few fruits, but more especially flowers and foliage plants. An occasional contribution has been made to agriculture in the form of plants which proved to be of value for seeds for forage or for some other purpose.

The idea of securing the introduction of some foreign grasses and test them to ascertain their value appeared in one of my addresses more than ten years ago, given before the Northwestern Dairymen's association. The advice was given to get grass from Japan, China, Central Asia, Buenos Ayres, etc. The cereals and the grasses the world over are more valuable to man than all other plants taken together. Vastly more than half the value to man of all vegetation belongs to one family, the grasses.

In Great Britain, where much attention is paid to it, twenty or thirty species of grasses are cultivated. The grass family is a large one, containing at the least calculation 3,100 species, and others raise the number to 4,000 or more species.

One of the pressing wants of agriculture is experimental farms where the various kinds of grasses may be