

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

Some day, When others braid your thick brown hair, And drape your form in silk and lace, You'll not forget that far above You'll not forget that far above All other is a mother's love.

Some day, When you are in far distant lands, In your own home beyond the sea, When at your lips are baby hands, And children playing at your knee— Oh, then, as at your side they grow, How I have loved you you will know.

Some day, When you must feel love's heavy loss, You will remember other years, When I, too, bent beneath the cross, And mix my memory with your tears. In such dark hours I have prayed; Within their shadow I have found.

Some day, Your daughter's voice, or smile, or eyes, My face will suddenly recall, And you will pause in merriment, And your soul unto mine will call. In that dear forgotten prayer, Which we at evening used to share.

Some day, A flower, a song, a word, may be A link between us strong and sweet; Ah, then, dear child, remember me! And let your heart to "mother" beat. My love is with you everywhere— You cannot get beyond my prayer.

Some day, At longest, it cannot be long, I shall with glad impatience wait, Amid the glory and the song, For you before the Golden Gate. After earth's parting and earth's pain, Newer to part! Never again!

TIMELY TOPICS.

A WRITER says: The fact is, life, with all our talk about it, has not a very high value on this American continent. We know a grand jury, that to the horror of a just judge, hesitated to present a man who was well proven to have disposed of an infant of a few hours, because it was very young and he had many children. We know of another man who complained of his medical attendant as to his bill, and when he said, My charge is low enough for that of a cattle doctor, said "it ought to be lower; for my cattle have a money value, but my children have not;" and this in the face of the fact that Massachusetts statistics show that in New England most families aid more than they cost in the support of the household before the age of twenty-one.

It is said that Queen Victoria wants Tennyson, the poet laureate to write a poem commemorative of the life and virtues of John Brown, her Scotch servant recently deceased, and that she has requested Sir Frederick Leighton to paint a portrait of her Scotch gillie. It is also said the secret of the Queen's infatuation for John Brown is her belief that the soul of the Prince Consort inhabited his body and gazed at her through his Scotch eyes. This would indicate that the unhappy Queen is not free from the taint of lunacy well known to have existed in her royal ancestry. This vagary having taken possession of her, may well relieve her, charitably from the slurs and sneers with which she has been assailed on account of her marked treatment of John Brown, and her manifested tenderness for his memory.

THE Rev. Dr. Talmage in the Sunday Magazine, presents the following beautiful legend: Do you know how the site of the ancient City of Jerusalem was chosen? There were two brothers who had adjoining farms. The one brother had a large family, the other had no family. The brother with a large family said: "There is my brother with no family; he must be lonely, and I will try to cheer him up, and I will take some of the sheaves from my field in the night-time and set them over on his farm, and say nothing about it," the other said: "My brother has a large family, and it is very difficult for him to support them, and I will help him along, and I will take some of the sheaves from my farm in the night-time and set them over on his farm, and say nothing about it." So the work of transferring went on, night after night, and night after night; but every morning things seemed to be just as they were; for though sheaves had been abstracted from each farm, sheaves had also been added, and the brothers were perplexed and could not understand. But one night the brothers happened to meet while making this generous transference, and the spot where they met was thought so sacred that it was chosen as the site of the City of Jerusalem. If that tradition should prove unfounded, it will nevertheless stand as a beautiful allegory, setting forth the idea that wherever a kindly and generous and loving act is performed, that is the spot fit for some temple of commemoration.

SOME rumpus is being made in the city of New York about the ringing of "the church going bell." In this esthetic age the sound of the Sunday bell, summoning people to the place of worship, is getting to be very annoying to "ears polite." The opposition to church bell-ringing is being opposed mainly on sanitary grounds. The clangor disturbs the sick and nervous, living in near proximity to a church edifice. And, yet, it is admitted, that in all cases of sickness, where a request has been made to omit the ringing of the bell because it disturbs the sick, the request has been complied with, until death or recovery no longer makes the silence of the bells desirable. Mr. Jackson S. Schultz is making himself particularly officious and prominent in opposing bell ringing. He has petitioned the city Board of Health to take action on the subject and that board will soon pronounce upon the question whether bell-ringing is a nuisance that demands suppression, or not. On the other hand men of prominence and character are taking ground in behalf of the ringing of bells, and Mr. Schultz will gain a little cheap notoriety by his motion, if nothing more. That bell ringing may be so conducted as to become a nuisance, needs no argument to prove. But a well regulated, sensible, decorous use of the church bell, on all proper occasions, ought not to awaken opposition and will not provoke denunciation except from the ungodly portion of the world, to whom every thing connected with religious church service, is distasteful. To vast numbers of the population the sound of the long established church going bell is anything but unpleasant, and is felt as a necessity in calling people to the place of worship.

THE forming of a negro state is one of the current topics of the day. The territorial limits proposed is to take the region lying south of Colorado and Kansas, north of Texas, west of the Indian territory, and east of New Mexico, embracing a do-

main of about 150 miles long, and 50 miles wide. The project is not a very popular one, and is meeting with more opposition than encouragement. To colonize a distinct people, made so by color, or nationality, or any other peculiarity is vitally antagonistic to the genius of our republican institutions. An imperium in imperio (as such a state would be in practical essence) is a destructive element in any country, a constant source of difficulty, disturbance and collision. The foreign element so largely and rapidly introduced into this country by emigration, where it seeks clanship, and a perpetuation of former national peculiarities, tends to factional disturbances and conflicts, endangering the peace and happiness of communities. The American people must be a homogeneous people, or they cannot abide in security under one government. The sooner all ideas of nationality, except one, American nationality, are blotted out the better for all concerned. The colonization of the colored population into a negro state, specifically set apart for their use, and their only, may look fair and even desirable on the face of it to a superficial view, but reflection cannot fail to disclose objections of a vital character. All historical experience and teaching is opposed to it. The negro problem is a rugged one to deal with. The colored people must be with us, and among us, and yet, in a sense, not of us. They cannot be separated from us into colonies, consistently with the preservation of the rights of both races. The status of our institutions demands that we shall be assimilated into one people, and the negro, except in race and color, must be blended into one common moral, civil, and governmental homogeneity, enjoying uniformity of rights and privileges and protection. Every man must be measured according to his work, his capability, and attainments. The unwise of the colored race, under the unavoidable difficulties and disadvantages attaching to them is not surprising, but their condition will not be improved by resorting to the utopian scheme of an exclusive colored state organization and existence. Better far, to "endure the ills they have than fly to others they know not of."

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Hong Kong states that a battle took place between the French forces and the Blackflags, lasting six hours. The engagement took place between Hanoi and Song-tang, near Red river. The French forces are reported as having lost two officers and fifty men. The loss of Blackflags is estimated at between five and six hundred. Hanoi is the town where the French have been holding their garrison since the previous engagement at Song-tang, awaiting reinforcements. It is probable, from the tenor of the above dispatch, that the Blackflags, whose headquarters are at Bach Minh, to the north of Hanoi, had determined to recapture Song-tang from the French, who have kept a gunboat there the last fortnight. While en route from Bach Minh across the Delta they were met by the French en route from Hanoi to intercept them, the above battle being the result.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The soir professes to give the following as the heads of the proposals to France by the Marquis Tzeng. That France shall cease sending reinforcements to Tonquin; that China will recognize the treaty of Hue, but will retain the right of investiture of Annam and suzerainty; that the French protectorate shall be under Chinese control and under direction of the military mandarins; that China shall be reimbursed for all expenses in the repression of the Blackflags.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—French accounts of the battle with the black flags state that on Saturday, Sept. 1st, French forces from Hanoi advanced to within twelve miles of Santay, where the enemy was found in casemate forts, upon which the fire of the French had no effect. After three days' hard fighting the French troops carried the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet, capturing two towns and two black flag standards. French loss, two officers and sixteen men killed and three officers and forty men wounded. After the victory, Admiral Bouet withdrew his fleet to Hanoi to await reinforcements, leaving 300 men to hold the captured towns. The French naval force at Tonquin had no effect. After three days' hard fighting the French troops carried the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet, capturing two towns and two black flag standards. French loss, two officers and sixteen men killed and three officers and forty men wounded. After the victory, Admiral Bouet withdrew his fleet to Hanoi to await reinforcements, leaving 300 men to hold the captured towns. The French naval force at Tonquin had no effect.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 14.—The Trades union congress adopted only the original resolution of Joseph Arch. It declares that considering the large amount of waste land in the kingdom capable of cultivation, radical changes in the land system of the country are required in order that the land may be put under cultivation for the benefit of the community, thereby affording a check to excessive emigration. An amendment calling upon the government to declare lands government property was rejected. A resolution was adopted favoring paid labor representatives in parliament.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—In the cabinet council to-day Challengel Lacour stated that the negotiations with the Chinese ambassador are progressing favorably. The forwarding reinforcements to Tonquin was endorsed. It was agreed that France in negotiation with China should adopt a conciliatory policy. The account by Figaro of the interview between Challengel Lacour and Lord Lyons, the British ambassador, is untrue, Lord Lyons is still on furlough.

TAMMANY Seeking Harmony. NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—At a meeting of the Tammany committee on organization to-night, the chairman of the committee on harmony reported that the county Democracy still declined to enter into any overtures looking toward united delegations. He thought the county Democracy was acting under a misapprehension of its position in reference to the state committee as county Democracy had evidently misunderstood Tammany's proposition. He asked that the matter be referred back, that a more explicit proposition could be made. This was opposed, but John Kelly, while declaring Tammany had not declined to accept the Democracy with violation of its interests, or without declaring itself dissolved, dwelt strongly upon the necessity of union and said he was in favor of trying every means to secure it. The motion to report back was carried.

AN OLD MAN'S SOLILOQUY.

Dr. Roswell Field, a rather remarkable man, a farmer and member of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, whose taste for scientific pursuits originated in the discovery of fossil footprints on his farm, died at Turner's Falls, Mass., a short time ago aged seventy-nine years. He wrote the following poem on his seventieth birthday, and added a verse each day until his death:

April 11, 1874.—I am seventy years to-day This road leads sure to death; I near the end; The mile-stones are all past— Three scores and ten, I started with a crowd, Where are they now? I lost them on the road; I know not how.

I lost them one by one, I know no more, They were not left behind, They went full of hope, Of joy and bliss, Of pain, of woe, and death— And happiness.

Life's journey has been short; That is to say, 'Twas morning, noon and night— But one short day; I'll look the record o'er; Yes, I am right; The journey of a day— Morn, noon and night.

My morn was spent in dreams; My noon was bright; Clouds quickly gathered round, And now it's night. My glass is almost run; Why need I care? The hand that led me here Will lead me there.

Now let the time be short— When I am best; My weary, aching head Upon my breast. I go from whence I came, Life's journey o'er, And be what I have been And nothing more.

My dust returns to dust, All for the best; And my soul will go to God, And be at rest. I've outlived all my cares, My hopes, my fears; I have no place for mirth, And less for tears.

—Troy Times.

SUNDAY GLOBULETS.

BOICE: Love's sweetest meanings are unspoken.

THOMAS A. KEMPIS: We blame others for slight things, and overlook greater in ourselves.

DR. A. E. PARK: The highest form of Christian life is self-denial for the good of others.

PASCAL: One of the greatest blessings you can enjoy is a tender, honest and enlightened conscience.

LORD BERKELEY: It is more noble by silence to avoid an injury, than by argument to overcome it.

J. G. WHITTIER: Bear up, bear on, the end shall tell, The dear Lord ordered all things well.

THOREAU: If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost. That is where they should be; but put foundations under them.

ARISTOTLE: Well does Agathos say: Of this alone is even God despaired, the power of making that which is past never to have been.

HOLMES: Our brains are 70 year clocks. The angel of life winds them up once for all, then closes the case, and gives the key into the hand of the resurrection.

R. W. EMBERSON: Draw it thou oast the mystic line, Severing rights, his from thine, Which is human, which divine.

A woman in Iowa who had been blind for three years, suddenly recovered sight, and declared she had been cured by prayer.

The unnamed giver of \$10,000 to the library fund of Olivet college, proves to be the late Mrs. Lucy E. Tuttle, of Guilford, Conn.

Mr. S. R. Dyke, a member of the divorce reform league, states that over 6,000 women die yearly in the United States from attempts to destroy unborn children.

When the Rev. Robert Collyer preached at Ripley, England, this summer, he was able to point to the churchyard gates as the work of his own hands when he was a toiler at the forge.

In a town in Litchfield, Conn., the Sunday morning church service is postponed until 12:30 o'clock, to enable the deacon and other members of the church to take their milk to the depot!

F. R. HAVESALL: Before we can really lift up other hands, our own must have been lifted up by His good spirit; and our own feeble knees must have been confirmed by much bowing at His footstool.

One of our prohibition stump speakers in Iowa denounces Gen. Weaver as a Judas, and "in the name of the great King of Kings and Lord of Lords," invites every man, woman and child to come out and hear him expose the traitor.

The passage of the temperance bill by the Georgia legislature was celebrated by a large number of people in a very hilarious manner. Several members of the legislature, including two prohibitionists, were carried home on shuttles!

BISNOT THOROLD: God is love, and toward the fuller possession and fruition of this life there is but one straight road—devotion. Other things are good and useful; one is virtue—heart communion with God. We may well fear that not only the world but the church is also growing too busy to pray.

It is reported that Bishop Potter, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York, in view of his advancing age and many infirmities, is considering the appointment of an assistant or provisional bishop. It is well known that his most intimate friends have urged him to adopt this course, so that he might be to a great extent relieved from his official duties. The bishop, however, has not yet signified officially that he will do it. The most prominent clergyman named for the position are Dr. Morgan Dix and Dr. H. C. Potter. Both might have filled bishoprics long ago, but they declined, desiring to stay in New York. The bishop has held office for nearly thirty years.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Heavy rains and frost have nearly spoiled the hop crop of Vermont.

Passenger rates between St. Louis and Cincinnati were restored yesterday.

Regular railway routes between Chicago and Buffalo will be cut \$2 and \$1 to-day.

Curry's castor-oil, from Fortar, Scotland, owned by the Earl of Ariles, is burned. Loss over \$50,000.

The New Hampshire house sustains the governor's veto of the railroad commission bill by 252 to 16.

The North Chicago Rolling Mill company have decided to build a \$200,000 mill plant at Bayview (Milwaukee), and will employ 600 men.

THE BUILDING WILL BE PUT UP AT ONCE, AND THE FIRST NAILS MADE AND DELIVERED BY JANUARY 1, 1884.

A serious war between the railways leading from Chicago to Indianapolis and Louisville is anticipated.

The Merchants' Union Barbed Wire works of Des Moines, Ia., burned last night. Loss unknown. Insurance, \$20,000.

Pierce, Dak., has insisted Billy Madden and Slado to make their fight there and guarantee immunity from legal interference.

It is not true that the Dominion government objected to the building of a railroad bridge across the St. Lawrence at Odgensburg, N. Y.

A receiver has been appointed for the Cincinnati and Eastern railroad, on motion of creditors and with consent of the company's attorneys.

President Converse of the American Rapid Telegraph company says its lines will soon be extended to Chicago, St. Louis and the South-west.

Hanlon, the organist, will give exhibitions on the Mississippi at St. Louis to-day and to-morrow. Amateurs will contest with him both days.

Two passenger trains on the Wabash road collided last night at Arnold, near Kansas City, and a baggage-man and express messenger were killed.

Frank Camp's house at Appleton, Wis., burned Wednesday night. One child died yesterday from burns received and Mrs. Camp and another child are at the point of death.

At Rutland, Vt., four indictments were yesterday returned against Ex-Treasurer J. M. Haven, of the Rutland railroad company, charging embezzlement and over issue of stock.

KIDNEY-WORT THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. It cures the system of the acid point point that causes the dreadful suffering which only the relief of this medicine can realize. THOUSANDS OF THIS TERRIBLE DISEASE HAVE BEEN QUICKLY RELIEVED AND CURED IN SHORT TIME. PERFECTLY CURED. PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

Ladies Do you want a pure, blooming complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Saltiness, Redness, Pimples, Blisters, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

CITY NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, ST. PAUL, MINN., SEPT. 10, 1883. All persons interested in the assessments for Change of grade on Rice Street from Bianca Street to Sycamore Street.

CITY NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, ST. PAUL, MINN., SEPT. 10, 1883. All persons interested in the assessments for Opening, widening and extending Temperance street between Tenth Street and Norris Street.

CITY NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, ST. PAUL, MINN., SEPT. 10, 1883. All persons interested in the assessments for Sprinkling Lafayette Avenue from Grove Street to Partridge Street.

CITY NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, ST. PAUL, MINN., SEPT. 10, 1883. All persons interested in the assessments for Sewer on Eleventh Street from Robert Street to Minnesota Street.

CITY NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, ST. PAUL, MINN., SEPT. 10, 1883. All persons interested in the assessments for Grading George Street from Concord Street to Mohawk Avenue in the Sixth Ward.

CITY NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, ST. PAUL, MINN., SEPT. 10, 1883. All persons interested in the assessments for Grading Neil Street from Seventh Street to Grove Street, and Construction of the necessary sewers, catchbasins and manholes to drain Stillwater street from Grove street to Olmsted street; St. Paul street from Grove street to a point forty feet south of Somerset street; DeBow street from Grove street to Nash street; Somerset street from a point seventy-five feet east of St. Paul street to Stillwater street, and from DeBow street to connect with the Broadway sewer; Olmsted street from Stillwater street to St. Paul street, and the alley through blocks 3 and 4, Patterson's addition to St. Paul from Stillwater street to DeBow street.

WILL TAKE NOTICE. that on the 4th day of Sept., 1883, I did receive different warrants from the City Comptroller of the City of St. Paul, for the collection of the above named assessments.

THIRTY DAYS after the first publication of this notice, I shall report you and your real estate so assessed as delinquent, and apply to the District Court of the county of Ramsey, Minnesota, for judgment against your lands, lots, blocks, or parcels thereof, so assessed, including interest, costs and expenses, and for an order of the Court to sell the same for the payment thereof.

CITY NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, ST. PAUL, MINN., SEPT. 12, 1883.

All persons interested in the assessments for Construction of Sewers on Goodrich avenue, from Fort street to Western avenue; Western avenue from Goodrich avenue to Selby avenue; Farrington avenue from Selby avenue to Summit avenue; Virginia avenue from Nelson avenue to Summit avenue; Selby avenue from Farrington avenue to Virginia avenue; Laurel avenue from a point half way between Mackubin street and Arundel street, to Western avenue; and from Virginia avenue to Farrington avenue; Ashland avenue from Mackubin street to Western avenue; Holly avenue from Mackubin street to Western avenue; Portland avenue from Mackubin street to Western avenue; Summit avenue from Mackubin street to Farrington avenue.

Grading Martin street from Rice street to Dale street.

Sewer on College avenue from Rice street to Third street.

Grading Leech street from Ramsey street to Goodrich avenue.

Grading Third street from Maria avenue to Maple avenue.

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Opening, widening and extending Temperance street between Tenth Street and Norris Street.

Sprinkling Lafayette Avenue from Grove Street to Partridge Street.

Sprinkling Monroe Place from Woodward Avenue to Grove Street.

Sewer on Eleventh Street from Robert Street to Minnesota Street.

Grading George Street from Concord Street to Mohawk Avenue in the Sixth Ward.

Grading Neil Street from Seventh Street to Grove Street, and Construction of the necessary sewers, catchbasins and manholes to drain Stillwater street from Grove street to Olmsted street; St. Paul street from Grove street to a point forty feet south of Somerset street; DeBow street from Grove street to Nash street; Somerset street from a point seventy-five feet east of St. Paul street to Stillwater street, and from DeBow street to connect with the Broadway sewer; Olmsted street from Stillwater street to St. Paul street, and the alley through blocks 3 and 4, Patterson's addition to St. Paul from Stillwater street to DeBow street.

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