THE REPORTER.

His Importance and Usefulness Forcibly Depicted.

G. C. Matthews associate editor of the Chicago Current, pays the following very just tribute to the newspaper reporter in the last issue of his paper:

It is singular the public generally does not accord the reporter the personal honor that is his due. He is essentially the public's very faithful servant, and public servants are ordinarily held in specially honorable regard. As it is, he is, as a rule, looked upon as a tolerated rather than favored individual. This should not be. The reporter occupies a position very nearly at the front among the elements that contribute to the progress of the world He is one of the most useful products of the nineteenth century. There were reporters, of course, an hundred years ago, but they were only feeble prototypes of the reporters of to-day. He presents in himself and his calling the eager quest of the world for information; as the newspaper has grown in value the reporter has grown in importance, for it is by the work of the latter that the former is maintained. There are many persons usefully employed in journalism who are not reporters and they will take no offence at the assertion that to the reporter belongs the chief seat of honor among journalists. There are reporters of many classes and grades, but their duties are very similar. It would appear that there was a great deal of difference between "doing" a police court and dealing with affairs of contentious statesmen but the difference is not nearly so great as one may imagine. Almost the same attributes are called into play and in each instance the aim is the same—accuracy and completeness. The qualifications necessary to the successful prosecution of his work are multifarious. He must be able to discover, penetrate, apprehend and realize. He must have an agreeable manner, courage, nerve, presence of mind, resources that never fail. His discretion must be exquisite, his judgment exact, his conclusions irrefutable. Usually he must work without definite orders and at the same time do everything necessary to the proper presentation of the subject in hand. In no other business, perhaps, are so many qualifications demanded. Is it any wonder satisfactory reporters are scarce?

The reporter is a most disagreeable person to the individual who has an uneasy conscience. The embezzler; the thieves of the public treasury; the robbers working within the bounds of the law; the politicians who have certain opinions for themselves and others for the people; rascals with schemes afoot—none of these are favorably inclined toward the reporter. And just here may be cited a fact of special moment as indicating the very responsible position occupied by this unpretending member of the press. The people have become so accustomed to trusting to the newspapers for information regarding public affairs that almost entire dependence is placed upon them for knowledge relating to the conduct of public affairs. If there is anything wrong in the administration of these trusts, it is left to the newspapers to discover it and, by making due report, to enable the people to apply the proper remedies. This work is assigned the reporters. They, therefore go about as repsesentatives plenipotentiary of the people. There cannot be much more important employment than this. That the trust reposed is fully regarded, the downfall of many a public robber attests. And a loyal set of fellows are these reporters! How incorruptible they are, every newspaper proprietor knows. Many an overworked, poorly paid, shabby reporter has refused, without hesitation and with the utmost scorn bribes that would have made him almost rich, and gone on unswervingly in the line of duty, with never a thought of regret, finding his sole reward in the fact of duty fulfilled. There are black sheep in every flock, but the fewest number in the newspaper fold.

The reporter's sense of fealty to the journals demanding his services are most extraordinary. He is always on duty. Refusals to execute instructions are almost unknown. Shirking is an entirely neglected art. No class of men take such supreme pleasure in work well done; few find in professional pride so much compensation; few care so little about the salary question.

And yet the reporter values himself lightly. He is not given to vain-glorying. He likes to do his work well, but does not flatter himself on the relation he holds to the community. He thinks nothing about it. Rebuffs are taken as matters of course and, not seeking personal recognition he is indifferent concerning it. Sometimes he becomes vaguely conscious that it is a long distance from the reporter's room to the sanctum of the managing editor, but the call of the telephone drives the thought from his mind. Occasionally it seems to him that he is a pretty important member of the force, particularly when the opposition papers are enjoying a streak of exclusive information and the proprietors want to know why. But, as things go he finds in his work solace enough and when promotion comes it is generally unexpected.

The grading of the force in newspaper offices is altogether wrong. The beginners in journalism should graduate in the reporting class, rather than out of the reporting class into another. As the reporter is the most essential factor in the composition of the staff, he ought to be rated somewhat higher than he is, both pecuniarily and otherwise. It would be an interesting experiment if a proprietor of a great daily journal should grade salaries from the reporters down. As it is the special province of a newspaper to publish the news, it would naturally appear that those who gather the news should command the highest wages. However, theory is one thing and practical considerations are another. Yet the experiment would not lack interest. It may be noted, in passing, that the greatest novelists have shown special ability as descriptionists—to coin a word for the occasion. Victor Hugo sketched the battle of Watterloo very admirably. Gen. Wallace has shown he could present the striking features of a chariot race in excellent style. Sir Walter Scott had quite a turn for tournaments. Charles Dickens evinced some skill in exposing frauds in public institutions, and Charles Reade has not been unsuccessful in handling a strike. The writers are or were very competent reporters. The columns of the daily papers given up to the reporters, who write under conditions not favorable for much reflection, abound in matter which, if found between the covers of a novel, would renew the hope of those who await the advent of the Great American Novelist. And it will be remarkable if the individual who shall indite that longed for work will not prove to be some one of the young men who are to-day endeavoring to earn meagre salaries by supplying newspapers with faithful daily summaries of police intelligence.

It will not be a great while before the reporter will find his calling more highly regarded by society than it now is. His merits and responsibilities will be better understood. He is still something of an innovation, but with time he will be more appreciated by the world at large, and when that time comes the business of reporting exclusively will be regarded as more worthy the ambition of writers. There is even now an extraordinary improvement in the personel of reporters as compared with that of a dozen years ago. There are more well dressed young men doing this work now than there was then. The maintenance of the improvement will depend, of course, upon those who direct the policies of the great journals. Much of the censure reporters now receive is due to mistaken notions as to what is necessary to print. These misconceptions are not those of the reporters so much as of those who control them. When the latter shall learn that competition can be carried to an extent utterly beyond any public desire; that the business of "enterviewing" has certain limitations; that while a newspaper may be a "thoroughfare," as a great journalist has said, it is not also necessary that it should be an open sewer—then the reporter will find his work free from those unpleasant characteristics which now weigh upon it; then will he be able to uplift himself in the esteem of society; then will his merit find full reward; then will he receive proper recognition; then will he rank with the scooolmaster and the preacher.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

Recollections of a Second Minnesota Veteran—Reminiscenses of Camp and Field—Col. George, Gen. Thomas—Going to the Front and coming Home—Rightious Indignateon of an old Soldier.

Special Correspondence of the GLOBE.

A sad eyed man with a gray beard and a grand army uniform sat in the car a few seats ahead of me. His aged, worn look as if from many a weary march and hard compaign attracted me towards him and and I walked to his side with a propitiating remark about his veterans badge which won a courteous reply.

"Yes I have been up to a reunion of the old Second Minnesota. The boys are getting old but it was good to see them."

The vetron was willing to talk a little but not yet willing to share his seat with me, noticing a GLOBE on the seat beside him I remarked about it and the readers of the GLOBE are entitled to know his reply. I will give it with his subsequent talk, ommitting my interjections of interest and query

"Yes I went in a Democrat and I came out one, so did Col. George and so did General Thomas. I saw the General break down and cry once. We had been having hot work, it was all over and we were marching by him, our regiment and the ninth Ohio marched along close to him and General VanCleve. Thomas said "theres the Second Minnesota and the ninth Ohio, may God bless them. Lots of us saw the tears in his eyes." He always maintained that we won him his star. To be a Second Minnesota man was a passport to his good will. McCook was our Brigade commander and he was a good man too, I had to go to his quarters once for a pass and his darkey servant sung out to him "hello Bob here's a Second Minnesota man wants to see you." The General never seemed to mind it but called me in, asked me to hand him a little desk and there leaning on his elbow wrote me the pass. Then he lay down again and said he reckoned he'd sleep a little more. But Col. George was a good man, we all loved him. Many" the time he used to come and eat with our mess. Ours wes the.

NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS' MESS,

and I tell you we lived high. The colonel would come round and say "well boys got anything good to eat;" and I'd tell him "why yes colonel, don't we always have," then he'd laugh and ask how it was that we could live so much better than they could and I'd tell him it was all on account of our being better thieves. There want a private in the regiment so low but what the colonel would always treat him well, no matter who might be talking to him when a private came up he would always stop and say "well my boy what is it?" He respected our rights too, and would never allow any upstart officer to abuse us. Sometimes one of these strict fellows would give us too much drill in the hot sun and we would be awkard and he would get mad and there would be trouble, for you know we volunteer soldiers were pretty independent, then the old colonel would roar out with that great voice of his "——. I will show you that the boys know how to drill. Now boys you know when we are in camp that the drill is needed to keep you in good health, and I want you to be prompt and to do as well as you can." Then everything went like clock work for we knew how to drill and knew the colonel would not overdo us. I heard him call a major general a liar once, he had been making fun of a regiment that ran away and the General said the Second had run too. "Its a lie, a damnable lie," said colonel George. "Remember I am your superior officer," the general said to him. "No matter, no matter, sir, the Second Minnesota never yet turned its back to the enemy and the bigger the man who says it the bigger liar he is." It used to break the colonel's heart to see us tired and hungry, there was one time when orders were strict about foraging, we had been on a long march, our rations were low and not very good and we were hungry for fresh meat. The colonel passed along and we all set up a cry of "beef, beef." He threw out that great chest of his, and growled, "beef you want and beef you shall have—— ——." And beef we did have. One time some of us were foraging and the colonel happened along, the owner appealed to him and the colonel drew his sword shouting "I'll teach the d——d rascals to disobey orders."

WE WERE MIGHTY SCARED,

but when right close up he spoke low "don't be afraid boys and don't drop anything" then we scattered and you ought to have heard him shout, that reb thought he would draw and quarter every last one of us."

A pause in the veterans story longer than usual set me to figuring for a continuance of his interesting talk of the old days whose memories run to the melody of "When this cruel war is over" But no, he was weary, the pensioner had the seal of evil days plainly marked upon him, the doctors had told him to go along quiet and live as long as he could.

His appearance and talk reminded me of what a railway superintendent said to me of the regiment when gathering for their march to Gen. Bishop's residence. "I was conductor of the train that pulled those men to the front and they were the wildest, most unruly lot of men I ever pulled, they would run their bayonets through the roof of the little low cars we used to have and seemed to have no care for anybody, they destroyed lots of property, I pulled them back too and they hardly spoke or lifted their heads"

Is it any wonder that men should be quieted by storm after storm of shot and shell, by hunger, fatigue and privation or is it any wonder that the most glorious retrospect of their lives should be the campaigns which left the Second Minnesota only a splendid wreck. And some of these men were Democrats, indeed a recruiting officer who helped to raise the Second tells me that the most of those from about Chatfield were Democrats, should not such a fact as this put to shame those who wave the bloody shirt? Will we never cease to hear that Democrats were rebels? At no time since the war has this cry been more vociferous and Democratic ex-soldiers who wore the blue do ill to listen in quiet. As one of this class speaking for my comrades and myself I protest against it as a shame and an insult.

M. T. G.

THE TARIFF.

MR. MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL AS INTRODUCED YESTERDAY.

Its Provisions in Detail—Some Sweeping Reductions and Additions Made to the Free List—The Morrill Tariff the Basis.

[Western Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Representative Morrison completed his tariff bill this morning and during the call of states introduced his bill. It was prepared last week, with the exception of placing a few articles on the free list, concerning which Morrison was undecided. There is a reduction of twenty per cent. in numerous articles, while in a few cases the reduction is greater than this rate. A provision prevents the reduction to a rate lower than in the Morrill bill of 1861.

The title of the bill is, "An act to reduce import duties and war tariff taxes." It provides that on and after the 1st of July, 1884, in lieu of the duties and rates of duty imposed by law on the importation of goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in the several schedules of "an act to reduce the internal revenue taxes and for other purposes," approved March 3d, 1883, and hereinafter enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid 80 per cent. of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed on said articles severally; that is to say, on all articles mentioned in the schedule: Cotton and cotton goods, schedule "J"; hemp, jute and flax goods, other than butts, schedule "K"; wool and woolens, schedule "L"; metal, other than ores, schedule "M"; books, papers, etc., schedule "E", sugar, schedule "F"; tobacco, schedule "D"; wood and woodenware, except as hereinafter provided, on all articles subject to advalorem duty, in schedule "B;" earthenware and glassware schedule "G;" provisions, except as hereinafter provided, schedule "N;" stone, salt, coal, bristles and lime, schedule "A." Chemical products, except as hereinafter provided, no duty or rate of duty shall after the said 1st day of July, 1884, be levied, collected or paid, in excess of 40 per cent. advalorem, or its equivalent on cotton and cotton good 50 per centum advalorem, or its equivalent, on metals; 60 per cent. ad valorem, on wool and wooled goods, provided that nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the duty above imposed on any article, below the rate at which said articles were severally dutiable, under "An act to provide for the payment of outstanding treasury notes, to authorize a loan, to regulate and fix duties on imports, and for other purposes," Approved March 2, 1861, commonly called the Morrill tariff. On unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass or cast polished plate glass, unsilvered, exceeding 27x60 inches square, on salt in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, or in bulk.

Sec. 25. On and after the 1st of July, 1884, the importation of the articles enumerated and described in this section, shall be exempt from duty; that is to say: Iron ore, including marganiferous iron ore, the dross or residuum from burned pyrites and sulphur ore; copper, imported in the form of ores; lead ore and lead dross; nickel in ore; matte chromate of iron, or chromic ore; coal; stock, or culver coal, bituminous or shale; timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves; wood, manufactured, but not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. Hay, chickory root, ground or unground; burnt or prepared acorn and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and all other articles used or intended to be used as coffee or substitutes therefor, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; pite, butts, bristles, beeswax, lime, glycerine, crude fish glue or isinglass, sponges, dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute or British gum, extract of hemlock and other bark used for tanning, not otherwise enumerated or provided for in this act, indigo, extracts of, and carmine tartered, partly refined. Including Lee's crystals, cement, Roman, Portland and all others. Whiting and Paris, white, dry wood, tar, coal tar, crude coal tar and products of, such as naptha, benzine, benzole, dead oil and pitch, and preparations of coal tar, not colors or dye, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; logwood and other dye wood extracts and decoctions, ochre and ochery earths umber and umber earths, and Sienna and Sienna earths, all earth or clays unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided in this act, all barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs and bulbous, roots, and excrescences, such as nutgalls, fruits, flowers, dried fibres, grain, gums and gum resins, herbs, leaves, lychens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetable seeds, aromatic, not garden seeds and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, wood used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects, or any of the foregoing which are not edible, but which has been advanced in valve or condition by refining or grading or by any other process of manufacture and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.

ALBERT LEA.

At the roller skating riak the other day, in Northwood, a man got his arm broken.

Hon. J. L. Gibbs is convalescent, but as yet is not able to take charge of his school at Geneva.

Hon. H. D Brown has tickets to sell to the Northwestern Dairymen's association, which is to be held at Mankato, February 12th to 15th inst.

The lumber yard of Charles Betchen is being filled by car loads of first class lumber. Mr. G. H. Taylor, of Cannon Falls, will have charge of it.

Mr. R. M. Todd has purchased for about $25,000 the necessary amount of machinery needed to turn out 800 barrels per day. He intends to start up with this capacity.

The skating rink at Faribault, under the management of L. E. Dunn of this city, opened on last Tuesday evening with the Faribault band and about 800 present to witness the affair. Those that went from here and have returned announce as having a grand time.

Near Avery's mill, the other day, while Hans Hanson was engaged in fishing, he was set upon and unmercifully beaten by George Jurgerson and Iver Iverson, all of this place. The two assailants were arraigned before Judge E. C. Stacy and sentenced to twenty days in the county jail or each pay $20.

A subterranean river is supposed to have been discovered while boring for water on the farm, of William Bell, who lives in the township of Newry. The well is about sixty feet deep. The vein from whence the water came with such force, and filling the well with many feet of water, has been sounded for thirty feet, but no bottom could be found.

Mr. Wm. Moren says that next summer he will erect several cotteges on the west side of Adams street, between his residence and the Burlington depot. As Mr. Moren has built scores of houses in this city and about this vicinity, and has never been known to build other than first class, it is needless to say that these cottages will be an ornament and vast improvement to the city.

This is what the Blue Earth City Post has to say about one of our new citizens: "R. M. Todd, of Rock Falls, Iowa, has negotiated for the large steam mill at that place, which Thompson failed to comolete? Albert Lea was always a lucky town, and this is a ten strike' for her. We are personally acquainted with Mr. Todd, and he is just the man above all others to push this enterprise to grand success. He is a broad gauge, liberal and thorough business man. He will stand no 'funny business,' but treat him as he deserves and you have a valuable addition to your list of live business men. R. M. Todd is one of the best men in the country"

ROCHESTER.

Mrs. Jeremiah O'Connor of Carrolville, died Sunday morning at one o'clock.

A teachers meeting was held in the Lutheran church, three miles southwest of Eyota, Saturday January 26th.

A temperance mass meeting was held at the Baptist church Saturday evening, which was addressed by Mrs. Laura G. Fixen.

The ladies aid society of the Christian church of Pleasant Grove will hold a basket festival in their church on the evening of February 8th.

E. F. Barret, representing the GLOBE, was in the city Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The GLOBE is rapidly growing in popularity in Rochester and vicinity.

Joseph W. Tyson of Plainview, died January 18th at Plainview, aged 64 years. Deceased had been a resident of Greenwood Prairie for a quarter of a century and was a highly respected citizen.

People who were looking forward with happy anticipations to the Thursdy concert are much disappointed on account of the engagement being canceled. A representative of the Independent Hose company who engaged her, has gone to Chicago to interview the manager in regard to it. If possible they de ire to recover damages.

On Sunday morning while the bridge carpenters were at work on the new railroad bridge a plank on which Samuel Oleson and George Isenberg were standing broke, precipitating both men to the ice below. Both are badly injured. Robert Sullivan, another bridge carpenter, fell on the sidewalk Sunday afternoon, dislocating his shoulder.

The old settlers of Quincy had one of their annual "good times" at the residence of James Wilson on the 26th ult. About seventy people attended. The time was spent in singing songs and relating early reminiscences. The following named business committee was elected for the ensuing year, S. B. Evans, Thomas Wilson, and G. W. Kepner.

The Independent Hose company received a telegram yesterday stating that Emma Thursby was ill and her managers would consequently cancel her Rocheste engagement. The boys immediately telegraphed to Minneapolis inquiring whether or not her engagement at that place had been cancelled. A negative answer was received and consequently the Hose company are rather surprised.

NEWPORT.

The M. E. church at Newport, Minn., received thirteen members on probation, on Sunday last.

The goods recently stolen from the store of J. H. Hogarin in Newport, were found in a hole on the opposite side of the river on Saturday last.

Dramatic Notes.

Joaquin Miller is to write a new play for Mr. Louis Aldrich.

Frank Mayo's new play will be produced at Haverly's Theatre, Chicago, May 26.

Romany Rye No. 2, is to open a week's engagement in Chicago on February 25.

Milloecker, the composer of the "Beggar Student," has completed a new operetta, "Casperone."

The New York World lavishes the warmest praise upon Thomas W. Keene, and hails him as America's great actor.

John T. Raymond passes the summer in Europe; he has been troubled exceedingly with rheumatism this season.

Mr. McCullough has gained twelve pounds in weight since his season opened, and has not losta single performance.

Remenyi is at Havana, and he and his fiddle are being jobbed around the houses of the swell Cubans. He will give public concerts later.

Edwin Booth still holds his own as an actor. The first days sale of seats for his twelve performances in Baltimore brought in nearly $4,000.

Count Charlie Bozenta, the æsthetic husband of Mme. Modjeska, has recently realized $5,000 from a sale of cattle on his California ranch, and has invested that sum in diamonds for his wife.

The last number of the London Theatre, edited by Clement Scott, who is classed as the foremost dramatic critic in London, devotes a long article to Mary Anderson, and the frontispiece is a beautiful portrait of the actress.

Carl Rosa has found and engaged for the Covent Garden a new soprano named Kate Bensberg. She is a St. Louis girl, the daughter of a wholesale liquor-dealer, and has been studying in Europe for the last four years.

Louis James is said to own the finest theatrical wardrobe in the profession. He insists that the most commonplace costume shall be finished in the finest manner, and that the material shall be the very best the character will allow.

The 17th annual ball of New York lodge of Elks will take place at Madison Square Garden, St. Valentine's night, Feb. 14. Gilmore's band will furnish the promenade music and Lander's orchestra the dancing music. The invitations are limited to 8,000 to insure ample dancing room.

Dion Boucicault is now playing a series of twenty-one performances through New England. He commences at the People's Theatre Feb. 11, and then goes to Australia, returning in time for his next full season in the United states. It is expected that he will clear $30,000 in his ten weeks engagement in Austral a.

New York Times: The official returns of Mr. Henry Irving's two-weeks' engagement in Chicago, as forwarded by Mr. C. H. McConnell, the manager of Haverely's Theatre, are as follows: First week, $17,048; second week, $19,166. In the same letter Mr. McConnell says the Abbey opera company will draw close to $35,000 on their fortnight's term in the same theatre. This is literally immense business.

A popular singer of a former generation has just died in England in Jane Sheriff. She made her first appearance at Covent Garden in December, 1831 in Dr. Arne's opera of "Artaxerxes," and came to his country with the Seguins in 1838. She was much liked here, partisularly in comic opera, for she was a sprightly actress as well as a good singer, and remained here till 1840. She retired from the stage immediately upon her return to England, and soon after married a Mr. Wolcott.

Everybody Knows It.

When you have Itch, Salt Rheum, Galls, or Skin Eruptions of any kind, and the Piles, that you know without being told of it, A. P. Wilkes, R. & E. Zimmerman and E. Stierle, the druggists, will sell you Dr. Bosanko's Pile remedy for fifty cents, which affords immediate relief. A sure cure.

Gov. Hoadly for Payne.

(Columbus Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.)

'Excuse me, Governor, but are you a candidate for President?'

"No indeed. You hit it exactly in that letter of yours in the Enquirer from Urichsville, when you said you thought I was a candidate for good health more than anything else. No, I've had honors enough, and am candidate for nothing."

"Whom do you favor?"

"Payne. I am for him without any reserve. I'll tell you another thing."

"What's that?"

"Payne will be elected, if nominated. With Payne for President we can carry Ohio"

Strikers at Work.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 4.—The hands employed in the tobacco factories who struck on January 14, in consequence of a twenty-five cents reduction in wages, returned to work this forenoon in two of the largest factories without reduction, it being replaced. It is believed the remainder of the strikers will shortly resume.

Preparing for their Reception.

NEW YORK Feb. 4.—The common council of Brooklyn has appointed a committee to arrange for the proper reception of the remains of the victims of the Jeannette Arctic expedition. The Grand Army of the Republic will also take becoming action.

GLOBELETS.

The long strike of the window glass workers in Pittsburg is ended.

Kansas last year produced 107,550 pounds of mutton, valued at $9,680.

New York has 2,000 rag pickers. Their gatherings of rags are valued at $750,000 a year.

There are three women in New York dime museum whose combined weight is 1,965 pounds.

California is at present producing not far from $18,000,000 of gold and silver bullion annually.

Michigan has now 2,075 insane people in its asylums, an increase of 162 over the same time last year.

Portugese explorers have sailed for West Africa. It is expected they will be absent for about two years.

John Smith who shot a conductor on the Hudson river railroad several weeks ago has been sentenced to State prison for ten years.

A wild boy who was captured in the Santa Rosa Mountains, in Mexico, cannot be tamed. He eats only raw vegetables and flesh.

Halloway's (the pill man) splendid charitable benefactions were entirely at instance of his wife. "Woman a ministering angel thou."

Thirteen New York ice companies sold $10,000,000 worth of ice last summer, but they claim that they lost money. They will put up prices this year.

W. M. Meredith, President Taylor's secretary of the treasury, is defending himself in the courts of Philadelphia against a charge of insanity.

A feeling of deep concern is being awakensd in Wall street by the proposition to remove the New York Stock exchange from its present site.

The observatory now nearing completion in Nice will be one of the finest in Europe. It has already cost £80,000 and £40,000 more will be needed to complete it.

It is estimated that there are now in the United States 15,000,000 milch cows, and that there are made annually 1,300,000,000 pounds of butter, and 450,000 pounds of cheese.

In Brazil where the inhabitants take coffee many times a day alcoholism is unknown. The number of cafes in the large cities is numerous while drinking saloons are very few.

Sir Sandford Sandford, permanent secretary of the English Education department, is about to resign and it is said Matthew Arnold will succeed him. The salary is $10,000 a year.

At a session lasting from seven o'clock in the evening until noon the next day, the Democratic city convention of Pittsburg nominated the Hon. Robert Liddle for mayor on the 19th ballot.

"Fifty years hence," says a Detroit lake captain, "the sight of bark, brig or schooner on the inland waters will draw a crowd as a curiosity. Steam is knocking out the small craft by the dozen."

Extra provision is this year being made by the citizens of Montreal for the reception and accommodation of visitors to the coming carnival. Last year 10,000 Americans found themselves without shelter.

The Russian journal, Siberia, announces that on a visit just made by the Governor General to the prisoners at Tomask he was presented with 300 petitions contesting the legality of the detention of the petitioners.

Last year the school board of Baltimore asked for an appropriation of $660,000, but received $649,000. By economy there was a balance in the treasury of $3,23 at the end of year. The board will ask for $675,000 on this year.

General Lew Wallace, the American Minister, has demaned from the Porte an indemnity of £2,000 on account of the illegal arrest of Dr. Pflaum, an American, by the Governor of Ascos; also, an indemnity for the American travelers who were recently attacked by Khurdish brigands in Anatolia.

A large force of men was employed at Eagle Hill colliery, Pottsville, Pa., in erecting an engine house. While ten men were on the building one of the supports gave way, and the whole structure fell with a crash. Joseph Rush, aged 27, was was crushed under the falling timbers, and eight others were seriously injured.

The steamer Rhywabous, bound from Holyhead to Cardiff, struck on a group of rocks near Cardiff recently. The mate, five men and a boy escaped in a small boat. Half an hour after leaving the steamer they saw her light disappear. The captain and ten men remained on board the steamer and were probably lost.

In a lonely spot on the East Bay Shore, twenty-five miles from Galveston, Texas, on a recent evening, a hunter named Lewis Mecomb, while eating supper in a lonely cabin owned by Mrs. Barrows, with whom he boarded, was shot and instantly killed by an unknown person. Mrs. Barrows recently separated from her husband, who is still living in the neighborhood.

Lieutenant G. B. Harbor and Master W. H. Schuetze, escorting the corpses of Lieutenant De Long and comrades of the Jeanette expedition, started for Hamburg recently on their way to America. A solemn procession followed the coffins to the railroad station, where the chief Lutheran pastor of the city delivered an address. Many wreaths were deposited on the coffins, including one from the students of the Moscw University.

The Texas Legislature passed a bill providing for the punishment for fence cutting of from one to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary; but a person owning and residing upon land enclosed by another who refuses ingress or egress may lawfully open a passageway through the enclosure. Also, a bill providing that the illegal enclosing of lands of another or of public lands, be punishable by a fine of fifty cents or one dollar for each acre per month. Both enactments will take effect immediately upon their passage, but they have yet to go to the senate.

Considerable comment was excited at a recent wedding in Boston by the extraordinary precaution taken to keep out people who were not invited. The guests were met on the sidewalk by a policeman who demanded a ticket. Another policeman stood at the entrance to the awing desiring to see the ticket, the sexton at the door took up the tickets, a fourth person directed the friends of the contracting parties to go on one side of the church or the other, and lastly, the ushers were provided with cards on which the names of favored guests were placed, and all persons who were not down for seats were permitted to shift for themselves.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

The best and most economical hair dressing, and made from materials that are beneficial to the hair and scalp, Parker's Hair Balsam is highly esteemed everywhere for its excellence and superior cleanliness.

It Never Fails to Restore the Youthful Color and lustre to gray or faded hair, is elegantly perfumed and is warranted to remove dandruff and itching of the scalp, & prevent falling of the hair.

50c. and $1 sizes, at dealers in drugs.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mount Saint Joseph's ACADEMY

For the Education of Young Ladies

DUBUQUE, IOWA.

Parents desirous of placing their daughters in a first class school, will do well to investigate the claims of this institution. To the present building, which is both spacious and beautiful, a large addition is being erected, which will contain music, exhibition and recreation halls. The course of studies in the different departments is thorough, nothing being omitted that is necessary to impart a finished education. The musical department comprises a thorough course for graduation in Theory and Practice. Every advantage is afforded to those who wish to pursue a special course in painting; general instructions in drawing are given in class-rooms. For particular apply to SISTER SUPERIOR. 3544

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

GREAT WESTERN

(MARINE)

Insurance Company

Principal Office New York City.

FREDERICK MOTZ.....President.
W. T. LOCKWOOD.....Secretary.

Cash Capital, $662,080.

I. ASSETS.

Market value of U. S. bonds	$796,900 00
Cash on hand and in bank.....	47,132 40
Premiums in course of collection.	142,420 03
Total admitted assets.....	$986,452 43

II. LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid up.....	$662,080 00
Reserve for reinsurance.....	81,389 38
Unpaid losses.....	144,161 19
Other liabilities.....	110,441 01
Total liabilities, including capital	$998,053 08
Net surplus.....	$18,399 35

III. INCOME IN 1883.

From premiums received.....	$377,890 23
From interest and dividends.....	26,957 54
Total income.....	$404,847 77

IV. EXPENDITURES IN 1883.

Losses paid.....	$308,017 29
Dividends.....	46,444 53
Commissions and brokerage.....	32,646 95
Salaries of officers and employes..	37,512 44
Taxes.....	4,118 55
Total expenditures.....	$430,739 75

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

Total risks in force Dec. 31, 1883.	$6,225,200 00
BUSINESS IN MINNESOTA IN 1883—INLAND.	
Risks written.....	$818,943 00
Premiums received.....	1,788 48
Losses paid.....	4,825 99
Losses incurred.....	440 02

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE, ST. PAUL, Feb. 2, 1884.

I, A. R. McGill, Insurance Commissioner of the State of Minnesota, do hereby certify that the Great Western Insurance Company above named has complied with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and is now fully empowered through its authorized agents to transact its appropriate business of inland marine insurance, in this state for the year ending January 31st, 1885.

A. R. McGILL,
34-36 Insurance Commissioner.

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER

INSPECTION AND

Insurance Company.

Principal Office, Hartford, Ct.

J. M. ALLEN.....President.
J. B. PIERCE.....Secretary.

Cash Capital, $250,000.

I. ASSETS.

Value of real estate owned.....	$4,486 14
Loans secured by mortgages on real estate	$167,749 50
Market value of all bonds and stocks	221,590 00
Cash on hand and in bank.....	33,658 79
Premiums in course of collection..	28,568 48
All other assets	3,336 24
Total admitted assets.....	$459,339 15

II. LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid up.....	$250,000 00
Reserve for reinsurance	15,700 95
Unpaid losses	572 69
Other liabilities.....	400 00
Total liabilities, including capital.....	$402,882 64
Net surplus.....	$56,506 51

III. INCOME IN 1883.

From premiums received.....	$801,812 02
From interest and dividends.....	19,747 54
From rents and all other sources..	2,865 81
Total income.....	$824,395 17

IV. EXPENDITURES IN 1883.

Losses paid.....	$21,816 37
Dividends.....	22,000 00
Commissions and brokerage.....	65,185 18
Salaries of officers and employes.	17,325 00
Taxes.....	4,584 57
All other expenditures, including inspections.....	142,656 31
Total expenditures.....	$274,068 03

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

Total risks in force Dec. 31, 1883	$25,871,830 00
BUSINESS IN MINNESOTA IN 1883—STEAM BOILER AND INSPECTIONS.	
Risks written.....	$417,600 00
Premiums received.....	5,487 43
Losses paid.....	130 81
Losses incurred.....	130 81

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE, ST. PAUL, Feb. 2, 1884.

I, A. R. McGill, Insurance Commissioner of the State of Minnesota, do hereby certify that the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance company above named, has complied with the laws of this state relating to insurance, and is now fully empowered through its authorized agents to transact its appropriate business of steam boiler insurance, in this state for the year ending January 31st, 1885.

A. R. McGILL,
34-36 Insurance Commissioner.

U. S. Branch Union Marine

Insurance Company.

Principal Office, 51 Wall Street, New York.

JONES & WHITLOCK.....General Agents.

I. ASSETS.

Market value of U. S. bonds	$371,625 00
Cash on hand and in bank.....	4,968 44
Premiums in course of collection.	39,318 92
All other assets.....	3,192 12
Total admitted assets.....	$419,069 48

II. LIABILITIES.

Reserve for reinsurance.....	$19,469 36
Unpaid losses.....	18,889 34
Other liabilities.....	3,667 78
Total liabilities.....	$41,018 05
Net surplus.....	$378,051 43

III. INCOME IN 1883.

From premiums received.....	$260,818 70
From interest and dividends.....	12,000 00
Total income.....	$272,818 70

IV. EXPENDITURES IN 1883.

Losses paid.....	$102,431 93
Commissions and brokerage.....	28,743 29
Salaries of officers and employes..	2,500 00
Taxes.....	5,064 80
All other expenditures.....	2,596 07
Total expenditures.....	$141,336 09

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

Total risks in force Dec. 31, 1883	$2,003,100 00
BUSINESS IN MINNESOTA IN 1883—INLAND.	
Risks written.....	$363,264 00
Premiums received.....	2,076 53
Losses paid.....	None
Losses incurred.....	1,140 00

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE, ST. PAUL, Feb. 2, 1884.

I, A. R. McGill, Insurance Commissioner of the state of Minnesota, do hereby certify that the Union Marine Insurance Co. above named has complied with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and is now fully empowered through its authorized agents to transact its appropriate business of inland insurance in this State for the year ending January 31st, 1885.

A. R. McGILL,
34-36 Insurance Commissioner.

CERTIFICATE OF AMENDMENTS

—OF—

Articles of Incorporation

—OF THE—

MINNESOTA RENDERING COMPANY.

We, D. M Robbins, President, and A. B. Robbins, Secretary, of the Minnesota Rendering company, do hereby certify that at a meeting of the shareholders of said company, duly called and held on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1884, at the office of said company, at the Minnesota Transfer Station, in the County of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, the original articles of incorporation of said company were, by a majority vote and number and amount of such shareholders and shares, amended as follows, that is to say:

Article I was amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be: Minnesota Transfer Packing company. The general nature of its business shall be the carrying on of a slaughter and packing business; the dealing in hides, pelts and wool; the manufacturing of glue, tripe, pigs feet and all kinds of oils and fertilizers; the rendering of animal matter of all kinds and the dealing either as owners or commission men in all substances used for that purpose; the carrying on of a general commission business in the lines herein designated; the buying, owning, improving, leasing and selling any real estate or personal property, notes, bonds, mortgages, or other securities necessary or convenient in making any contract or doing any of the things enumerated; the buying, owning, improving, leasing, mortgaging and selling any real estate upon which the corporation may have, or hold any mortgage, or judgment, or lien, or other incumbrance, or in which the corporation may have any interest, and the doing of any and all other things appertaining, or necessary to, or useful in a general business of this description.

The principal place of transacting its business shall be at Minnesota Transfer Station, in the County of Ramsey and State of Minnesota.

Article III was amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of this corporation shall be five hundred thousand ($500,000) dollars, and the same shall be divided into ten thousand (10,000) shares of fifty dollars ($50) each, of which one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), or two thousand (2,000) shares, shall be paid in in full at the time of the commencement of this corporation, and the remaining four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000), or eight thousand shares, shall only