

Crange Advance

H. H. YOUNG, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

REDWING. MINNESOTA

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL NEWS.

Major Reno's Sentence.

Following is the result of the court-martial at St. Paul which recently tried Major Reno on the charge of having made improper overtures to the wife of Capt. Bell, and having taken means to cast slurs on her character: War Department, May 8.—The proceedings in this case having been forwarded under the 100th article of war to the Secretary of War, have been most carefully considered and have been submitted to the President, who approves the finding and sentence, but is pleased to mitigate the latter to suspension from rank and pay for two years from the 18th of May, 1877. Major Reno's conduct toward the wife of an absent officer, and in using the whole force of his power as commanding officer of the post to gratify his resentment against her, cannot be too strongly condemned; but after long deliberation upon all the circumstances of the case as shown in the record of the trial, it is thought that his offenses, grave as they are, do not warrant a sentence of dismissal and all its consequences upon one who has for twenty years borne the reputation of a brave man and honorable officer, and has maintained that reputation upon several battlefields of the rebellion and in contests with the Indians. The President has therefore modified the sentence, and it is hoped Major Reno will appreciate the clemency thus shown him, as well as the very reprehensible character of the acts of which he was found guilty.

(Signed) GEORGE W. McCRAKY, Secretary of War.

Criminal Building Disaster.

The new court house at Rockford, Ill., fell with a crash on the 11th inst. The building was not yet under roof, and the massive stone cornice which proceeded from the roof was being put on. Just as the key-stone was being placed in the dome of the main pavilion, the brick work between the iron and stone gave way, and the entire dome and interior walls of the structure came crumbling down with a terrific crash that was heard nearly a mile away. The style of the building is French Venetian, of the Renaissance, designed by Henry L. Gay of Chicago, and the contract for the building was let to W. D. Richardson, of Springfield, who in the spring of 1876 began the work. It has two pavilions and a center dome over the front entrance. The two pavilions on each rise about 30 feet above the level of the cornice. The dome is 119 feet from the ground and supported by the front walls on the north side, and two iron columns from 10 to 12 inches in diameter on the inner side, and these columns rest upon a brick wall going up from the ground floor to the floor of the court room. The walls were about 3 feet thick, and it appears were entirely inadequate to hold the immense weight of the iron pillars and the massive masonry of the dome which rested upon the pillars. Between twenty and twenty-five workmen were carried down with the falling building and buried in the debris. Twelve were taken out dead and dying, and many of the wounded cannot live. Both architect and builder were severely blamed.

Thanksgiving Day in New Orleans.

In response to the proclamation of Gov. Nichols, Thanksgiving day was celebrated by service in the churches and by a military display on the 10th. The cotton exchange and banks were closed. Included in the military display were seven companies of the First Alabama infantry, from Mobile, preceded by the Fifteenth infantry band, 200 United States infantry and a detachment of marines, who volunteered their services as escort in the reception of visiting soldiery. Packard waxed wroth and sent Senator Blaine the following telegram: "The overthrow of the lawful State government was appropriately celebrated to-day. Detachments of the army and the navy of the United States participated with the White League of Alabama and Florida in this celebration of Democratic success. Did poetic justice require that the honors of this achievement should be thus equally divided? In the absence of a commission the gray accorded the post of honor to the blue, and asked no apology. The custom house and post office were closed in admiration of the event. It is probable that United States interference will not be requested hereafter."

A Budget of Casualties, etc.

The steamer *Wagon* exploded her boiler at Delacroix, nine miles below New Orleans, killing Bernard Donnelly, engineer, and McDuff, fireman. Two others were wounded and six are reported missing, supposed to be drowned. Mr. Henry Sawyer, United States Consul at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, is dead, from injuries received at the hands of a sailor who had been arraigned for some misdemeanors. He had served the country at that post for twenty-three years. The fine cathedral at Metz has been badly damaged by fire. The roof was ruined. The conflagration was caused by an illumination in honor of Emperor William's visit. The Emperor, Crown Prince and Von Moltke, and the Bishop of Metz, were on the spot directing efforts to extinguish the flames. The missing John T. Daly, the millionaire proprietor of the Windsor House, New York, suicided. His body was found hanging in an old house near Woodside, L. I. Before hanging he had tried to shoot himself.

Steamship Lost.

Dispatches received at the offices of the Williams and Guion Steamship Company state that the steamer *Dakota*, from Liverpool for New York, went ashore on Point Limas, forty-five miles from Liverpool. The passengers and crew were all saved and most of their baggage, but the vessel and cargo will probably prove a total loss. Point Limas is where outward-bound vessels usually drop their pilots. The coast is steep, rocky and exceedingly dangerous. Here is where the *Royal Charter*, an Australian emigrant clipper, was wrecked in October, 1858, when nearly 400 persons perished, and where about a year ago the steamer *Abbotsford*, a splendid ocean steamer, was wrecked. The *Dakota* was about 3,500 tons

burden and valued at \$750,000. There were 300 German immigrants on board as steerage passengers.

The Permanent Exhibition.

The Main Centennial building at Philadelphia was opened for the permanent exhibition on the 10th, the attendance reaching over one hundred thousand. The programme of exercises at the opening was made up of music, prayer, addresses and a benediction. During the performance of the prelude, Gov. Hartranft and staff entered upon the platform, followed by President Hayes, the organ playing "Hall to the Chief." After the festival overture, Rt. Rev. Bishop Stevens offered prayer, and an address was delivered by Clement M. Biddle, President of the Exhibition Company, introducing the choral, "Angel of Peace," when President Hayes made the proclamation, "I now declare the international exhibition for the season of 1877 open." Ex-President Grant and Senator Blaine were among the visitors present.

Crop Prospects in Great Britain.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British corn trade, says: The weather was cold throughout the greater part of the past week, and little rain has fallen. Spring sowing, except in a few backward districts, is now finished. The cold wind has crusted the surface of the soil in many localities; growing crops and vegetation generally have made very little progress. The wheat plant has somewhat improved, but unless spring weather shortly sets in the chances of ultimate mischief to the crops will considerably increase. In Scotland the hopes of farmers for an early grass crop have been sorely disappointed.

Reducing the Army.

The Secretary of War has issued orders directing that 2,500 enlisted men of the army be discharged between this date and the 1st of July, in order that retained pay and other allowances due them may be paid out of the appropriation for the current fiscal year. This discharge is made on account of the postponement of the extra session of Congress. Had the session been called for the 4th of June as contemplated the discharges would not have been made for four months. This reduces the army to 25,000 men.

Visitors to the Naval Academy.

The President has appointed the following named gentlemen as the board of visitors at the naval academy to attend the examination in June: Commodore R. H. Hyman, Capt. S. R. Franklin, and Pay Director George F. Cutler, Brig. Gen. William H. Emery, Gen. R. P. Buckland, of O., Hon. Caleb A. Curtis, of Mass., Prof. W. G. Hammond, of Ia., Bishop William Iskip, of Cal., Prof. F. Quimby, of N. Y., Hon. L. C. Houck, of Tenn., and Hon. James A. Leonard, of Minn.

Regulating the Pension Agencies.

The Secretary of the Interior will issue a circular letter to pension agents whose agencies are to be discontinued, that their accounts must be settled by the end of the quarter. There is no authority for the department to reduce the rates of fees now allowed to be collected from pensioners by the pension agents, but in view of the large emoluments which will attach to each of the consolidated agencies from this source, a recommendation will be made to Congress for their reduction.

Bad Weather in the Black Hills.

A letter dated Deadwood, April 29, says that for the last two weeks snow has fallen daily—one day and night seventeen inches. The nights are cold and days very warm. The gulches are overflowed. Water placer mining is largely compelled to suspend. Quartz mills running day and night with large returns. The Father DeSmet mill cleaned up, the 27th, a large yield. The prevalence of cold weather has retarded prospecting much.

Pension Agencies Consolidated.

It has been decided to reduce the fifty-eight pension agencies in this country to eighteen, and abolish forty. It is claimed this will save \$150,000 per annum. The agencies at St. Paul, Minn., and Madison and La Crosse, Wis., will be consolidated with Milwaukee, and the business will be done at the latter point. In Illinois the Springfield office will be the only one retained, the offices at Chicago, Quincy and Salem being abolished.

Specie Resumption.

Secretary Sherman telegraphed on the 11th from New York to Assistant Secretary McCormick that in addition to the ten million dollars of 4½ per cent. bonds taken on the 5th inst. to provide for the call of that date, he has sold under the resumption act to the syndicate five million dollars of said bonds at par in gold to be paid for during the months of May and June. The gold thus received will be sold for currency at the pleasure of the Secretary. The Secretary says he will go on with the sales of 4½ per cent. bonds for resumption purposes as provided by law, and hopes to be able to resume specie payment by the first of July, 1879.

A Handsome Present.

As a testimony of the respect and esteem for Hon. A. T. Goshorn, director-general of the Centennial Exhibition, for his valuable services during the four years of exhibition work, a number of citizens of Philadelphia subscribed to the purchase of a handsome library, consisting of 5,000 volumes, which was presented to him on the 11th inst. The presentation ceremonies took place in Independence Hall, and were witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

How to Get Silver.

Notice is sent out from Washington that silver coin may be obtained without expense of transportation, upon deposit of notes or fractional currency with any United States assistant treasurer or national bank depository, or national bank notes may be sent to the United States Treasurer free of expense, and silver will be returned from the mint therefor. Silver, however, can be sent only in multiples of one thousand dollars, and remittances and deposits should be made in like sums.

Governor Pillsbury's Proclamation

For a Special Election on the Twelfth of June.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, An Act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, approved March 1, 1877, entitled "An Act proposing an amendment to section 33 (b) of article 4, of the constitution of this State," proposes an amendment to the State Constitution devoting the 500,000 acres of Internal Improvement Lands and the proceeds thereof to the adjustment of the Minnesota State Railroad Bonds in accordance with "An Act to provide for the payment of the bonds known as the Minnesota State Railroad Bonds," approved March 1, 1877.

And Whereas the Act first mentioned requires that the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection at a special election which shall be held on Tuesday, the 12th day of June, in the present year," notice of which election shall be given by proclamation of the Governor.

Now, therefore, in accordance with the requirement of the act first mentioned, I, John S. Pillsbury, Governor of said State, do hereby give notice and proclaim that a Special Election will be held on Tuesday, the Twelfth (12th) day of June, A. D. 1877, at the usual places for holding election throughout this State, upon the question of the adoption or rejection of the said proposed amendment for the disposal of the Internal Improvement Lands as aforesaid.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State, this Fifth day of May, A. D. 1877.

JOHN S. PILLSBURY.

By the Governors:

J. S. INGERS, Secretary of State.

The Grasshoppers in Kansas.

Prof. Riley, chief of the National Entomological Commission has just closed a three week's examination in Texas and Kansas of grasshoppers, and has submitted a report to Gov. Anthony. He says he finds the favorable reports as to there being no danger this year in the main warranted, and there is no doubt in his mind, that throughout the larger part of Kansas the battle is already fought and over. The report that the "hoppers have disappeared soon after hatching is confirmed. The cold, rainy weather has had much to do with this, but also his examination has confirmed his previous theory that the "hoppers are out of their natural habits, and can never permanently thrive here. He continues: "I am the last to desire that this favorable report should lull your farmers into an undue sense of security. The security against injury will depend altogether upon the proportion of eggs which have hatched. Thus, in the more sandy belt west of a line roughly drawn through Junction City and Florence, not one per cent. of the eggs remained unhatched, while east of that line, where the eggs were laid later and the soil was mostly colder and more tenacious, from one-half to one-third of them are yet unhatched, and with few exceptions sound. In the former area a few fields may suffer, especially along the river courses, but there will be no general destruction. In the latter the destruction may yet be great, and should be provided against." The professor then gives various plans for destroying those which do not die a natural death, and closes as follows: "When the locust's course is fully understood and the farmers act in a determined effort to counteract it, it will cease to be so much of a bugbear, and no longer interfere with the settlement of the beautiful and productive western plains which it visits at regular intervals."

Fred Douglass in Trouble.

1 Frederick Douglass publishes a card saying the attacks upon him on account of remarks made by him in Baltimore are both malicious and silly. Washington is a great city, not a village or hamlet, but the great capital of a great nation, and the manners and habits of its various classes are proper subjects for presentation and criticism, and therefore he very much mistakes it if this great city can be thrown into a tempest of passion by any humorous reflections he may take the liberty to utter. Several thousand citizens, including many business men, have signed a petition to the President asking for a removal of Marshal Douglass in view of his slanderous utterances, and there is talk of calling an indignation meeting.

Offers to Confess.

Thomas P. Somerville, the New York lawyer who was tried for complicity in the burglary conspiracy, has a letter to Col. William A. Coke and the United States District Attorney. Giving details of the whole affair, Somerville says several who paid all the expenses of the job, and for whose benefit it was planned, have not suffered as much as they should, and as far as he is concerned, he desires to unobscure himself as much as possible. His statement will be used in the cases yet to be tried.

A Sheriff Convicted.

Wm. P. Wallace, Sheriff of Hamilton county (Cincinnati) Ohio, and Dan McCarthy turnkey in the Hamilton county jail, have been found guilty in the United States court for aiding federal prisoners to escape from jail. The prisoners referred to were arrested for illegal voting last fall, and their conviction might affect the election of some candidates who obtained office. They were allowed to get away.

An Overdue Vessel.

Nothing has yet been heard from the City of Brussels, 17 days out and having on board a band of Canadian pilgrims for Rome, with accessions from this city and neighborhood, and Gen. Newton, U. S. A., and ex-County Clerk William Walsh. The agents of the vessel are confident that nothing more serious has happened than a breakdown of machinery, compelling the vessel to proceed under sail.

Another Indian Surrender.

The surrender of Crazy Horse's band took place at Camp Robinson, Neb., on the 6th. The band numbers nearly 1,300 souls under Crazy Horse, Little Hawk, Ho Dog and Little Big Man. Crazy Horse said he was making this peace to last. The ponies surrendered are estimated to number nearly 2,500, in very good condition.

Tweed Must Stay in Prison.

The New York *Express* says that the Attorney General has concluded that the statement of facts furnished by Tweed cannot be used in carrying on the prosecution against the old ring thieves; that he has much information reserved which he refuses to disclose, to save certain of his friends. The Attorney General is reported disgusted with the whole business. He has returned the papers to Tweed, and has declined to release him.

What the Tract Society Has Done.

The receipts of the American Tract Society the past year were \$440,200, and the expenditures \$441,119. In the same period 200 colporteurs labored in thirty-two States, addressed 6,837 meetings, made 152,883 family visits and prayed with 98,878 families. During thirty-six years over 13,000,000 volumes have been distributed.

Coal Mine Disaster.

A terrible calamity occurred on the 9th inst. in coal mines near St. Clair, Pa. About ten o'clock in the forenoon an explosion occurred. Two men were instantly killed, and others were burned in the mine. Five more were taken out dead and six were found alive but seriously injured.

In Jail for Debt.

The Boston *Herald* says one of the most respectable and honored physicians of that city, once worth \$100,000, and who has devoted his time and money to deeds of charity, now occupies a cell in Charles street jail, having been imprisoned for a debt of \$100.

Dead Lock in South Carolina.

There is a dead lock in the South Carolina Legislature owing to the refusal of the Senate, which is Republican, to go into an election for Chief Justice until the House had admitted all the members of the late Mackey House.

Knights of the Golden Lion.

Gen. Hawley, president; Alfred T. Goshorn, director general, and Mayes Aesch, assistant secretary of the Centennial Commission, have been created by the King of Holland, Knights of the order of the Golden Lion of Netherlands.

Small House.

Celia Logan says that her father, like most actors of the olden time had a mania for management, and usually it took an itinerant form. In a wagon, with the company and scenery packed inside, he would travel through State after State. The fastest walker was sent ahead to bill the town a day or two previous to a performance, the bills being as often written as printed. One winter had been very severe, and the heavy snow storms had greatly impeded the actors. After several weeks of bad business the old wagon was unloaded at Auburn. There had been a snow storm during the day; but still the company hoped that the powerful attraction offered, "The Merchant of Venice" (cut to suit the small company and a "roaring" farce,) would tempt the people from their fire sides. The hall was lighted by half a dozen tallow candles, and their light disclosed, when the curtain was rung up, one man in the room. Mr. Logan informed him that it would be impossible for the performance to take place; whereupon the audience rose and replied: "Sir, I live ten miles back in the country, which ten miles I have this day walked in the snow storm to witness this performance. I have honestly paid fifty cents to come in, on your representation that the entertainment was something worth seeing, and I think the show ought to go on just the same as it would if the house was full."

"It shall, sir," was the rejoinder; and it did.

A Colored Magistrate.

They tell a good story in North Carolina of the way one of the colored Magistrates decides cases which come before him. Soon after the War the custom was for the white men who owned the land and the mules to lease them to the colored men and receive therefor one-half the crop. Such a bargain was made, but before the crop was grown the colored man died. His widow and children went on with the farm, and when the crop was gathered, the white man went down to get his share. But the woman repudiated the contract, and claimed all the crop. The case was brought before a colored Magistrate, who, having heard the woman's story that she raised the crop, promptly decided it in her favor. The white man put in his objections, and urged that the land and mules were his and half the crop belonged to him. The old Magistrate who could not read, and who was a good specimen of a North Carolina negro, pondered the case for a moment and then issued his "rescript" in the following words: "De earth am the Lord's and the tfulness thereof—de crops belong to de woman," and it was with great difficulty that the decision was reversed, and the white man got his dues.—*Exchange.*

There is said to be a young man in the Missouri penitentiary whose parents at their death, left him a fortune of \$50,000. There's where his parents made a fatal mistake. If they had taken the precaution to invest that \$50,000 in a small dog, and shot him, and then had simply left the young man a jack plane or a wood saw, with printed instructions how to use it the chances are that, instead of being in the penitentiary, he would to day have been gradually but surely working his way up to a handsome competency and an honorable old age. But ever since the days of Adam and Eve, parents have made it a point to toil and struggle all their lives in order to realize a sufficient sum of money to purchase, when they are dead and gone, their sons each a first-class through ticket to the devil, and it is not much to be wondered at that so many of their sons, reared in vice and idleness, as too many of them often are, have no higher ambition than to invest their inheritance in just that sort of transportation.

RUSSIA'S WAR WITH TURKEY.

Turkish monitors have bombarded Rem, Ibrail, and Oltienita. All of the Russian ministers have been instructed to declare that Russia does not seek conquest, but only desires to compel Turkey to accept measures necessary to insure internal peace. There are serious dissensions in England on the war question. The Cabinet is divided and Thomas Carlyle has written a letter to the London *Times* declaring that Disraeli intends to involve England in war.

Lord Derby has written a note to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg strongly condemning Russia's course in declaring war. The news of the Russian defeat at Batoum and the capture of three of their guns has been confirmed. Everything tends to show, however, that the Russians are very strong in Asia and are likely to advance quickly. The Russian forces have invested Kars and a serious battle is imminent. The fall of Kars was reported on the 7th, but the report was premature. The Czar, in an address at Moscow on the 6th, said: "Six weeks ago I expressed here the hope of a peaceful solution of the Eastern question. I was not aware that the precious blood of my subjects, but my efforts have been in vain. My Kischeneff manifesto announced to the Empire that the moment I foresaw had arrived. To-day I am happy to be able to thank my people for that patriotism which has been proved by deeds and their readiness to undergo sacrifices exceeds our expectations. May God assist us to fulfill our task, and bless our troops who are about to engage in combat for faith, Emperor and fatherland."

Up to the 8th inst. the Russian attack on Kars was unsuccessful, and the Turks are now confident that they can hold it. A Constantinople correspondent says that Russia's promise that Turkish ships should have eight days to leave Russian waters, ten Turkish ships were seized at Kertch the day after the declaration of war. The Porte has instructed Musurus Pasha, its ambassador at London, to request England to remonstrate at St. Petersburg against the act. Both Italy and Austria protest against the closing of the Dardanelles. England is much excited by Lord Derby's reply to Gertschakoff, but it is generally endorsed.

It is reported that the Russians have gained an important victory between Kars and Erzeroum. The Turks retreated upon Erzeroum. It is rumored that 14,000 Turkish soldiers were captured. Rumor is expected to proclaim her independence and then declare war. A Russian Commissary has been shot for adulterating flour for the army.

The Turkish gun boats bombarded Oltienita for four hours on the 10th, but were repulsed by the Romanians, and two of their boats destroyed. It is believed that the Roumanian Senators and delegates will defeat a declaration of war. It transpires that England's declaration of neutrality was secured by the resolute position of four members of the English Cabinet. The remainder were for war, but four declared their intention to resign and go to the people. As the English people have not yet reached the war stage, the Cabinet did not dare to take the risk, and hence, for the present, a neutral position was taken.

A Russian battery hitherto masked by a vineyard, opened fire on the 11th on the Turkish monitors near Ibrail. An hour after the commencement of the action a shell struck a large three-masted iron-clad and sank her, with a crew of three hundred and Hassan Bey. There are 1,000 Russians already at Guirgoze, who are beginning to push their way westward along the river to Simnicha. They intended to occupy the bank of the Danube as far as its junction with the Aluta river.

Latest Markets.

MILWAUKEE. GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 \$1.84; No. 2, \$1.76½; seller June \$1.78½; seller July \$1.78½; No. 3, \$1.60. Corn, No. 2, new, 55c. Oats, No. 2, 43¢@43½c. Rye, No. 1 96c. Barley, No. 2 80c; No. 3, 46¢@47c.

CHICAGO. GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring \$1.55½ cash and seller May; \$1.57½ seller June; sales at \$1.56@1.70 seller June; \$1.66 seller July; No. 3 Chicago spring \$1.57; rejected \$1.22@1.27. Corn, 54c cash; 55½ seller June; sales at 53¼@55¢ seller June; rejected, 50½c. Rye, No. 2 88c. Barley, 77c bid seller May.

PROVISIONS—Pork \$18.87½ cash; \$15.02½@15.05 seller July; \$15.17½@15.20 seller July. Lard, 89.05 cash; 89.70 seller June; 89.80 seller July.

A Russian Serf.

From Wallace's "Russia." Ivan must have been about 60 years of age, but was still robust and strong, and had the reputation of being able to mow more hay in a given time than any other peasant in the village. His head would have made a fine study for a portrait painter. Like Russian peasants in general, he wore his hair parted in the middle—a custom which perhaps owes its origin to the religious pictures. The reverend appearance given to his face by his long, fair beard, slightly tinged with gray, was in part counteracted by his eyes, which had a strange twinkle in them—whether of humor or of roguery it was difficult to say. Under all circumstances—whether in his light, nondescript summer costume, or his warm sheepskin, or in the long, glossy, dark-blue, double-breasted coat which he put on occasionally on Sundays and holidays—he always looked a well-fed, respectable, well-to-do member of society; while his imperturbable composure and the entire absence of obsequiousness or truculence in his manner indicated plainly that he possessed no small amount of calm, deep-rooted self-respect. A stranger on seeing him might readily have leaped to the conclusion that he must be a village elder, but in reality he was a simple member of the commune, like his neighbor, poor Zakhar Leshkof, who never let slip an opportunity of getting drunk, was always in debt and difficulties, and, on the whole, possessed a more than dubious reputation.

Ivan had, it is true, been village elder some years before. When elected by the village assembly against his own wishes, he had said quietly, "Very well, children; I will serve three years;" and at the end of that period, when the assembly wished to re-elect him, he had answered firmly, "No, children, I have served my time. It is now the turn of some one who is younger and has more time. There's Peter Alekseyet, a good fellow, and an honest; you may choose him." And the assembly chose the peasant indicated; for Ivan, though a simple member of the commune, had more influence in communal affairs than any other half dozen members put together. No grave matter was decided without his being consulted, and there was at least one instance on record of the village assembly postponing deliberations for a week because he happened to be absent in St. Petersburg.

No stranger casually meeting Ivan would ever for a moment have suspected that that big man, of calm, commanding aspect, had been during a greater part of his life a serf. And yet a serf he had been, from his birth till he was about 40 years of age—not merely a serf of the state, but the serf of a proprietor who had lived habitually on his property. For forty years of his life he had been dependent on the arbitrary will of a master who had the legal power to flog him as often and as severely as he considered desirable. In reality, however, he had never been subjected to corporal punishment for the proprietor to who he had belonged had been, though in some respects severe, a just and intelligent master.

French Generosity Rewarded.

The Paris *Figaro* prints a story which may or may not be true, but is nevertheless a good one. The scene of it was a small street in the students' quarter, where a daily table d'hôte was provided by a worthy dame to a quiet and select company. For three years past her hotel had been regularly frequented by an ancient gentleman who never failed to present himself, morning and evening at the hospitable board. He was always clad, winter and summer, in the same enormous fur coat, and was known to the students of the immediate vicinity by the nickname of "the great-coat man." He was manifestly one of those slaves of habit to whom novelty is odious, and it seemed as if to the end of his days he would go on breakfasting and dining at the same restaurant and wearing the self-same fur coat.

But one day to the surprise of the landlady, he announced his intention to discontinue his daily visits. Hitherto he had always been quite as regular in paying his bills as in eating his dinners. But he was no longer, so he declared, able to afford this moderate expenditure. The good woman was not, however, to be deprived of her customer on such a paltry consideration. "Do not let a mere question of money stand in the way," she exclaimed: "come here as you have been, accustomed, and when times are better you can pay me if you choose." So the great coat man continued to eat his meals, and discontinued only the ceremony of paying for them. A few days ago, however, the old fellow disappeared, and was not heard of for several days. At the end of this period the worthy landlady of the hotel received a letter from a notary, and upon opening it found that her penurious guest had just departed this life. The first impulse naturally would be to conclude that all chance of seeing her bill paid had utterly vanished. But the second line of the notary's letter suggested a very different idea. The old man had left his benefactress a legacy of 40,000 francs.

Thieves' Honest Labor Society is the title of a new reformatory organization in London.

After an experience of over twenty-five years, many leading physicians acknowledge that the Graefenberg Marshalls Uterine Capsules is the only known certain remedy for diseases to which women are subject. The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills, the most popular remedy of the day for biliousness, headache, liver complaint and diseases of digestion. Sold by all druggists. Send for almanacs. Graefenberg Co., New York. Noyes Bros. & Cutler, St. Paul, agents for Minnesota.

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The *gourmet* talks eloquently about truffled quails, *paté de foie gras* and other such delicacies. Pin him down, though, and you'll find he admits the supreme importance of good bread, biscuit, rolls, etc. Here all agree on the basis of true gastronomy. To be sure the most delicious things baked from flour are DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER.

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