FIGHTING IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Streets of the City Again Baptized in Blood—Abdication of Gov. Kellogg Demanded—McEnery's Lieutenant Governor Warns Out the Militia—Citizens Attack Metropolitans—Several Killed and Wounded—Scenes and Incidents.

For several days past the telegraph has been freighted with mutterings of another outbreak in New Orleans between the freinds and opponents of the present State government. Saturday a call, signed by 50 leading business men and firms, was issued for a mass meet- at the Clay monument, Canal street. The call set forth that for two years the people of that city had been subjected to outrage upon outrage by an usurping State government; that one by one their dearest rights had been trampled upon, until finally, the right, to keep and bear arms, a right guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, has been denied. It therefore calls upon all who desire to protest against these and other such outrages to meet as above stated, Monday, Sept. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M., and in tones loud enough to be heard through the length and breadth of the land, to declare their rights, and that they ought to be, and mean to be, free.

In response to this call, a large meeting was held at the time and place designated, at which several addresses were made, some of them well calculated to "fire" the people's blood, and a series of resolutions adopted asserting that the Kellogg State Government was elected and continued in office by fraud and violence; that Kellogg and his coadjutors are so using the registration act as to defeat the will of the people at the coming election; that by false representations he has received the promise of aid from the Federal government to overawe the people of Louisiana and control such election, and finally demanding his immediate abdication. This demand was conveyed to Kellogg by a committee appointed for the purpose, and met with the reply that being in the nature of a menace he refused any answer to the communication of the committee.

Following this at 4 o'clock P. M., was a proclamation of D. B. Penn, (elected Lieut. Governor on the McEnery State ticket,) signed "Lieut. Governor and commander-in-chief of the Louisana State Militia," calling on all able-bodied citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, without regard to race, color or previous condition, to take arms for the purpose of driving the usurpers from power. This was followed by an order signed by the same authority appointing Gen. Frederick N. Ogden, provisional general of the State militia, and directing subordinates to report to him, and still later a short proclamation from the same source assuring the colored people that the movement on foot was not directed against them or their rights, and assuring them of protection and safety if they only preserved neutrality.

While these proclamations were being issued, large bodies of armed people began to assemble on the streets extending along Canal street from the river to Clairborne street, and it began to be manifest that an encounter between the opposing elements was imminent. About 4 P. M. a body of Metropolitans—Kellogg police—whites and colored, under command of Gen. Longstreet, of rebel fame, with cavalry and artillery, took up a position on Canal street, and Gen. Longstreet warned the armed citizens to retire. This demand was responded to by the citizens opening fire, when a sharp fight ensued, the Metropolitans soon giving way. It is said the negroes fled on the first fire. Two companies of U. S. troops near by, took no part in the affray. After the fight, several of the principal streets were barricaded by the citizens, who also took possession of the fire alarm telegraph, the city hall and other public buildings. At 12 o'clock at night, the city was reported quiet. During the fight, Gen. N. S. Badger, of the Metropolitans, was wounded in several places, and after, suffered the amputation of a leg.

Among the casualties among the citizens, the following are reported killed: E. A. Talledaro, Fred Moreman, Dick Linsey. Capt. J. M. West, Major J. K. Tourtain, and one Magazine, street car driver Severely wounded: F. Pallet, John Consider, John Kilpatrick, Major Wm. Wells. Sam. B. Newman was slightly injured from a fall, but remained on duty.

The following casualties are reported among the Metropolitans: Killed—Serg't Jas. McManus, Serg't J. R. Champaign, Corporal J. F. Cleremondt. officers J. H. Hill, E. Simmond, J. Shields, S. Ballard. Wounded—Wm., Carlton, J. Coleman, Geo. C. Miller, J. Horg, Jno. McCan, John Kennedy, H. M. Alley, M. J. Barrett, M. Gonzales, J. Connolly. Wm. H. Hawkins, Samuel S. Swain, D. E. Massilier, J. Ryan, L. Bacaus, L. Desjen, J. F. Duffy, T. Dalzy, P. Cæsar, C. Bergern, A. Pecot, R. Gonzales, J. Gonzales, J, M. Estey, J. W. Nichols, R. Faver, L. A. Hibault, E. Simeon, E. Elgar, L. Davis, John Lee, L. Welles, O. Ellmore, Nelson Moddy, Otto Bierandt, J. Cochin, W. Broan. The following wounded citizens were received at Charity Hospital: Wm. Omard, Chas. Kitts, Jas. Cross, John Mern, John McCabe, M. Betts, Frank Ower, D. Soloman.

Gov. Kellogg has, it is said, telegraphed to Washington for aid, and further trouble is anticipated.

AT SHREVEPORT.

A citizens committee at Shreveport sends the New Orleans committee greeting, and also announcing that the parish officers elected on the McEnery ticket will be quietly installed to-day (Tuesday).

THE COUP D'ETAT A SUCCESS.

The cotton exchange closed at 1 P. M. on Tuesday as a mark of sympathy with the movement to establish the legitimate State government of Louisiana. At 3 P. M. a large crowd of unarmed citizens assembled on St. Charles street and escorted Lieut. Gov. Penn from his residence to the State House, where he took possession of the executive departments. Ten thousand persons participated in this movement, and great enthusiasm was manifested. At 2 P. M. some three thousand of Gen. Ogden's military with captured guns, passed by the Custom House, and the United States soldiers stationed there gathered in the windows and cheered the citizens. Quiet prevails throughout the city.

ST. LOUIS SYMPATHY.

A mass meeting was organized at St. Louis Tuesday night, to sympathize with the people of New Orleans in their efforts to rid themselves of oppression. Gen. Wm. Shields presided, and a large number of prominent citizens of both parties were elected vice presidents and secretaries. Speeches were made by Gen. Shields, Col. Richardson, Sherrard Clemens, Col. Slayback, Col. Reed, A. G. P. Garesche, and others. All the addresses expressed earnest sympathy with the people of Louisiana in their struggle to relieve themselves of usurpation, and resolutions to the same effect were unanimously adopted.

MINNESOTA NEWS ITEMS.

OWATONNA is to have another new flouring mill.

THE Arnold house at Owatonna, has changed hands.

MARTIN county will have its fair on the 8th and 9th of October.

THE town of Haverhill, Olmsted county, is to have a town hall.

A THRESHING machine was burned near Marion last Monday; loss $350.

THE Methodists of Fergus Falls dedicated their new church last Saturday.

THE new Postoffice building in Winona will be one of the finest buildings in that city.

A NEW mail route has been established between Winnebago City and St. James. Four new offices will be established on the route.

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD son of Mr. A. McKinstry, living two miles south of Winnebago City, had his upper jaw bone broken and two teeth knocked out by the kick of a colt, on Monday last.

ON Monday, Ole Marager, of Cannon Falls, Goodhue county, while hanging a newspaper near a gun caused the gun to fall and discharge its contents into his hand.

LAST Tuesday, Chas. Swanson, engaged in cutting corn on Peter Nelson's place, in Vasa, Goodhue county, made a misstroke, cutting one of his legs just below the knee-pan, making a wound some four inches in length.

A CITIZEN of Chatfield, Olmsted county, is said to be in need of a new coat. He fell into the clutches of a jealous husband last Thursday, and doesn't do any more nest-hiding now.

AT Elgin, Washington county, last Thursday night, a harvester, who stopped over night at the hotel, hung his pants, with $160 in the pocket, on his bed-post. There was no cash in the pocket when he awoke.

THE residence of Edwin Poor, of Ninninger, Dakota county, was entered by burglars last week, and a gun, gold ring, and some notes, payable to Mr. Poor, were taken.

LAST Wednesday three prisoners in the county jail at Hastings succeeded in making their escape, passing through a register and heating flue not more than fourteen inches in diameter. They have not yet been heard from.

ON Friday last, Mr. Nels Lindholm, while engaged in removing some obstacle from a horse-power in threshing on Solomon Nelson's farm in Vasa, Goodhue county, got his hand caught therein, and in consequence had it amputated below the wrist.

CARL ZEAMOR, a resident of Lake Fremont, Martin county, left his two year old boy on his mowing machine last Tuesday morning, while he went to the house for something, and the horses started, thowing the child on to the sickle, cutting one of his legs very badly and the other slightly.

ONE of the heaviest rain and thunder storms of the season occurred in the vicinity of Sauk Rapids Friday night, lasting about five hours. The fall of water is estimated at from two to three inches.

AN exciting runaway occurred in Rochester last Monday. Several wagons were upset and smashed, and a little boy who was in the carriage was only saved by the special Providence that always brings infants and drunkards out right side up.

N. KORTMAN, a Swede employed in Taylor & Co.'s saw mill, at Rush City, accidentally slipped the other day, throwing his right arm between the cogwheels, mangling it fearfully. Doctor Hagan, of St. Paul, amputated the arm close to the shoulder, but his breast being injured makes his recovery doubtful.

ON Sunday of last week, some tramp entered the house of Mr. W. A. Pell, in Elgin, Wabasha county, while the family were gone, and stole a hundred dollars in money and a pistol. The same night the same fellow is supposed to have stolen two pistols and some clothes from the house of a German living north of Elgin.

A SOCIETY was organized, during the recent session of the State Temperance Convention at Red Wing, called the Minnesota Sunday-school Temperance League. The object of the Society is to arrange through assistant secretaries in the different counties, for temperance exercises to be held quarterly in connection with all the Sabbath schools throughout the State.

THE Polish Catholic church in Winona was the scene of excited proceedings last Sunday. The members voted by 85 to 17 to dismiss the present pastor, Father Juszwicz, who came near being lynched by his indignant parishioners. There has been trouble for some time between this priest and the congregation. He is accused of robbing and fleecing his flock unmercifully, of pocketing church funds, and of various other misdemeanors. The bishop will be requested to remove him.

A HARVESTER was attacked by two ruffians on the high road near Lake City last Sunday evening, knocked down, and robbed of his watch and $40 in money. He went to Lake City, procured a warrant, and placed it in the hands of a constable, who started out in search of the ruffians. Arriving at the farm of Patrick Rogers, of Mount Pleasant, he found that they had been there, and had succeeded in disposing of the watch to him, and then left for parts unknown. The watch was recovered, but the thieves are still at large.

Trouble Between Denmark and Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Standard says that the Schleswig question is assuming a serious aspect in consequence of the daily expulsion of Danish subjects and the hostile tone of the German press. Public opinion will compel the government to send formal protests to Berlin and ultimately to retaliate by the expulsion of German subjects from Danish soil.

—The cotton crop shows a large falling off from last year.

PROF. HUMISTON'S ADDRESS.

Delivered at the Minnesota State Fair, Sept. 11, 1874.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Board and Fellow Citizens:—Deeply sensible of the honor and responsibility you have conferred upon me, it is my duty and pleasure to address you on this the 16th anniversary of your society.

After the lapse of another year we are permitted to meet again in the interests of agriculture, manufactures and the mechanic arts. With joyous hearts and devout thanks to the Bounteous Giver of all good, we look upon the evidences of enterprise and prosperity with which we are here surrounded, and behold the mass of people assembled, from widely separated portions of our State. That our State Fair is organized and sustained for a noble and philanthropic end, no one can doubt. Its design is to promote the highest degree of excellence in all the products of the farm and the workshop throughout the State, to the end that encouragement may be given to skill and industry of every form, that the highest results may be realized and human wants adequately supplied. But among the various departments of industry, agriculture, and its twin sister, horticulture, the first employment of the progenitors of our race continue to occupy the leading position in the avocations of mankind.

The question of food lies at the very basis of human existence. A hungry world stretches out its hands to the Great Father of us all and prays "Give us this day our daily bread." The farmers of this world are commissioned to answer this prayer. How, then, shall we fulfil our mission, and give bread—*food*—to the world?

No question was ever propounded of greater interest or importance to the human family. Food for the million! Bread for the world! How can it be produced at the least possible cost, and what is necessary in order to the successful prosecution and consummation of the work? What obstacles shall we meet, and how shall they be overcome?

First of all there should be a higher appreciation of the farmer's vocation. Instead of regarding agriculture as a Science and an Art, offering the widest scope to thought, research and thorough investigation—as much so, at least, as the profession of Law, Medicine or Divinity, the general impression, hitherto seems to have been that any man can become a good farmer *without* the special training that is required in the learned professions, if he will only work, that the vocation is one of much drudgery, and thought,—that the muscle should command a higher premium than brain.

How many average American farmers would be sadly at fault in attempting to answer the following questions. What mineral and what organic elements enter into the structure of a grain of wheat? Whence are these elements obtained? What proportion comes from the earth, and how much from the air? How does a grain of wheat differ in its constituent elements from an egg, from cow's milk, or from the human body? What proportion in each of the above is solid matter, and what percentage of water does each contain? In an exhausted field, why do you require a predominance of one kind of fertilizer for grains, another for grasses, another for edible roots, and another to prevent the straw of your cereals from falling (*lodging*); and what *are* these different fertilizers, respectively? What substances constitute a good soil for the usual variety of crops, and what purpose does each subserve in the economy of plants? These questions, and hundreds of others, are not far-fetched, but practical and fundamental. Difficult and unimportant as they may seem to us, the average English farmer would answer them at once, and laugh at their simplicity. And *because* he can answer them, he can afford to pay a rental of a thousand pounds a year for a small farm, where his Yankee cousin, ignoring science, would starve.

Because the English farmer can answer them, his fields that have been cropped for a thousand years will produce more wheat to-day than ever before. Because he can answer them, his social position is acknowledged to be above the artisan, the manufacturer and the merchant, and next to the nobility.

In our own beloved land, thank God, merit, and not blood, constitutes the true nobility; and the avenues to this high position are open equally and freely to all men.

In speaking of successful farming in the old world I would not ignore the fact that within a few years much has been done to elevate the standard of thorough farming in our own land. Agricultural Schools and Colleges are beginning to be established in all our States. That they should be well endowed and patronized to the fullest extent of their capacity, by all who intend to make agriculture their vocation, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. When the farmer has learned and put into practice the Golden Rule of Agriculture, to return to the soil in the shape of manure, exactly what it has lost in the crop, he has taken one important step in the direction of success. It has taken us centuries to learn this lesson, and at a cost of millions of acres of our choicest domain. Especially is this true in what is termed the "tired lands" of the Southern States, where the wild beasts have returned, and now roam undisturbed in the fertile fields of a hundred years ago.

The newer States of the west are now repeating the same ruinous process, and here in Minnesota the sin lies at our own door. In the millions of bushels of wheat we are sending to distant markets, we are constantly robbing our soil of its most valuable fertilizers, which flow through the sewers of eastern cities, and thus we are burying the best portion of our farms beneath the sea. As a general rule no land will continue to produce good crops, except for a limited period, without manure. Nine-tenths of all the land in the world will produce good, remunerative crops if properly manured. The farmer must furnish a portion, at least, of the raw material out of which his products are to be manufactured, or he will plow and sow, but never reap. The law is immutable;—where, then, is the profit of farming, and how can a man afford to devote his life to raising food for the million. The answer is found in the fact that the greater portion of his growing plants are derived directly or indirectly from the air; and the driest food contains a large percentage of water. It has been well said "that our plants and forest trees do not dig their own graves by taking from the earth the principal part of their material structure." When they are burned the ashes that remain are generally but three or four per cent. of the whole plant, which is all that properly belongs to the earth, from which they spring. All the rest is organic matter and water, and it is generally conceded that if plants can be allowed sufficient time to grow, they can extract the organic matter from the air; but we can hasten their development by supplying them with animal or vegetable manures containing ammonia and carbonic acid, which are absorbed by the roots and become additional food to the growing plant. The water and food derived from the air cost us nothing. The mineral and the organic fertilizers are procured at a small expense compared with the value of the crop.

Herein lies the profit of farming.

Small, however, as the expense of these fertilizers may be, they are indispensible to the success of the farmer. They are his motive power; with them he can do everything; without them, nothing. It is a very common error, however, to suppose that barn yard manure will supply all deficiencies in the soil. While this proposition may be generally true, it is often the case that one dollar expended for the right fertilizer will benefit the crop more than ten dollars worth of manure thrown on the field at random. Some one has said that the art of getting rich consists in knowing how to turn the gold and silver that circulates in the world from the main stream into the channel that leads to his own door. The farmer who never allows a bone or a pound of manure, either liquid or solid, to be wasted upon his premises, who is ever on the alert to increase this mint of wealth, by absorbents, retainers, compost heaps, and stable cellars, and who intelligently applies his fertilizers just when and where needed, is turning one of the most important tributaries of the golden stream into the channel leading to his own home.

But I cannot in this brief address stop to discuss at length the various topics upon which every *successful* farmer is supposed to be thoroughly familiar, as the result of earnest thought and careful study. I will merely mention a few of them.

He should understand something of the origin of soils, their physical constitution and their chemical composition, their relation to the atmosphere, the effects of draining, deep plowing and the rotation of crops. He cannot afford to be ignorant of vegetable physiology. He should certainly understand the influence of light, heat, and moisture in the germination of seeds, and in the growth of plants, their structure, respiration, and circulation; the process of flowering and seed bearing; the proper time for and effects of cultivation; the products of matured plants and their relative value for food, as sugar, starch and gum, or gluten, casein and albumen. Nor should he be ignorant of the products resulting from the transformations and decay of the plants he cultivates.

He should be perfectly familiar with the relation that exists between the soil, the plants that grow upon it, and the animals that feed upon the plants.

He should understand that selling produce is selling soil, and how to prevent the impoverishment of his farm. He should know something of entomology, and the origin, nature and habits of those insects which are most likely to attack and devour his crops. He should know the kinds of domestic animals that he should keep on his farm—the different breeds and their points of excellence—whether for service or for their products, or for food—how they should be treated, cared for and fed, so that he may not be guilty of the mistake that the majority are now making, of feeding the pig he proposes to fat with nothing but muscle and brain producing food, while he appropriates to himself that portion of the food which will produce nothing but fat. Such treatment, I confess, is all right if the man's object is to fit himself for the shambles, and give to the world an educated pig. The above topics I have mentioned are so intimately connected with every day life upon the farm, that the highest interests of agriculture now imperatively demand that definite knowledge upon these and kindred subjects, presented in clear and comprehensive forms, should be placed within the reach of all the youth of our State, who propose to make farming their vocation for life.

That labor is an important requisite, we readily grant, but not the only, nor even the chief requisite of successful husbandry. Cultivated minds, matured judgment, good, sound common sense, enlightened by study and experience, find no better field on which to exert themselves than the farm.

Another important question to the Minnesota farmers is that of cultivating a diversity of products. We are pre-eminently a wheat growing State. But fifteen years ago our cereal products were insufficient for home consumption; now in the amount we produce, we occupy the first rank among our sister States; and, in proportion to our population, we are outstripping them all, not only in the quantity but in the quality of the wheat we are growing. Our wheat not only commands the highest price in market; but from this cereal, grown and manufactured in our own State, we are obtaining a quality of flour which may challenge the admiration and competition of the world, and its market value is greater than that of any flour in the United States.

While many of our farmers are decidedly anti-monopoly in their political faith, I believe that all will concede that it is most clearly our duty to perpetuate, if possible, this one monopoly forever. While we are maintaining this supremacy over our sister States, let us not forget the important truth that the highest measure of success can only be attained by the cultivation of a variety of products. Millions of acres of prairie grass are annually consumed by fire or otherwise wasted. Here is a source of profit which if turned to account, would greatly surpass all we realize from every other farm production. How shall we utilize this important product which is growing spontaneously and most abundantly throughout our State?

How shall we condense such coarse products of a bulky nature, requiring large space and having a weight entirely out of proportion to their value? We cannot ourselves eat grass, because our stomachs cannot digest the woody fibre, but the stomach of the ox or the sheep is exactly adapted to this kind of food, and so we may employ them to do this work for us; and this grass being thus transmuted into first-rate rounds and surloins, and well mottled beef, becomes food for men. Thus every animal that chews its cud is preparing feed for us, taking that which is crude, coarse and indigestible to us, it eliminates, refines and concentrates the nourishment we need to build up our own bodies. By thus employing the assimulative powers of the lower animals, we provide sustenance for the human family, in the form of flesh, and fat, the very essence of food.

It may be objected that our long winters are unfavorable to stock raising. I answer that they are no longer those of the New England States, northern New York, and central Michigan, and that ours are more favorable on account of the dryness of our climate, and the entire absence of rain and mud during the winter months. If our winters are a little longer than those of the Middle States, we still have a great advantage over those States in the cost of hay. In many parts of our State, we can contract for good hay, furnished in the stack at $2 a ton. This difference in cost will not only compensate for the small difference in the length of time we are required to feed our live stock, but will still leave a margin sufficient to pay the cost of their transportation to an Eastern market. The cost of shipping fat cattle from the Mississippi river to Chicago does not exceed 5 per cent. of their value in that market, while the cost of transporting grain from our State to the same market varies from 15 to 25 per cent.

Another use to which the prairie grass may be applied is in converting it by means of "associated dairies" into butter and cheese There are thousands of these dairies in the State of New York, and they almost universally prove a good investment to the stockholders. It is there found that the average produce of a cow for the season is five hundred pounds of cheese, which, at the wholesale price, 10 cents a pound, amounts to $50. Her calf and whey are each worth $5, making in all $60 to be credited to the cow. After deducting $10 for milking and $15 for keeping, we have a net profit on each cow of $35. But, if the dairy business will pay there, where land is worth from $50 to $100 an acre, and hay from $10 to $20 a ton, ought it not to yield a much greater profit here, where our farms are worth only from $10 to $20 an acre, and hay but $2 or $3 a ton? So long as we are not making butter and cheese enough to supply the home demand, we are paying the cost of transportation both ways—first, on the wheat we send out of the State; second, on these dairy products which we bring in. Under these circumstances, can there be any doubt as to this business proving highly remunerative? Should a large number go into this business, so that the home supply would be greater than the demand, then our surplus dairy products would seed a distant market; but, as in the case of beef and mutton, the value is so great in comparison with the bulk and weight that it will always pay well for shipping.

The great question of the hour is, "How can the relation between the producer, and the agencies of transportation, be so adjusted that each will divide fairly, according to capital invested, and muscle expended, such moderate profits as may be derived from sales to the consumer?"

Our answer is, as we have already stated, so far as possible condense your products so as to make their bulk and weight as small as possible in proportion to their value. Another answer is, so far as possible employ water transportation. Make our rivers and lakes our highways of commerce. The day is not far distant when we shall ship our wheat by the way of the Mississippi river to the Gulf, and thence directly to Liverpool, and thus save from fifteen to twenty cents a bushel, the cost from New Orleans being the same now that it is from New York city.

Let us encourage increased facilities for transportation, then competition will succeed where legislation fails.

Another answer to the transportation question is, we must encourage home manufactures, the effect of which is to build up strong commercial and provision-consuming centers, and thus save the cost of transportation not only on what we sell, but also on what we buy. It is an old and good maxim that "that community is the richest and strongest that comes the nearest supplying all its own wants."

We need a varied industry and diversified pursuits. We should not continue to drain our State by the constant flow of capital to pay skilled labor abroad. Manufactories increase the value of farms and town lots wherever they are established; they furnish employment winter and summer to thousands of youth who would otherwise grow up in idleness. All are not born for the profession, nor all for the plow. By thus furnishing employment for every one, industry will everywhere receive its just reward. That agriculture, manufactures and commerce are reciprocal in interest, and mutually dependent upon each other, no reflecting man can doubt. Our necessities and comforts, and our luxuries are the result of ten thousand industries; and unless we propose to return to barbarism we cannot ignore them. There ought, therefore to be no quarrel between the farmer and those representing other departments of labor, and it is the design of this agricultural society to encourage *all* the varied industries of the State It is with pleasure, therefore that we stand here to-day, in this museum of the people, and behold this wonderful display of the products of the farm and garden, the orchard and the vineyard, the dairy and the workshop, the manufactory, and the galleries of art. Here are reapers and mowers, rakers and binders. with bones of iron, and muscles of steel—never tired, and never hungry—what would our fathers have said of them fifty years ago?

This fine collection of grains, fruits, and vegetables, conveys no hint, that the grasshopper has been a burden in any part of our land, and they clearly demonstrate the possibilities of our soil and climate, under these adverse circumsctances.

Here, too, are things rare and curious, useful and beautiful. Exquisite pictures attest the "charm and empire of the fine acts"—all reflecting great credit upon the industry of the producers, as well as their enterprise in bringing them here to our annual exhibition. The industrial world is moving, and the farmer is beginning to keep step to the music of progress, the spirit of inquiry is awakened, agricultural papers are taken and read, agricultural schools are beginning to be patronized, brain asserts its supremacy over muscle, natural and mechanical agencies are called into requisition as they have never been before, and as old Dr. Beecher once remarked: "The mountains are being leveled, the valleys filled up, and mind has broke jail."

The successful farmer of to-day must be a man of real snap and energy—wide-awake and full of pluck. He should also be a man of taste, culture, and refinement. Around his dwelling he should early lay out spacious and beautiful grounds; this he may do himself with but a small outlay, and if his circumstances will permit, he should own an elegant, commodious and well furnished house, built for real comfort and convenience, and not for the envy and admiration of the community in which he lives. If his means are limited, let him build a neat cottage or villa. and surround it with ample lawns, trees, shrubs, flowers, drives and graveled walks.

We need *homes* here in America and it is one of our greatest needs. The English greatly surpass us in this respect. With our democratic ideas of government we have drifted too far away from the patriarchal, and father and mother have become the old fogies of "Young Amercia." Parents are themselves much to blame for this. Many a farmer seems to take more pains to present to the world the finest specimen of pigs, calves and sheep, while his children are altogether a secondary consideration. We ought to be rearing men and women, whom the virtuous and the good will ever delight to honor; bearing in mind, that "the substantial glory of a country is in its virtuous great men."

Thank God we are beginning to witness a higher standard of family culture, and let us hope that the day is not distant, when our FAMILIES and our HOMES shall occupy their true relative position in the hearts of our American people.

As a State we have undoubtedly a glorious future before us. We have an area of territory equal in extent, to many of the kingdoms and empires of the Old World. Our geographical position is quite remarkable, being in the exact center of North America, exactly midway between the Atlantic, and Pacific, and equally distant from Hudson's Bay, and the Gulf of Mexico. Besides we are between the the two great rivers of North America, and at the head of the greatest lake of the world. Our commerce seeks the northern seas through the Red River of the North and Hudson's Bay.—the Northern Atlantic, through the great chain of lakes, the St. Lawrence river, and the Gulf of St Lawrence, and the southern Atlantic, through the Mississippi river, and the Gulf of Mexico. Certainly, therefore, we may justly claim that we are the HUB of North America. Then we have thirty-eight rivers in the State, six of which are navigable within the State, amounting to an aggregate of about 1,200 miles. Then come over 10,000 lakes, abounding in delicious fish. and the paradise of myriads of waterfowl. Our pine timber land covers an area of 21,000 square miles equal to a good sized State. Our hard wood covers an area of about 5000 square miles, equal in extent to some of our small States. Our water-power is superior to that of New England. St. Anthony alone, within its fall of 64 feet, has an available hydraulic capacity of 120,000 horse power—enough to turn all the machinery of several of the greatest manufacturing centres of the world. Besides, nearly all of our 38 rivers abound in fine mill sites, where, at no distant day, will be heard the hum of spindles and the din of machinery above the roar of the waterfall.

With all these advantages, what shall hinder Minneapolis from becoming a Manchester or a Lowell, and Minnesota from rivaling New England, in Manufactories? Only twenty-five years ago we were made a Territory, and but sixteen years ago a State. Now we have fifteen railroads, two Universities, three State Normal Schools, a munificent school fund, and a large number of benevolent State institutions. Our soil and climate are unparalleled. No one who has lived a year in this State is willing to live anywhere else the rest of his days, and this accounts for our wonderful strides in population, hitherto, rarely, if ever known, in the history of States.

Our State is widely known as the

SANITARIUM OF AMERICA

The sick come here to be healed, and I might almost say the dying, that they may live. And so every swelling wave of our doubling and redoubling population pouring in from the various quarters of the globe, bears upon its bosom new installments of men, who have heard in their distant homes of this glorious land, and of the peculiar blessings which God vouchsafes to all the dwellers in Minnesota

Audubon.

A little incident related in the "Life of Audubon," the celebrated naturalist, forcibly illustrates the patient, persistent, painstaking manner in which men of Science, as well as men of Letters, prosecute their investigations. It was while Audubon was hunting in the forests of Louisiana that he discovered a tiny little wood-bird hitherto unknown to the ornithologist. It was not so big as a wren, and was clad in a coat of such plain sober gray, that none but practiced eyes would detect it flitting in and out among the similar colored branches of the peculiar species of trees it inhabited. But, however humble the bird might be, to Audubon, it was one of the charming and curious race of beings that interested him above all other living things, and to ascertain its history and habits was a matter of as much importance as though it were chief of the tribe. He, therefore, bent every energy of his intense and eager nature to the study of it. One night he came home with the exciting news that he had found a pair which were evidently preparing to build a nest.

Next morning he was up and off to the woods by daybreak, taking along with him a telescopic microscope. Erecting this under the tree that sheltered the almost invisible little creatures he was anxious to observe, he made himself a pillow of moss, and then laid quietly down on the ground, with his eye to the instrument, and remained throughout the live-long hours until nightfall, watching the movements of the secret and unsuspecting architects. This course he repeated day after day, for three weeks, without respite or intermission, and then he was able to tell, with minute and accurate detail just what material these builders in the heart of the wild wood choose for their dwellings, just how they put it together and the number of days required to complete the process of incubation. In short, by this noiseless, solitary, tireless vigilance, he had gathered up all the various chapters in the history of this nameless forest-inhabitant, and bound them together in a complete and unique volume. It was thus that Audubon made himself acquainted with the peculiar and characteristic traits of the birds of America, and came to know them as he knew the faces of his wife and children, and could draw each one of them in the most natural and life-like attitude, with every spot of color and adjustment of feather exactly as it should be, and always with the accompaniment of some spray of plant or branch of tree, that, growing near its favorite haunts, was especially identified with it.

A Solemn Joke.

At Fair Oaks, while standing in a very tempest of death, with his sword uplifted in command, General O. O. Howard had his right arm carried away. That night, after Howard had suffered amputation, and was lying spent and racked with pain in a box car which was to take him to Washington, Kearney drew near, and, looking in the car, said, "Howard, old boy, I am sorry for you—sorry with all my heart; but, Howard, I have just thought of something. When you get to Washington buy a pair of gloves; send me the right and keep the left for yourself, and I will divide the cost with you; and hereafter we will get along more economically." And, turning away, Kearney muttered, "That is better for him than praying, and then Howard can beat me at praying anyway."

The Blue and Gray.

At Vicksburg, several days ago, a call for a meeting of the former soldiers of the Union and Confederate armies was published, stating the purpose to be to foster and encourage kindly relations between the soldiers in the late war, and form mutual bonds of friendship and good feeling. Several preliminary meetings held were largely attended by representatives of both armies, those of the Union army, residents in Vicksburg, being nearly equal in number to the Confederates. At a later meeting the body formed itself into an association to be known as the "Order of Blue and Gray." The speeches delivered were indicative of the utmost good feeling and relief at this public acknowledgement of a break in the dark cloud cloud of prejudice which has been oppressing all alike.

"LUXURENE!" "LUXURENE!" "LUXURENE!"—Ladies, do not suffer your hair to fall off or wither. when it can be made to grow long, thick and beautiful by the use of "Morse's Luxurene" for the hair, the best and most luxurious of all hair preparations. It is a recent invention of refined and deodorized oils, expressed fresh from the Cocoanut and Castor bean, and scientifically combined with other co-operative and invigorating ingredients for preserving and perpetuating the growth and beauty of the human hair. *Its ingredients are entirely free from coloring properties, and perfectly wholesome.* It is believed that there never has been a compound for the hair, of any description, as elegant and meritorious, presented to the public. Its perfection places it beyond rivalry.

"It is superceding the use of all other hair preparations."—*Chicago Tribune.*

MORSE'S LUXURENE

Imparts great luxuriance, feeds the roots, revives hair growth, stops the hair from falling off, cools and soothes the skin, penetrates the hair glands, and removes itching and dandruff. It is more brilliant in effect than French oils, pomades or any other mixtures. It has a delicate perfume, is cleanly, agreeable and economical in use. It is Nature's great and best nutritive hair dressing. Price 50 cents. For sale by all enterprising druggists in the State. Morse Manufacturing Company, sole proprietors, New York. Ask for "Morse's Luxurene," and take no substitute.

THE School Desks manufactured by Stone, Parker & Co., of Minneapolis, deservedly won the first premium at the State Fair.

EXCELLENCY of work, durability of material, and beauty of finish, characterize the School and Office Furniture of the Minnesota Desk Company, Minneapolis.

The Buckeye Challenges the World.

The improved Buckeye Table Rake and Mower combined, exhibited at the State Fair, as usual, took the First Premium. The manufacturers of this celebrated machine, C. Aultman & Co., not satsified with the high degree of excellence they have already attained, which, in every trial, has rendered them victorious over all competitors—are still striving to render the Buckeye as perfect as possible. They are out with other improvements for 1875, consisting of an ingenous tilting lever, under the complete control of the driver, to raise and lower the guards on rough ground. This improvement will at once recommend itself to the farmers, as it enables them to cut lodged and matted grass, and gives them the utmost confidence in the ability of these machines to cut any grain or grass that grows. The second improvement consists of a *new frame, very light and strong,* all the boxes being so covered and protected as to exclude the grit and dirt. In all trials on soft, rough grounds, in wet and heavy grain, which will test the capabilities of any machine, the Buckeye comes out with fresh laurels as the champion machine of the age—a machine without competitors. It is of light draft, can be easily worked with two horses, and need only be seen to be appreciated.

Mr. R. H. Jones of Minneapolis, Agent for Minnesota, represented the machine at the State Fair, and knowing as he does of its great merits, confidently recommends it as being the best machine in the world.

—Gen. Emery, commanding the U. S. troops at New Orleans, says he has not force enough to maintain himself if a conflict should unfortunately occur. Besides which, he says the mere presence of regular troops has lost its moral effect in preventing or suppressing disturbances.

WE saw Le May's bread kneader at the Fair. It is manufactured at Faribault and is just the thing our wives need. Ladies, look at it when you visit the Fair.

AMONG the articles exhibited at the late State Fair, none attracted more attention or gave greater satisfaction than the School and Office Furniture of Stone, Parker & Co., of Minneapolis. This firm is rapidly extending its business in this and adjoining States.

THE
WASHINGTON
Life Insurance Co,
155 Broadway, New York.
CYRUS CURTISS, President.

ASSETS over - - $4,000,000
Surplus over - - - $500,000

Purely mutual. Dividends annually on the contribution plan.

FEATURES:

Absolute Security, Perfect Equity, Careful Management, Purely Mutual.

Dividends non-forfeitable by its charter.

Active agents wanted in all the principal villages of the State. Apply to

J. A. SABIN, St. Paul,
General Manager of Agencies.

Office—Corner Sixth and Jackson streets, over J. D. Darling's commission store.

Business College.

And Telegraphic Institute. All Departments of a first-class Business College fully represented. For full particulars, send to
Prof. W. A. FADDIS, St. Paul.

VINEGAR Cider, White Wine, Double White Wine, all strictly pure, warranted. Manufactured by FOSTER & DANA, 124 Washington-st., St. Paul. 169-193

BANKRUPT SALE.
AT AUCTION.
AT NO. 103 EAST THIRD ST.

$30,000 worth of Dry and Woolen Goods, Cloths, Shawls, Linen Goods, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Horse and Bed Blankets, Quilts, &c., &c.

Sale to commence TUASDAY. SEPTEMBER 1st, at 10 A. M. and continue until all is sold.

L. ROSENBAND, AUCTIONEER.
157 169

SEND YOUR ORDERS FOR
DRY GOODS
DIRECT TO
D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

St. Paul. They will fill all orders at the very lowest prices, and send goods C. O. D. to any part of the State. The trade built up by Messrs. Ingersoll & Co. through their order department is very large, and their reputation for fair dealing and low prices is such as to commend them to all of our reader who wish good goods at low prices.

They will send samples upon application, and we heartily recommend them to all our readers. june22

BRUSHES of all kinds manufactured by A. Jarshishek & Co., No. 80 Robert st., St. Paul Cash paid for bristles and horse hair.

J. M. BOHRER, Agent, Commission Merchant. Robert st., cor. 5th, St. Paul. Dairy butter and cheese a specialty. Refer to P. F. McQuillan & Co., N. B. Harwood. 136-214 pat

P.R.L. HARDENBERGH
Importer and Dealer in
Leather and Findings.
No. 78 East Third Street.
ST. PAUL, - - MINN.
147-226

SCHOOL Furniture, Maps, Globes, Charts. School Books, mottoes and rewards, mailed on receipt of price. Send for circular. Metcalf & Dixon, St. Paul. 120-119

FARMERS—Our Cement pipe for drains, wells and chimneys, any size from 3 to 30 inches; will last a lifetime; frost will not affect them; all surface water can be kept out of wells by using them; for chimneys they are cheaper than brick and more durable. Burnham & Jones, cor. Miss. and Nash street, St. Paul, Minn. 120-198

KENNEY BROS. Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Saint Paul, Minn. 120-198

BELLS. BELLS—For churches, schools, farms; made of steel, equal to brass and for one-half the cost. Robinson & Corning, St. Paul, Minn. 4th near Wacouta st. 117 196

S. L. SHELDON,
69 and 70, Levee, St. Paul.

Any farmer wanting J. I. Case & Co's Thresher, Battle Creek Vibrator Thresher, Whitewater Wagon, Meadow King Mower, or Little Champion Reaper, correspond with S. L. SHELDON, 69 & 70 Levee, St. Paul, Minn.

FURNITURE!

J. H. POMROY has in stock and will keep constantly on hand an elegant stock of Furniture. Call and examine before you purchase.

No 75 Jackson St., Corner of Fifth,
ST. PAUL, MINN. 107 199

WM. A. VAN SLYKE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,

Wholesale dealers in Grain and Produce, No. 40 Sibley St., bet. Third and Fourth Sts. Saint Paul, Minn. Buy all kinds of country produce. Reference—First National Bank, St. Paul; Messrs. Strong, Hackett & Chapin, St. Paul; Messrs. P. F. McQuillan & Co., St. Paul; Messrs. Camp & Smith, St. Paul; Messrs. Cheritree & Farwell, St. Paul. Sept 29

AVERILL PAINT—Durable, elastic, economical, superior to any other paint and always ready for use. F. W. Lueck, St. Pau.
117 194