

# The St. Cloud Journal

VOL. IX.

ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1867.

NO. 51.

## New Goods! New Styles! Low Prices!

J. W. METZROTH, MERCHANT TAILOR,

has just received a large lot of

Cloths and Cassimeres, Of new and fashionable styles, for spring and summer wear—will be sold cheap.

A large stock of Ready-made Clothing, obtained specially for this market, and warranted to be of excellent quality.

A complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, including

FUR HATS, CAPS, COLLARS & GLOVES, Cloth, Felt and other Hats and Caps of the latest styles,

And the best KID GLOVES in the market. Call and examine my stock.

J. W. METZROTH, St. Cloud, Oct. 24, 1866.

O. E. GARRISON, CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT,

ST. CLOUD, MINN.

Having had twenty years' experience in Government surveying, I hope to give satisfaction in all branches of Engineering.

Plans and estimates are prepared and paid for Non-residents, and full description given from personal examination.

Particular attention given to Plans, Designs, Specifications and Estimates for Buildings, etc.

HOE'S Hon. Stephen Miller, Ex-Gov. Minnesota, H. C. Watt, Register U. S. Land Office, C. A. Gilman, Receiver

W. B. Mitchell, Ex-Receiver " H. C. Burbank, Esq., Merchant, T. C. McClure, Esq., Banker, L. Goran, Esq., Hon. L. Nutting, Surveyor Gen. St. Paul. Office over Edlbrock's store.

Maps of Stearns County for sale.

J. M. ROSENBERGER, BOOKSELLER, STATIONER & NEWSDEALER

Has always on hand a Fine Assortment of Books and Stationery.

THE LATEST PAPERS & MAGAZINES

THE STANDARD SCHOOLBOOKS, And everything usually found in a first class Bookstore.

UNION MILLS

Flour and Feed Store.

THE Proprietors of the above Mill have opened a saleroom in the large warehouse on St. Germain street, adjoining the Express Office, where a constant supply of

FLOUR, FRESH, SO., &c., &c.

The highest price paid in cash for wheat

GORTON & BURBANK, ST. CLOUD, May 26th, 1864.

CITY RESTAURANT.

Ice Cream & Soda Water

FRESH AND CANNED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

The Cheapest Confectionery & Pastry

And Everything usually kept in a first-class Restaurant and Fruit Store.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

JOS. GOYETTE, Proprietor, ST. CLOUD, June 5, 1866.

St. Paul Iron Store.

DEALERS IN

Iron, Nails, Steel, Hardware,

Stoves, Tinners' Stock,

RUBBER & LEATHER BELTING, SAWS,

Wagon and Carriage Material, &c.

No. 123 Third st., St. Paul, Minn.

JOHN NICOLS, W. B. DEAN, P. BERKEIT, 70-10-17

HENRY W. WEARY, CARRIAGEMAKER.

I HAVE removed to my new shop near the Bridge, where I am prepared to do all kinds of work in the Carriage-making line. Wagons, carriages and sleighs made in a neat and substantial manner at low rates. Particular attention paid to repairing.

RUBEN SCHEEMANN, WATCHMAKER, St. Germain Street, ST. CLOUD, MINN.

A GOOD assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewels always on hand. Galvanizing done. Repairing neatly done and warranted for one year. My shop located at

MINNESOTA MARBLE WORKS, Corner Robert and Marble streets, near the International Hotel,

DESIGNS OF SCULPTURE WORK, Monuments, Grave Stones, Mantels, Table Tops, &c., made and furnished to order.

J. F. TOSTEVIN, P. O. Box 940, St. Paul, 70-10-17

BARBER SHOP.

Having had long experience in the East, the undersigned is prepared to cut hair, to shave or shampoo in the best and most satisfactory manner. A call is respectfully requested from all who want anything in this line. Shop next door to West & Co.'s Book Store.

St. Cloud, Ap. 17, 1867.

G. P. PEABODY, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

107 Third Street, ST. PAUL, MINN.

CHAS. E. FOSTER, AUCTIONEER,

ST. CLOUD, MINN.

## TICKNOR, TOLMAN & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO E. W. A. G. MINE.)

Broker's Block, Saint Germain Street, ST. CLOUD, MINN.

Are receiving almost daily the most beautiful styles of

Silks and Dress Goods,

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS,

Glasses, Glassware,

And all other articles usually found in a first-class Drug House.

Agents for all the POPULAR FAMILY MEDICINES.

A full line of LAMPS AND LAMP CHIMNIES, KEROSENE OIL, ALCOHOL,

Pure Wines and Liquors.

TOILET GOODS

From the best French, English, German and American factories, comprising

POMADES, COLOGNES, EXTRACTS for the handkerchief,

SOAPS, TOOTH POWDERS, And all the latest cosmetics of the season.

The above goods were bought for cash in the Eastern markets, and will be sold at a small margin.

TICKNOR, TOLMAN & CO., St. Cloud, Oct. 24th, 1866.

L. HENRY & CO., DEALERS IN

Staple & Fancy Groceries, PROVISIONS,

CROCKERY, TIN, AND SHELF HARDWARE.

A good assortment always on hand.

FARMERS' PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

St. Germain st., west of Jefferson av., ST. CLOUD, MINN.

NEW LIVELY STABLE.

Chas. E. Foster & Co. have opened a new

LIVERY, SALE, AND BOARDING STABLE

In Hanson's stable on Richmond avenue, where they will keep at all times, for the use of the public, a splendid lot of

HORSES, BUGGIES & CUTTERS, Which will be let at reasonable rates.

Their stock is all of the very best, and they are confident will be appreciated as such by their customers.

Leave your orders for Livery with CHAS. E. FOSTER & CO., St. Cloud, Dec. 19th, 1866.

Livery! Livery! Livery!

EVERYTHING IN THE LIVELY LINE. On the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Office at Central House.

J. E. HAYWARD, Proprietor.

CLARK & KINNEY, MACHINE AND BLACKSMITH SHOP

Saint Cloud, Minn.

Particular attention paid to repairing Farm Machinery.

Shop on Washington avenue. CLARK, 212 GEO. KINNEY.

Boarding and Day School.

Having increased the accommodations for pupils, desires to inform her patrons that she is able to offer the advantages of her Institution to a larger number of Young Ladies.

French is the language of the school. Madame M. refers to W. B. Mitchell, Esq., St. Cloud, and W. T. Lee, Esq., Minneapolis.

ALL ARE WARRANTED, and can be returned if they do not give satisfaction. Repairing done.

NICOLAS LAHR, 70-10-17

Business Property, Houses and Lots, Farms, Farming Lands, etc., bought and sold on commission.

Government Lands located and entered with Cash, Scrip, and Land Warrants.

We have in our hands, for sale, some of the finest Farms and Farming Lands in this upper country.

SAUK CENTRE, MINN.

Business Property, Houses and Lots, Farms, Farming Lands, etc., bought and sold on commission.

Government Lands located and entered with Cash, Scrip, and Land Warrants.

We have in our hands, for sale, some of the finest Farms and Farming Lands in this upper country.

WASHINGTON AVENUE, Just opened a new stock of

Young Ladies.

One door south of U. S. Land Office, has just opened a new stock of

Choice Family Groceries.

Every one wishing a Good Article is invited to call.

PURE LEAD AND OIL.

Goods delivered in any part of the city. St. Cloud, Dec. 26th, 1866.

MEAT MARKET.

FRESH Meat, Hams, Sausage and Veal (all kinds) kept constantly on hand. Shoppes St. Germain street.

CHAS. LUGG.

A. E. HUBBY, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

Is prepared to furnish plans, specifications, and estimates for buildings; also to take contracts, and do all kinds of carpenter and joiner work in the latest and most approved styles. Prices reasonable.

Shop—over the Democrat's Office.

ST. CLOUD, MINN.

## CATHCART & CO.

Wholesale & Retail

Through the largest wholesale-grocer. That the dealer, getting

Only in great prices, getting

From these, we were able to do, seem in my language, Little else to do!

Can it be the whole price? Learning very cheap to do, in a merry peep, Lightly nodding eye;

Or a heavy, that I heard Just the latest, liped word, And a silver-chasing

Whistle of by-oughter!

EDUCATION OUR GREAT NEED.

An Address Delivered at the Annual Examination of the State Normal School at Wisconsin, by the Rev. Norman School, D.D., June 26th, 1867.

That great philanthropist and scholar, Charles Sumner, has said, "This is the difference between the responsibility of the statesman and the soldier; the one sees only the present, the other must see the future also. The statesman by wise precautions provides that the enemy once conquered shall never re-appear." It is all important to ascertain how this is to be accomplished. It is not by cruelty, or by persecution; for you cannot convert the mind by crushing the body. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

The strongest and most enduring impression in human nature is resistance to oppression. You cannot degrade a man below the point of resentment.

The very worst, "When trod on will turn upon power."

But there is another work—a humane, a merciful, a bloodless work—a work worthy of God himself—it is to correct the errors of men by relieving their minds of ignorance.

An error is simply an honest mistake of the judgment. In its severity it is respectable, almost honorable—Even bigotry is but enthusiastic misapprehension. This passionate adherence to the convictions of the mind is one of the sublime instincts of our nature and properly directed capable of working out most ennobling results—God has given us the power and the instincts of goodness: The evils of the world grow out of the errors of the human mind.

To correct these errors, therefore, we must get behind them to their fountain-head—the judgment. To do this we must increase the activity of all the senses, for they are the avenues to the mind; we must add to the limited experience of the individual, the limited experience of former generations which teach all our wisdom; we must furnish to him those simple, yet grand truths which the mind works out its problems, the alphabetic table and its merals.

Instead of permitting his mind to remain a sealed chamber, a Japanese port, we must open it to all the commerce of the age, and carry into it as into a harbor the wealth of learning of the past and present. We thereby increase the activity of the senses and the faculties; we perfect the judgment by requiring it to set upon a thousand diverse objects; we bring pulsation to the mind and feed its faculties and more dormant qualities into life; and we send the nature of the man into the next generation broadened, improved and invigorated, and hereby make the whole race better, stronger and nobler, with a greater control of the world and nearer sympathy with God.

We can take some lessons from Divinity in that broad, all-comprehending mercy which angers not at the weakness of man, but sets itself slowly, steadily, to increase the wisdom and intelligence of the race. "The soul of goodness in things evil" needs but culture to call it forth. When one considers the great masses of mankind, who, especially in the older countries, lie steeped in degradation and wretchedness, covered with misery as with fog, and spotted with crimes as with great moted fungi—the heart cannot fail to be filled with commiseration, and the mind to apply itself as once to the great question, "How can all this be alleviated? How can the light and the pure air be let in upon these seething, swarming myriads?"

To make the green earth our great garden of happiness is a task which its own character and instincts inevitably direct. The world will accept the leadership of Volney: "Let but a powerful and just people appear, and the earth will beckon them to suppress dominion. The world looks forward with anxiety for a legislative people; its wishes, its prayers, call aloud for such a people."

He is indeed blind who does not see in all our history the hand of God. Even the storms have but more firmly rooted the oak of our institutions. And he is worse than blind who believes that the gifts of God should be expended only to the limit of our national boundary line. As inevitably as the leaves grow towards the light so inevitably does the whole world grow towards us. France has her government to-day upon the will of her people. Italy founds herself upon the popular vote. Germany slowly prepares herself for a great future; while poor England, crowded, compact, wretched, over-worked and terribly misgoverned, cringes already in the folds of revolution, a revolution which, whether peaceful or bloody, cannot fail to end in the destruction of the

oppressor and the liberation of the oppressed.

Why is all this? Because there is a spirit abroad in the world which will not come down, and to which each day and every event gives new activity. An all pervading, restless, indomitable spirit; filling the ships of commerce, hurrying along the wires of the telegraph, clattering in innumerable railroad trains, bustling and roaring in a million factories, darkening the air with the snow of falling sheets dotted with the catalytic marks of Faust and Gutenberg, and anon blasing and storming into battles and revolutions. It is the spirit of the human intellect seeking out the path to human happiness—it is the great spirit of truth cutting its way straight forward through the heart of all errors.

My prayer to God must be that it shall go forward. It is a section of Himself let down into the world to reform the world. It is the light morning on the face of the waters. It is the forming principle working in the bosom of Chaos. Who shall stay it? What falchhood, though it be venerable with the hoar of ages, though it be "frocked and ancient as the hills," shall resist it? Its great instrument and weapon is the enlightenment of the human understanding. As man rules the world and the brains rule the man, that which brings effulgent light into the great dome of the human intellect, and drives out the foul creatures which hitherto congregated there, must elevate and improve the whole terrestrial sphere. And this is education.

The progress of education has been the progress of the world. How absolutely horrible and terrible has been the barbarous past of our own white European race. Let us take a few instances: Bonemere, in his Histoire des Paysans, volume 11, page 190, speaking of the game laws of France, in the middle ages, says: "The death of a hare was a hanging matter; the murder of a plover a capital crime. Death was inflicted on those who spread nets for pigeons; those who had drawn a bow upon a stag were to be tied to the animal alive; and among the signors it was a standing excuse for having killed game on forbidden ground, that they aimed at a seal."

Wright's England in the Middle Ages, page 101, informs us of the kind esteem in which the agricultural population, denominated the villans, the vilains, were held by the nobility in the 12th century. A knight who had cruelly plundered the poor villans was complimented by one of his flatterers in these words: "Ah! sir; thou dost well. For men ought always to pluck and pillage the churl, who is like the willow—it sprouteth out the better for being often cropped."

The insecurity of human life, and the ignorance and cruelty of the populace in the middle ages, are shown also by the popular recipe for the cure of the terrible plague which was produced by the squalor and wretchedness of the people. That cure was summed up in these lines of doggerel, shouted through the streets by the mob:

"Pooh! pooh! Burn a Jew; Burn a Jew; Burn a Jew."

Only so far back as 1738 the Parliament of England paid £3,644 or about \$18,220 of our money to an ignorant, vulgar woman named Joanna Stephen for the secret of certain quack medicines used for consist of egg shells, snail, soap and honey, prepared in the true quack style. They were eagerly accepted by the people, who believed that Parliament had received the full worth of its money.

Two years prior to that period, to wit, in 1736, when in Scotland the "Act against Witchcraft" was repealed, "many of the most pious men of the day bewailed this repeal as a departure from the faith of the Bible." Woodrow, the historian, bewailed himself because of it. Lord Kelvin, of Grange, in his place in Parliament, spoke against it; and when the Associate Presbytery, which had recently seceded from the church, issued the "Judicial Testimony," they mentioned among the other signs of the day the repeal of the penal statutes against witches, contrary to the express letter of the law of God—Exod. XXII-18—"Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live."

When still later it was proposed to admit Jews to sit in the English Parliament a conservative member solemnly declared in the House of Commons that, remembering certain passages in Scripture, he dared not sit in a Parliament to which Jews were admitted."

I refer to those various facts, not to mock the ignorance of the past or to exult over the superiority of the present but to call attention to the fact that, without enlightenment among the people, the most cruel and unjust, and ridiculous doctrines are made to spring from the best sentiments of the human heart.

Guizot says: "During more than ten centuries nothing was easy, general, or simple, in our Europe. Religion, liberty, public order, literature—nothing has been developed without long continued effort, in the midst of constantly renewed struggles, and under the most diversified influences."

And yet, steadily, persistently, the movement forward has continued, drawing constantly nearer the goal.

There is no rest for the human intellect, save in absolute darkness or per-

## AMONG THE BARRIERS.

Wherever it is, by I pass

Through the largest wholesale-grocer. That the dealer, getting

Only in great prices, getting

From these, we were able to do, seem in my language, Little else to do!

Can it be the whole price? Learning very cheap to do, in a merry peep, Lightly nodding eye;

Or a heavy, that I heard Just the latest, liped word, And a silver-chasing